

China Loan, 1916-17; of
f War Loan 1929-1947
cont. loan converted
.. Conversion Loan conv

Conversion Loan conv

together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November 1917 but not later than the 15th January 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929--1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office under the procedure described in clauses 20 to 23 of this Notification) should be in the form appended (Annexure A), and may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons :—

- (1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant-General or Comptroller.
- (2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and
- (3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for—

- (a) Fully paid allotments, or
(b) Instalment allotments.

11. Applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates will be regulated by the procedure described in clauses 32 to 40 of this Notification.

12. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised brokers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

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* In the case of instalment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

15. Applications must be accompanied either—

- (1) By a receipt for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or
- (2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and on a Bank in the place at which, the application is presented, or
- (3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent instalments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant in his application.

16. Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which in this connection means the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Offices, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clauses 13 and 14 above.

17. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 to—

- (1) The Public Debt Office, as above defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Presidency Bank; or
- (2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office.

and should be accompanied—

- (1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,
- (2) By the securities (duly receipted) tendered for conversion and,
- (3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 3½ per cent. or the 3 per cent. Rupee Loans. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Conversion warrant the holder may apply to, and will then receive from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. On application by the holder a warrant will be sub-divided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not: subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25- or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which

not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 37.

NOTES.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929—1947 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits

23. Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and **Amounts payable.** are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

24. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either **Method of payment.** of the following ways or partly in each :—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one :

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognized Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

25. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office **Securities** will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

26. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt **Income-tax.** from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

27. Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half-yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. **Interest.** Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

28. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will **Conversion.** receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 29.

29. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the converter through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

31. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be subdivided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 19.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

**CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE
FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.**

32. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April 1917* at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

33. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of	Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20	"	Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50	"	Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100	"	Rs. 77-8.

34. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

35. Such payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown, payment at any other Post Office conducting savings bank business may be permitted.

36. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

37. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

38. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

39. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

40. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (a) .

of the above-mentioned issue.

(a) *Figures words should be written here.*

2. I enclose ^{a receipt}
^{a cheque} for rupees being ,
^{currency notes}

the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. ^I_{we} request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock ;

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

Promissory Notes of Rs. each

Promissory Notes of Rs. each.

Promissory Notes of Rs. each.

NOTE.—Security to be issued in form of Treasury Stock, unless another form of security is specified in the application.

Signature

Allotment Letter to be sent to

Address _____

Date

1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.**APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."**

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.* Rupees (a) _____ of the above mentioned issue.

2. I enclose ^{a receipt}<sub>a cheque
currency note</sub> for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

(b) *Here enter the name of the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and score at unnecessary words.* 3. ^I_{we} hereby engage to pay (b) ^{at the Bank of}_{at the Branch of the Bank of} _____ at _____ into the Public Treasury at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

NOTE.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless other form of security is specified in the application. 4. ^I_{we} request that any allotments made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock.

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below:

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Signature

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date

1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.**APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."**

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of

Rupees (a) _____ of (a) *Figures words should be written here.*
 (b) War Bonds 1920.
 War Bonds 1922 (b) *Strike top or bottom li.*

2. ^I_{we} enclose a receipt a cheque for Rs. _____ being _____ currency notes _____ the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

3. ^I_{we} request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock;

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below:

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

NOTE.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate and another form security is specified in the application.

Signature

Allotment Letter to be sent to

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.**APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."**

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of

(a) *Figures and Rupees (a)_____ of*
words should be
written here.
 (b) *Strike out top* War Bonds 1920.
or bottom line. War Bonds 1922.

2. ^I_{We} enclose a receipt a cheque for Rs. _____ being the amount of
 currency notes

the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds in the issue applied for.

(c) *Here enter the*
Presidency Bank
or Branch of Presi-
dency Bank or
Treasury at which
the instalments will
be paid and score
out unnecessary
words.

3. ^I_{We} hereby engage to pay (c) _____ at the Bank of _____
 at the Branch of the Bank of _____ at
 into the Public Treasury at _____

to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

(d) *Here fill in*
the first, second,
third and fourth
months following
that in which the
application is
made.

NOTE.—*Securi-*
ties will be issued
in the form of
Inscribed Stock
certificate unless
another form of
security is
specified

4. ^I_{We} request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock ;
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below ;
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
 Bonds to Bearer

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of **ONE ONLY** of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms*.

ANNEXURE B.**Form of application through the Post Office for
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.**

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____

hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees b) _____
of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (c) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____
by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____

from the amount at my credit
at the Post Office Savings
Bank, and enclose the Pass
Book herewith.

TOTAL RS. _____

(A) (d) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to— (d) Please fill either (A) or (B) and score out the other.

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office. Clause (i) to be scored through the applicant's account already open.

(ii) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations
enfaced for payment of interest at the _____
Treasury.

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent. or of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 3 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No.

*(To be noted by the receiving
Postmaster.)*

*(To be noted by the Head
Postmaster.)*

ANNEXURE B.

**Form of application through the Post Office for
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 : 5½ per cent. War
Bonds 1922.**

(To be presented at any post office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated

(a) Please write the 1st March 1917, I (a) *legibly.*

(b) Figures and words should be written here. hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b)

(c) Strike out top or bottom line.

in (c) War Bonds 1920.
War Bonds 1922.

(d) Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.

In payment (d) of the amount applied for by me

- (1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs.
by cheque Rs.
- (2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs.

(e) Please fill up either (A) or (B) and score out the other.

Clause (i) to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.

(A) (e) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. open at the Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations
enfaced for payment of interest at the Treasury.

Promissory Notes of Rs. each.

.. of Rs. each.

Signature

Date

1917.

Address

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No.

*(To be noted by the
receiving Postmaster.)*

*(To be noted by the
Head Postmaster.)*

N.B.—This form must be used for application of ONE ONLY of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments for the two issues must be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE C.**Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.**

(Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. _____

Amount due on maturity

Rs.

This is to certify that

is registered at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 380 F., dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the _____, Rs. _____, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. _____, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office

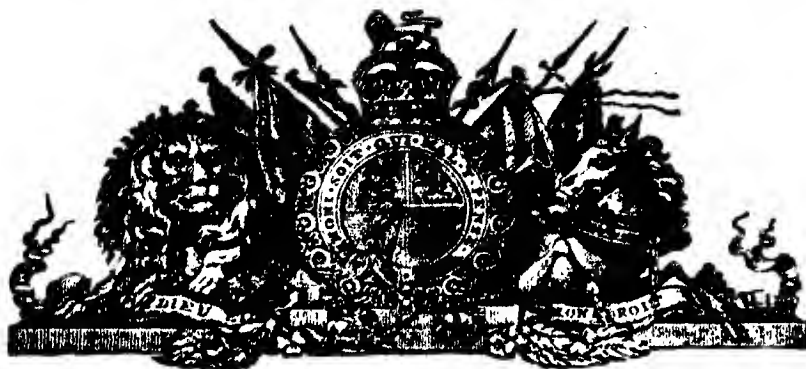
Date of Issue

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred to in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed :—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue :—Amount originally paid, viz. ...	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue ...	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0
„ 15 complete months ...	8 2 6	16 5 0	40 12 6	81 9 0
„ 18 „ „ ...	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0
„ 21 „ „ ...	8 5 6	16 11 0	41 11 6	83 7 0
„ 2 complete years ...	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 3 0	84 6 0
„ 27 complete months ...	8 8 9	17 1 6	42 11 9	85 7 6
„ 30 „ „ ...	8 10 6	17 5 0	43 4 6	86 9 0
„ 33 „ „ ...	8 12 3	17 8 6	43 13 3	87 10 6
„ 3 complete years ...	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 6 0	88 12 0
„ 39 complete months ...	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0
„ 12 „ „ ...	9 2 0	18 4 0	45 10 0	91 4 0
„ 45 „ „ ...	9 4 0	18 8 0	46 4 0	92 8 0
„ 4 complete years ...	9 6 0	18 12 0	46 14 0	93 12 0
„ 51 complete months ...	9 8 6	19 1 0	47 10 6	95 5 0
„ 54 „ „ ...	9 11 0	19 6 0	48 7 0	96 14 0
„ 57 „ „ ...	9 13 6	19 11 0	49 3 6	98 7 0
„ 5 complete years ...	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 2430A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 2261A.—The 27th March 1917.—Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Mymensingh.
Calcutta.

No. 2297A.—The 29th March 1917.—Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S.,
24-Parganas. Additional District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

No. 2299A.—The 29th March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Ram Sadan Bhattacharji Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, to be Additional District Magistrate of that district for a period not exceeding six months and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code.

No. 2311A.—The 30th March 1917.—The services of Mr. V. Dawson, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

No. 2348A.—The 31st March 1917.—Rai Ambika Prasad Sen Bahadur, Additional District Magistrate, Tippera, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Emerson, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 2350A.—The 31st March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. S. Bingemann, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, to be Additional District Magistrate, Tippera, for a period not exceeding six months and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code.

No. 2386A.—The 3rd April 1917.—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the date of his assuming office :—

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Private Secretary.

Captain H. G. Vaux, to be Military Secretary.

Captain the Hon'ble C. D. Finch-Knightley, the Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant E. K. Stephenson, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant G. K. Dunning, 1-9th Hampshire Regiment, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Second-Lieutenant D. Balfour, Lothian and Border Horse, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel C. M. Pearce, V.D., Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Hony. Col.) D. A. Tyrie, V.D., Commandant, Cossipore Artillery Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Hony. Col.) R. S. Hawkins, V.D., Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. Glen, V.D., Commandant, Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Commander E. A. Constable, R. N., Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Commander D. F. Vines, R.I.M., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar Faiz Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be temporarily Indian Aide-de-Camp.

Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Gopal Chandra Das, Bengal Military Police Battalion, to be Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp.

No. 2419A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Binod Bihari Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Nadia district.

No. 2426 A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Maulvi Saiyid Salamatullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is transferred to the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tippera district.

No. 2428 A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Nepal Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanbaria, Tippera, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Noakhali district.

POLICE.—No. 2368 A.—The 2nd April 1917.—Mr. G. R. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dacca district, on being relieved of his present duties in the Darjeeling district.

PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL.—No. 2387 A.—The 3rd April 1917.—The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service :—

Confirmed in the third grade.

Rai Nikhil Nath Ray Bahadur, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Babu Rasik Lal Sen, retired.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade.

Babu Harendra Kumar Ghosh (No. I), with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Rai Nikhil Nath Ray Bahadur, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Rai Sahib Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Rai Nikhil Nath Ray Bahadur, confirmed in the third grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade.

Babu Ashutosh Datta, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Rai Sahib Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fifth grade.

Babu Anadi Ranjan Basu, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Rai Sahib Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, confirmed in the fourth grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade.

Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Babu Anadi Ranjan Basu, confirmed.

Confirmed in the sixth grade.

Maulvi Saiyid Muazzam-ud-din Husain, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Babu Anadi Ranjan Basu, confirmed in the fifth grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the sixth grade.

Babu Bagala Prasanna Chakrabatti, with effect from the 16th November 1916, *vice* Maulvi Saiyid Muazzam-ud-din Husain, confirmed.

Confirmed in the seventh grade.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukharji, with effect from the 19th December 1916.

POLICE.—No. 2342A.—The 31st March 1917.—The following appointments, promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the grades of the Superior Police Service. The officers concerned will continue to act in higher grade or appointment, if any, until further orders :—

Appointed to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the second grade.

Mr. F. N. Warden, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. W. T. Moore, retired.

Promoted to the first grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. R. E. Bradley, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. F. N. Warden, appointed to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the second grade.

Confirmed in the second grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, with effect from the 15th February 1917.

Promoted to the second grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. W. M. C. Plowden, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. R. E. Bradley, promoted.

Confirmed in the third grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. C. A. Tegart, C.I.E., M.V.O., with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. J. E. Armstrong, confirmed in the second grade, but to be seconded while employed as temporary Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch.

Mr. R. G. Watling, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. W. M. C. Plowden, promoted.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. R. G. Watling, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. C. A. Tegart, C.I.E., M.V.O., seconded.

Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. R. G. Watling, confirmed, but to be seconded while on deputation to military duty.

Mr. G. C. Denham, C.I.E., with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, seconded, but to be seconded while on deputation.

Mr. T. J. A. Craig, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. G. C. Denham, C.I.E., seconded.

Confirmed in the fourth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. P. T. Monckton, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. C. A. Tegart, C.I.E., M.V.O., confirmed in the third grade.

Mr. G. W. Dixon, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. R. G. Watling, confirmed in the third grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. P. C. Bamford, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. P. T. Monckton, confirmed.

Mr. A. E. Hayward, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. G. W. Dixon, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. P. T. Monckton, confirmed in the fourth grade.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. G. W. Dixon, confirmed in the fourth grade.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. G. R. MacDowell, with effect from the 5th March 1917, *vice* Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie, confirmed.

Mr. M. J. Willmott, from the 15th February 1917 to the 4th March 1917, *vice* Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie confirmed, and again from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. J. S. Wilson confirmed, but to be seconded while on deputation.

Mr. G. H. Mannooch, from the 15th February 1917 to the 4th March 1917 and again from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. M. J. Willmott, seconded.

Confirmed in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie confirmed in the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police, but to be seconded while on deputation.

Mr. J. E. Spencer, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. J. S. Wilson, confirmed in the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. D. M. C. Whitmore-Clarke, with effect from the 15th February 1917, *vice* Mr. J. R. Phillips, confirmed.

Mr. M. F. Cleary, with effect from the 14th March 1917, *vice* Mr. J. E. Spencer, confirmed.

Confirmed in the second grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. M. F. Cleary, with effect from the 25th November 1916, in an existing vacancy.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 2256A.*—*The 27th March 1917.*—Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 10th April 1917 to the 11th May 1917, inclusive.

No. 2294A.—*The 29th March 1917.*—Mr. W. S. Milne, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eleven days with effect from the 26th March 1917, or the amount due on any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 311 (a) of the Regulations.

No. 2303A.—*The 29th March 1917.*—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Lang, I.C.S., is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

No. 2340A.—*The 31st March 1917.*—Maulvi Muhammad Fazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 1st February 1917.

No. 2346A.—*The 31st March 1917.*—Mr. T. Emerson, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2356A.—*The 31st March 1917.*—Maulvi Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave for twelve days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April 1917.

No. 2373A.—The 2nd April 1917.—Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Calcutta. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

POLICE.—No. 2369A.—The 2nd April 1917.—In modification of the orders of the 15th November 1916, Mr. Shiv Charan Das Mehta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1916, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2823L.R.—The 27th March 1917.—It is hereby notified that the survey carried out in the year 1911-12 under the orders of Government made under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), and sub-section (1) of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), and embodied in Notification No. 2867L.R., dated the 26th November 1910 (published at page 1679, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, as modified by Notification No. 1086-T.R., dated the 2nd July 1911 (published at page 990, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem), and Notification No. 3153L.R., dated the 19th December 1910 (published at pages 1759-60, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem), respectively, in respect of all lands comprised within the external boundaries of thana Gopiballavpur, in the district of Midnapore, with the exception of those lands excluded by the aforesaid Notification No. 1086T.R., dated the 2nd July 1911, is adopted as defining villages within the said area in the said thana for the purposes of clause 10 (b) of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885).

No. 2835L.R.—The 27th March 1917.—Babu Dwijadas Mazumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Officer-in-charge of the Drawing Office, with effect from the 1st April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties in the Drawing Office.

No. 2861L.R.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (2) (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands appertaining to Government estate Chandrapur Brickfield bearing No. 4802 on the revenue roll of the district of Hooghly.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following :—

- (a) the name of each tenant or occupant ;
- (b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure holder, whether he is a permanent tenure holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;
- (c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier ;
- (d) the name of each tenant's landlord ;

- (e) the rent payable at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (f) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;
- (g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases ;
- (h) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—
 - (i) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
 - (ii) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land ;
- (i) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;
- (j) any right of way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (k) if the land is claimed to be held rent free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority

No. 2923 L.R.—The 30th March 1917.—With reference to Notification No. 10129 L.R., dated the 19th December 1916, published at page 2223, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the Hooghly right embankment from Ulubaria to Champakhali in the Ulubaria subdivision of the Howrah district, for a period of fifteen years, beginning on the 1st April 1917, amounts to Rs. 18,522, and that the Governor in Council proposes, under section 63 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, to issue an order fixing the aforesaid total sum of Rs. 18,522, as payable at an annual rate of Rs. 1,234-12-10, during the said fifteen years by the zamindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance and works, should no valid objection thereto be preferred.

Any person interested, who desires to object to the abovementioned order, is required to prefer, within three months from the date of its first publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, such objection as he may think proper, to the Collector of Howrah for consideration by the Governor in Council.

No. 3010 L.R.—The 31st March 1917.—Notification No. 8414 L.R., dated the 18th October 1916, published at page 1934, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, granting privilege leave to Maulvi Muzammil Haq, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Rajshahi, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3082 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the piece of land measuring, more or less, 40 bighas of standard measurement, equivalent to 13.22 acres, which was notified for acquisition under Declaration No. 314 T.R., dated the 15th May 1916, published at page 937, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, and required by the District Board of Birbhum for a quarry to provide stone for the repair and maintenance of roads at Lalpalhari in the village of Tentulbandi, pargana Kumarprotap, zilla Birbhum.

No. 2841 L.A.—The 27th March 1917.—Babu Nripendra Chandra Bose, Sudar Subdivisional Officer, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

No. 2998 L.A.—The 31st March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of two plots of land altogether measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 2 square feet and bounded as follows, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 1015 T. R., dated the 5th October 1914, published at page 1868, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, and required for the Terminal Station of the Baraset Basirhat Light Railway at Belgachia in the district of the 24-Parganas.

PLOT 1.

(Measuring more or less 1 cottah 12 chitaks and 7 square feet.)

North and West—By the land acquired for the Baraset Basirhat Light Railway.

South—By the land belonging to Kumuda Sundari Dasi.

East—By the Public Road.

PLOT No. 2.

(Measuring more or less 2 cottahs 3 chitaks and 40 square feet.)

North and West—By the land acquired for the Baraset Basirhat Light Railway.

East—By the land belonging to Kumuda Sundari Dasi.

South—By the land belonging to Becharan Sadhukhan.

No. 3055 Agri.—The 2nd April 1917.—Babu Jyotish Chandra Chakrabarti, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as Inspector of Co-operative Societies, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2881 L.A.—The 28th March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Goods Yard of the Bengal Duars Railway at Lalmonirhat in the villages of Lalmoni Nagar, Saptana Taluk, Khochabari Kismat, pargana Kakina, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose four pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 40 bighas 14 cottahs and 10 chitaks of standard measurement equivalent to 13.466 acres bounded on the—

PLOT No. I

North—By the land of Bengal Duars Railway,

East—By the land of Chand Sardar and Bengal Duars Railway land,

South—By the lands of Monorath Thakur, Ganesh Das, Hajari Mal, Behari Agarwala, Ratikanta Biswas, Chand Sardar, Surendra Mohan Deb, Har Mohini Debya, Karimullah, Nasaruddin, Baharuddin, Karim Baksha, Kalia Sheikh, Sial Chaukidar and Ashan Dalal,

West—By the lands of Harmohini Debya, Karimullah and Karim Baksha,

PLOT No. II

North—By the lands of Agar Chand, Surendra Mohan Dev, Akkel Sheikh, Kaley Bakshi, Bali Halmajhi, and Jasmatulla Suraf Sheikh,

East—By the lands of Kabbarali Sheikh and Akkel Sheikh and Hajarimal,

South—By the land of Bengal Duars Railway,

West—By the lands of Agarchand and Surendra Mohan Dev, Bali Halmajhi,

PLOT No. III

North and South—By the lands of Kabbarali and Akkel Sheikh,
East—By the land of District Board Road,
West—By the lands of Ganesh Das and Baktarmal,

PLOT No. IV

North—By the land of Rai Charan Majumdar,
East—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway,
South—By the compound of Malmal Mehesri Jagannath and Bala Baksha,
West—By the land of Bengal Duars Railway,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Lalmoni Nagar, Saptana Taluk and Khochabari Kismat.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2895 L.A.—The 29th March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by

Pabna.

Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Chatmohor police-station in the village of Baisvapara, Chatmohor, pargana Sonabaju, Tanzi Nos. 285, 288, 291, 305 and 306, zilla Pabna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 1 cottah and 1 chitak of standard measurement, equivalent to 1 rood and 15.70 poles, bounded on the—

North—By the land adjoining the pound,

East—By the thana compound,

South—By the land of Shoshi Bhusan Sil,

West—By the village road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Baisvapara Chatmohor.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Pabna.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2928 L.A.—The 30th March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by

Nadia.

Government at the expense of the Santipur Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a well in town Santipur, in mauza Sutragarh, pargana Ukrah, zilla Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11½ chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North, East and West.—By the land of Abinash Chandra De,

South—By the land of Abinash Chandra De, and musjid land,

is required within the aforesaid mauza of Sutragarh.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Nadia.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2975 L.A.—The 31st March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Triangle at Netrakona station, mile No. 27 of the Mymensingh Netrakona section of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway, in the village of Satpai, pargana Mymensingh, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·312 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Dhalai River and the land of Sumon Das,

East and South—By the land already acquired for the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway,

West—By the arable land of Hazir Sheikh, Baikunta Das and Sumon Das,

is required within the aforesaid village of Satpai.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3002 L.A.—The 31st March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Baker Madrassa Hostel, in the village of Taltola, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottah 12 chitaks and 28 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the Baker Hostel and Taltola Thana.

East—By the Taltola Thana, Sweer Ditch and portion of premise No. 5, Smith Lane,

South—By premises Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Smith Lane and Elliot Madrassa Hostel,

West—By the Baker Hostel and Smith Lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Taltola.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3005 L.A.—The 31st March 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Triangle at Gouripur station of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway, in the village of Gouripur, pargana Mymensingh, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·51 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the homestead land of Ananda Namasudra,

East—By the land already acquired for the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway,

South—By the arable land and garden of Dina Nath Namasudra,

West—By the garden of Dina Nath and Ananda Namasudra,

is required within the aforesaid village of Gouripur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3026 L.A.—The 2nd April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Jhalakati Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a reserved tank in Chandkati within Jhalakati Municipality, in the village of Chandkati, pargana Selimabad, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 15 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North and West—By Abu Motalib's *nal* land,

East—By a ditch,

South—By Mominuddin's homestead land and Abu Motalib's *nal* land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Chandkati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3067 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Bhairab-Bazar-Gouripur section of the Mymensingh-Bhairab-Bazar Railway in miles 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, in the villages of Chandpur, Dengurdia, Kureeaeel and Dampara, parganas Joanshahi, Tappahzradi and Hoseinshahi, district Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 7·988 acres are required within the aforesaid villages of Chandpur, Dengurdia, Kureeaeel and Dampara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Mymensingh-Bhairab-Bazar Railway, 1st Division, Kishoreganj.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3070 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Traffic Registrar's office at Bhairab, in the village of Chandiber, pargana Tape Kurikhal, mauza Dari Chandiber, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby

declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 14 cottahs 10 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North and West—By the land of Abir Bepari.

East—By the land of Steamer office of the India General Navigation & Co.,

South—By the District Board land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Chandiber, pargana Tape Kurikhai, mauza Dari Chandiber, in the district of Mymensingh.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

No. 3073 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In lines 6 and 44 of Declaration No. 444 L.A., dated the 11th January 1916, published at pages 41 and 42, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, in respect of the land required for borrow-pits between chainages 21800 to 22800, 37400 to 38700 and 39100 to 40200 at miles 5 and 8 of the Ahamadpur-Katwa Railway, zilla Birbhum, for the words "villages of Chowhatta and Labpur" read "villages of Hirapur, Labpur, Mahugram and Chakdakhinpara" and in lines 6 and 7, for the words "parganas Fatehpur and Bhurkunda" read "parganas Fatehpur, Bhurkunda, Khargram and Sahajapur."

No. 3076 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In lines 5 and 9 of Declaration No. 10552 L.A., dated the 10th November 1914, published at page 2622, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required for staff quarters and borrow-pits at mile No. 1 of Burdwan-Katwa Railway, in the district of Burdwan, for "village of Moorjapur" read "villages of Bahirsarbamangla and Sadhonpur."

No. 3079 L.A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In line 7 of Declaration No. 506 L.A., dated the 15th January 1917, published at page 58, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Rampur-Boalia Municipality for the extension of the Ramchandrapur Mahammadan burial ground in the village of Ramchandrapur, pargana Laskarpur, district Rajshahi, for "8 bighas and 5 chitaks" read "8 bighas 7 cottahs and 9 chitaks" and in line 12, for "West—By the land of Kabiraj Kshitish Chandra Saraswati" read "West—By the lands of Babus Nishi Kanta Maitra, Radha Kanta Maitra, Girija Kanta Maitra, Hem Kanta Maitra, Rason Bibi, wife of Refatulla Sarkar, Hari Charan Dutta and Nalini Kanta Biswas."

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

No. 2802 Regn.—The 27th March 1917.—Babu Nripendra Krishna Roy, Probationer of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, was granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, under rule 2 to article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Government Notification No. 9098 Regn., dated the 17th November 1916.

No. 2807 Regn.—The 27th March 1917.—Babu Bijoy Lal Ghosh, Sub-Registrar, grade II, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Narail in the district of Jessore, with effect from the date on which he returns to duty.

No. 2803 Regn.—The 27th March 1917.—Maulvi Mir Muhammad Ismail, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Barhanuddin Havildar's **Bakarganj.** Hât, in the district of Bakarganj, is confirmed in his present appointment.

No. 2811 Regn.—The 27th March 1917.—Babu Ashutosh Chakrabatti, Sub-Registrar of Amtali, in the district of Bakarganj, is granted privilege leave, under articles 260 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one day, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Government Notification No. 1924 Regn., dated the 28th February 1917.

No. 2867 Regn.—The 28th March 1917.—Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Husain, Sub-Registrar of Deviduar, in the district of **Tippera.** Tippera, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Narsingdhi, **Dacca.** in the district of Dacca, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th February 1917.

No. 2898 Regn.—The 29th March 1917.—Babu Hrishikesh Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector of Naogaon, in the district of **Rajshahi.** Rajshahi, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Registrar of that place from the 2nd to the 4th January 1917.

No. 2900 Regn.—The 29th March 1917.—Babu Prakash Chandra Datta, Sub-Deputy Collector of Ghatal in the district of **Midnapore.** Midnapore, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Registrar of that place from the 24th November to the 6th December 1916, during the absence on leave of Babu Natabar Mukharji.

No. 2906 Regn.—The 29th March 1917.—Babu Baidya Nath Datta, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ramnagar, in the district of **Midnapore.** Midnapore, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Raona, **Burdwan.** in the district of Burdwan.

No. 2940 Regn.—The 30th March 1917.—Babu Anandâ Gopal Mukharji, Inspector of Registration Offices, Bengal, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 12th March 1917.

No. 3021 Regn.—The 2nd April 1917.—Maulvi Saiyid Haidar Ali, Sub-Registrar of Basirhat, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, is granted combined leave, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 2nd January 1917, viz., privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on private affairs for the remaining period under article 337 of those Regulations.

2. This cancels Government Notification No. 277 Regn., dated the 9th January 1917.

No. 3089 Regn.—The 3rd April 1917.—Maulvi Ansaruddin, Sub-Registrar of Phulpur, in the district of **Mymensingh.** Mymensingh, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Trisal, in the same district

No. 3091 Regn.—The 3rd April 1917.—Maulvi Muhammad Bazlur, Rahman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Trisal, in the **Mymensingh.** district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Phulpur, in the same district.

No. 3093 Regn.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Somnath Roy, Sub-Registrar of Shambazar, in the district of **Hooghly.** Hooghly, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Ghatal, in the district of **Midnapore.** Midnapore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 694Edn.—*The 2nd April 1917.*—Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, in class V of the Provincial Educational Service, was allowed furlough, under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 22nd December 1916 to the 14th February 1917, both days inclusive.

THE IRPHALA KRISHNA MOHAN INSTITUTION FUND.

No. 700Edn.—*The 3rd April 1917.*—Whereas a school has been established at Irphala, in the district of Midnapore, in the Province of Bengal, and is now being conducted and known as the “Irphala Krishna Mohan Institution” and whereas one Sasibhusan Rudra of Irphala aforesaid is desirous of assisting the said Institution by the creation of an endowment or Trust Fund and has applied to the Government of Bengal that the Government Promissory Notes hereinafter mentioned may be transferred to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bengal for the purposes of such Trust Fund: it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, No. VI of 1890, and upon the application and with the concurrence of the said Sasibhusan Rudra of Irphala, doth hereby order and direct that the Government Promissory Notes for Rs 34,500, particulars whereof are set forth in the First Schedule hereto, shall as from the date of the first publication of this notification, vest and be thenceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, to be held by him and his successors subject to the provisions of the said Act and the rules from time to time framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council, upon trust to permit the same and the income thereof to be used for the purposes of the endowment of the Krishna Mohan Institution at Irphala in accordance with the terms of a scheme of management, the particulars thereof are set forth in the Second Schedule thereunder written.

And it is hereby further notified that the said scheme shall come into operation on the vesting of the said property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bengal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55:—

			Rs.
Nos. 169143	...	for	20,000
„ 168329	...	„	5,000
„ 168328	...	„	5,000
„ 169628	...	„	4,000
„ 169770	..	„	500
			<hr/> 34,500 <hr/>

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Scheme.

1. The endowment hereby created shall be called “The Irphala Krishna Mohan Institution Fund” and shall be administered by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, who shall be Administrator of the Fund.

2. The Institution shall, as heretofore, be administered by a Committee to be appointed and constituted as hereinafter mentioned. Such Committee shall consist of ten members of whom two shall be *ex officio* and eight ordinary members. The *ex officio* members shall be the Head Master of the School and one of the Assistant Masters elected from amongst themselves; and three, at least, of the ordinary members shall be adult members of the

family of the said Sasibhusan Rudra who shall be willing and capable of acting.

3. The following persons shall be the first ordinary members, viz :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Babu Narayan Chandra Rudra. | } Members of the family of the
said Sasibhusan Rudra. |
| 2. „ Sasibhusan Rudra. | |
| 3. „ Bhuban Mohan Rudra. | |
| 4. Sudharam Har. | } Of village Irphala. |
| 5. Uma Charan Rowkhit. | |
| 6. Abinns Chandra Mitra. | |
| 7. Sambhoo Chandra Ghosh of village Bourgram, and | |
| 8. Bogola Charan Roy, of village Dirghagram. | |

4. Any ordinary member of the Committee shall cease to be entitled to act as a member—

- (a) If he resigns or retires from his office.
- (b) If he is absent from all meetings of the Committee during a period of six consecutive months and is accordingly requested by a majority of the remaining members to resign.
- (c) If he becomes insolvent or compounds with his creditors.
- (d) If he is found a lunatic or is convicted of a criminal offence.

5. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy among the ordinary members it shall be filled by appointment to be made by a resolution of the said committee at a meeting to be duly convened.

6. Babu Narayan Chandra Rudra shall be the Chairman of the Committee and, in his absence, the members shall elect one amongst themselves to be Chairman. Every matter shall be determined by a majority of votes of those present at a meeting. Every member present shall have one vote, and in the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. There shall be appointed a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary to the Committee from among the members at a meeting of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall hold ordinary meetings at least once a month. A special meeting may at any time be summoned at the option of the Chairman of the Committee or upon a requisition signed by any four members of such Committee to the Secretary or to the Assistant Secretary, and delivered at least six days prior to the date that may be fixed for such special meeting. The Secretary or the Assistant Secretary shall thereupon convene the meeting and give notice to all the members of the matters to be discussed.

9. Four members of the School Committee shall form a *quorum*.

10. A Minute-Book shall be kept, and all proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded therein.

11. The Committee may frame such rules for the conduct of their own business and also rules for the management of the said school as they may think proper.

12. The said Institution shall, until otherwise decided by the Committee, continue to be carried on as heretofore in its present premises at Irphala, and shall be known as the “Irphala Krishna Mohan Institution.”

13. The income from the said Promissory Notes shall be paid by the said Treasurer to the Administrator or to such person as he may direct, and shall be paid by him or such person as aforesaid to the Secretary to the Committee, or to the Assistant Secretary in his absence, who shall apply the said income as follows :—

(1) In discharging the cost of all repairs, and insurance and other necessary charges, and outgoings payable in respect of the said Institution.

(2) In the proper management and maintenance of the said Institution and its staff.

(3) Any surplus income shall be accumulated by the Committee and shall, from time to time, when such surplus shall amount to Rs. 200, be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, or elsewhere, or invested as the Committee may from time to time direct : Provided always that any accumulated surplus income, or the investments representing the same, may from time to time be applied for the purposes of the said institution as the Committee think fit. Any accumulations of income or investments representing the same may be paid or transferred to the Treasurer in augmentation of the said Fund.

14. Proper accounts of the Fund shall be kept by the Committee of all receipts and expenditure by them and such accounts shall be submitted once during each year to the Administrator and shall be subject to his approval.

15. In the event of any question arising as to whether any part of the said income shall have been properly applied for the purposes of the said institution, the decision of the Administrator shall be final and he shall be entitled to recover from the Committee, or from person or persons responsible for applying the same, all sums which have been improperly applied by them or him.

16. The Committee shall have the power to appoint and remove the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Head Master, or any member of the staff, or any person employed in the said institution, and to fix their remuneration from time to time.

17. The Head Master shall have in his control the admission or non-admission of pupils, the selection from the list approved by the Education Department of books to be used in the proposed school, the methods to be adopted for teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organization, management and discipline to be maintained in the proposed school, including the power of expelling students from the school of suspending them from attendance thereat or of dismissing any master, teacher or other employees for any adequate cause. But the exercise by the Head Master of his powers of expulsion or suspension of students under this rule shall be subject to the sanction of the Education Department of the Government of Bengal to whom all cases shall be submitted. And any pupil not admitted and any master or teacher or employee of the proposed school suspended or dismissed by him from any cause whatsoever shall have the right to prefer an appeal to the Committee, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

18. The Committee shall fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid in respect of pupils admitted to the said Institution.

19. The Committee may at any time or times, with the consent of the Administrator, invest the said Fund or any part thereof in the purchase or lease of premises for the purposes of the said Institution, and in such event the Treasurer shall convert into money any investments constituting the said Fund and apply the proceeds thereof in the payment of the *salami* or purchase price.

20. The income of the said Fund shall continue to be applied for the purposes of the said Institution so long only as the said Institution is recognized by the Calcutta University as a school fit to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination of such University, or by the Education Department of Bengal as a Secondary school, and in the event of the said Institution ceasing to comply with the requirements of this clause, or ceasing to exist, the said Treasurer shall transfer the said Fund absolutely to the heirs and representatives of the late Babu Krishna Mohan Rudra of Irphala aforesaid, or, in the event of the said Treasurer being unable to ascertain the said heirs, the said Fund may be applied by him towards the conduct and maintenance of any similar Institution in the said District specified by the Administrator.

No. 98Eccle.—The 3rd April 1917.—The Revd. W. A. H. Parker, Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 831S.R.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Custom House Inspector attached to the Calcutta Custom House to be *ex-officio* Public Prosecutor, in the town of

Calcutta.

Calcutta, in all cases coming before any of the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates under the Opium Act, 1878, or the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, or rules and orders made thereunder, when such cases are initiated by the Customs Preventive Establishment.

No. 709S.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1914-15 and 1915-16, will be held at the Government Opium Sale Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Wednesday, the 4th April 1917, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 583 chests of uncertified opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, viz., 40 chests of 1914-15 and 543 chests of 1915-16.

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as were published in the notification dated the 22nd December 1916, and published in the Government and *Exchange Gazettes*, except that the upset price of uncertified opium is raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,200 per chest from 1st April 1917 until further notice (*vide* Notification No. 187S.R., dated the 23rd January 1917).

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 19th April 1917, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 10th April 1917, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 19th April 1917.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next on or about the dates specified below. The Government of Bengal, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	
		Chests uncertified.	
On or about Tuesday, 1st May	1917	...	583
On or about Wednesday, 6th June	..	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 3rd July	..	...	583
On or about Wednesday, 1st August	..	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th September	..	...	583
On or about Thursday, 4th October	..	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 6th November	..	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th December	..	...	587
Total		...	4,668

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINL. DEPT., SEP. REV. BRANCH, CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1917.

THE following list of properties, and abstract account of securities, are, as prescribed in section 9 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, published for general information :—

Part I.—List of Properties other than Securities held under Act VI of 1890 on the 31st March 1917.

PARTICULARS OF VESTING ORDER.			PROPERTY HELD.					Remarks.
No.	Date.	Name of Endowment.	Administrator of property.	Description.	Value.	Annual income, if known.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Government of Bengal Notification No. 2620Medl.	26th August 1901.	Syedani Tahirunnissa Bibi (Chaudhuran) Female Hospital at Bogra and Bogra Public Library.	Collector of Bogra	Shares in landed properties in the district of Bogra specified in Parts I and II of the first schedule of the vesting order.			(a) Not known.
2	Ditto No. 3112Medl.	31st July 1895	Howrah General Hospital	Civil Surgeon of Howrah as Superintendent, under the supervision, management and control of a committee of twenty persons.	The lands, hereditaments, buildings and premises forming and known as the Howrah General Hospital as specified in the first schedule of the vesting order published at pages 762 and 763 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated the 7th August 1895.	Rs. A. P. (a) 1,39,230 2 6	Nil.	
3	Ditto No. 1000F.	8th February 1897.	Rao Mahes Narayan Roy Serai Fund	A committee consisting of seven members.	All that messuage, tenement, situate at Raghunathganj, subdivision Jangipur, Mirshidabad, with the piece of land containing an area of 4 tighas 9 cottahs and 8 chitaks.	4,200 0 0	5 0 0	Sale-proceeds of mangoes.
4	Ditto No. 3009Medl.	10th May 1898	Lady Mackenz & Sitabganj Charitable Dispensary.	Committee of three persons having for its President the Magistrate of Dinajpur.	Zamindari right to the Hat Sitabganj, also called Hat Budashury, situated within Lat Bahagson, tauzi No. 109, in the Dinajpur Collectorate.	11,240 0 0	624 0 0	
5	Ditto No. 5320M.	5th December 1899.	Rao Jodendra Narayan Rai's Mackenzie Tank, Park and Hall Fund.	A committee of eight members with the Sub-divisional Officer of Jangipur as President.	The messuage, premises and tank situate at Raghunathganj, in the subdivision of Jangipur, in the district of Mirshidabad, with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built and the said tank is dug containing an area of 20 bighas.	10,525 0 0	Nil.	

Ditto 2486 3884.	Nos. and 16th July 1901 and 22nd December 1902.	The Ram Narayan Basu English School Fund.	man of the Board of Management.	situate at and numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, Gobra Road, South, in the town of Calcutta, and Railway B class land, containing an area of 28 bighas 5 cottahs 13 chitaks 31 square feet, detailed in the vesting order.	10,000 0 0	15 0 0
			Trustees of the Fund, consisting of eight persons.	(1) All that piece or parcel of land with one-storied brick-built building in the village of Majm, zilla Hooghly, contain- ing an area of 4 bighas and 10 cottahs. (2) All that piece or parcel of land in the village of Majm, contain- ing an area of 15 cottahs. (3) All that piece or parcel of land situate in Shamsunge in Sonthal Parganas, containing an area of (14 cottahs local measurement) 2 bighas 9 cottahs, detailed in the vest- ing order. (4) All that piece or parcel of land in the Sonthal Parganas sub- district and thana Deoghur, containing an area of 1 bigha 15 cottahs detailed in the vesting order.	40 0 0	2 0 0
					10,000 0 0	600 to 800
Ditto 3520.	No. 2nd December 1902.	The Kashi Kishore Technical School Fund.	Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh.	All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mymensingh, containing an area of 6 bighas 6 cottahs and 3½ chitaks, detailed in the vesting order.	3,559 0 5	103 9 7
Ditto 1774Mccl.	No. 25th July 1906	Alms-house and Midnapore Charita- ble Dispensary.	Collector of Midnapore ...	The revenue-free estate Nazargunj (including Bag Nazargunj and Kangaliganj) in pargana Midna- pore.	19,720 0 0	1,207 0 0
Ditto 3512.	No. 31st August 1908.	The St. Paul's School (Darjeeling) Fund.	Governors, St. School.	All that piece or parcel of land or estate now known as St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, containing by admeasurement 42 acres 1 rood and 31 poles as detailed in the vesting order.	1,90,000 0 0	.....

Serial No.	PARTICULARS OF VESTING ORDER		Name of Endowment.	Administrator of property.	PROPERTY HELD.			R-marks.
	No.	Date.			Description.	Value.	Annual income, if known.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Government of Bengal Notification No. 17.	3rd January 1910.	The Hira Lal Mukerji Tal Fund ...	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	All that piece or parcel of rent-free land, containing by estimation about 10 cottahs, in the village of Sridharpore, in the district of Burdwan, together with the puoca building, a thatched cook-house standing thereon, a puoca wall surrounding the said land, and a well sunk therein, as detailed in the vesting order.	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	Rs. A. P.	
12	Ditto No. 228T.—Medl.	11th May 1910	The Manik Chandra Das Charitable Dispensary Trust Fund.	A committee of eleven members with the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, as an <i>ex-officio</i> President and donor, and after his death his eldest male heir as Vice-President.	All that piece or parcel of land situate at Sutrargh in thana Sautipur, in the subdivision of Ranaghat, of the district of Nadia containing by admeasurement 7 cottahs, more or less, together with the brick built one-storied building containing four side-rooms, one hall and two verandahs as detailed in the first schedule of vesting order.	Building— 700 0 0 Land— 150 0 0	Nil.	
13	Ditto No. 1631—Medl.	14th November 1910.	The Burdwan Fraser Hospital ...	Committee of eleven members with the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan as Secretary of the Committee and Superintendent of the Hospital	(1) Lands with building already existing— Revenue-free lands of the Burdwan Raj comprising an area of 1 bigha 8 cottahs 34 chitaks and bounded as detailed in the vesting order, together with the Shyamsayar Raj Charitable Dispensary and other buildings, etc., described in the notification.	1,14,503 6 5	(a) 46, 0 0 (a) tank.	

14	Ditto No. 5443. Medl.	17th November 1914.	Raja Rao Jogendra Narain Roy Bahadur, Female Hospital Fund.	Dispensary Berhampore Hospital Committee.	All that piece or parcel of land situate in khas mahal Gnrh Berhampore, bearing tanzi No. 579, containing 1 bigha of land, together with buildings and erec- tions thereon.	20,000 0 0	Nil.
15	Ditto No. 21. Medl.	5th January 1916.	The Nafar Chandra Kolay Charitable Dispensary Trust Fund.	Committee of five members for the management of the dispensary.	All that piece or parcel of land situated at Deepara in thana Kotalpur in subdivision Vishun- pur, Bankura, containing an area of 1 bigha 10 cottalis together with the kutchia building lately erected thereon.	.....	.....
16	Ditto No. 1619. Edn.	11th December 1916.	The Debiprosad Agrawalla School Fund.	Committee of eight persons with the Magistrate of 24-Parganas as President.	Six houses, a garden and half share of a bungalow as detailed in Part I of First Schedule of the vesting order.	.....	.....

N.B.—The property constituting the endowment styled "Machendrie Public Hall" having been acquired by the Barbarwa-Azinganj-Katiwa Railway, has been omitted from this list and the compensation money Rs. 12,061-9-10 received in respect of that property has been invested and held as an ordinary trust deposit by the Comptroller of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

H. G. TOMKINS,

The 1st April 1917.

Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Bengal.

Part II.—List and Abstract Account of Securities

Case No.	Names of Endowments.	Person on whose behalf held.	PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES.			CASH	
			Government Promissory Notes.	Other kinds.	Total.	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash
							Balance of previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Maharajmatah Silu Soondari Dabee's Hindu Widows' Fund.	Maharaja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E., Secretary to the Trustees	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	3,500 0 0	.....
2	The Elliot Prize for Scientific Research.	Trustees appointed under Bengal Government Notification No. 5058F., dated 21st December 1892.	6,000	...	6,000	210 0 0	936 6 8
3	The Sreenuttty Brohmomoyi's Hindu Orphans' Fund.	Maharaja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary to the Trustees	25,000	...	25,000	875 0 0	.....
4	The Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers (Maintenance Fund).	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Board of Management.	20,500	...	20,500	717 8 0	.....
5	The Hira Lal Mukerji Tōl Fund.	Principal, Sanskrit College.	13,100	...	13,100	446 8 0	.....
6	The Shibani Fund	A Committee consisting of not less than five and not more than nine members.	6,000	...	6,000	210 0 0	.....
7	The Iswar Chandra Charitable Dispensary at Auragori, Howrah.	Ditto ...	19,000	...	19,000	631 8 0	.....
8	The Walter Thompson Female Scholarship Fund.	Superintendent, Campbell Medical School.	9,500	...	9,500	332 8 0	949 6 2
9	The Belgoria Charitable Dispensary	Magistrate of Nadia	26,000	...	26,000	910 0 0	.....
10	Babu Ram Lal Mukherji's Fund	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.	50,000	...	50,000	1,750 0 0	.....
11	Dr. Bholanath Bose's Trust Estate	Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas.	1,61,400	...	1,61,400	5,624 0 0	.....
12	Kamini Moyee Dasi Ward Endowment.	Secretary to the Committee for the management of the North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore.	9,500	...	9,500	332 8 0	.....
		Carried over ...	4,46,000	...	4,46,000	15,589 8 0	1,885 12 10

aid under Act VI of 1890 on the 31st March 1917.

RECEIPTS.			CASH EXPENDITURE.				Balance in cash.	Remarks.
Receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to the Government.	Other payments.		Total paid.		
Balance left after investment.	Donations			Remitted to Bank of Bengal for investment.	Payments to the administrators.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	3,500 0 0	...	...	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,146 6 8	...	...	.....	.....	1,146 6 8	
...	875 0 0	...	...	875 0 0	875 0 0	Nil.	
...	717 8 0	...	...	717 8 0	717 8 0	Nil.	
...	446 8 0	...	...	446 8 0	446 8 0	Nil.	
...	210 0 0	...	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	Nil.	
...	631 8 0	...	...	631 8 0	631 8 0	Nil.	
...	1,281 14 2	...	...	146 4 0	146 4 0	1,135 10 2	
...	910 0 0	...	...	910 0 0	910 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,750 0 0	...	...	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	Nil.	
...	5,624 0 0	...	...	5,624 0 0	5,624 0 0	Nil.	
...	332 8 0	...	...	332 8 0	332 8 0	Nil.	
...	17,425 4 10	...	...	15,143 4 0	15,143 4 0	2,282 0 40	

Part II.—List and Abstract Account of Securities

Case No.	Names of Endowments.	Person on whose behalf held.	PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES.			CASH		
			Government Promissory Notes.	Other kinds.	Total.	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash.	
							Balance of previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
		Brought forward ...	37,02,900	...	37,02,900	1,29,026 0 0	2,210 10	2
28	Raja Jogendra Narain Roy Water-supply Fund.	Board of Trustees with the Magistrate of Murshidabad as President.	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	3,500 0 0	.....
29	Babu Joy Gobind Law's Fund for the relief of famine-stricken people in Bengal.	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Revenue Department		1,03,500	1,03,500	4,140 0 0	..	...
30	Raja Mohendra Lal Khan's (of Narajole) Zenana Hospital.	Managing Committee of the Pearce Hospital, Midnapore.	35,000	...	35,000	1,225 0 0	.....
31	Rani Monindra Mohini Debi Sanitary Improvement Fund.	Board of Trustees with the Magistrate of Murshidabad as President.	50,000	...	50,000	1,750 0 0	.....
32	Ghoritakandi Charitable Dispensary Fund.	Magistrate, Faridpur.	15,000	...	15,000	525 0 0	.....
33	Sreenutty Nistarini Dasi Fund.	Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.	50,500	...	50,500	1,767 8 0	.....
34	Gobinda Sundari Dispensary Fund.	Managing Committee, Serampore Charitable Hospital.	4,000	...	4,000	140 0 0	.....
35	The Chella Dispensary Trust Fund.	Magistrate, Birbhum	20,000	...	20,000	700 0 0	.....
36	The St. Paul's School, Darjeeling Fund.	Governors of the St. Paul's School.	75,400	...	75,400	2,639 0 0	.....
37	The Forbes' Memorial Scholarship Fund.	Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	7,000	...	7,000	245 0 0	..	...
38	Somra Durga Charan High English School Fund.	Magistrate, Hooghly	10,000	...	10,000	350 0 0	.....
39	Muktakeshi Debi Widow Fund.	Principal, Sanskrit College.	3,300	...	3,300	99 0 0	.....
40	The Manik Chandra Das Charitable Dispensary Trust Fund.	A Committee of eleven members with the Subdivisional Officer, Ranaghat, as President.	27,000	...	27,000	945 0 0	.....
41	Ram Narain Rai Tol Fund.	Collector, Midnapore.	13,000	...	13,000	455 0 0	.....
		Carried over ...	41,18,00	1,03,500	42,16,600	1,47,506 8 0	2,210 10	

held under Act VI of 1890 on the 31st March 1917—continued.

RECEIPTS			CASH EXPENDITURE				Balance in cash.	Remark
Receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to the Government.	Other payments.		Total paid.		
Balance ft after investment	Donations.			Remitted to Bank of Bengal for investment.	Payments to the administrators.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	1,31,236 10 2	...	...	1,28,600 12 0	1,28,600 12 0	2,635 14 2	
...	3,500 0 0	...	...	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	Nil.	
...	4,140 0 0	...	...	4,140 0 0	4,140 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,225 0 0	...	...	1,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,750 0 0	...	...	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	Nil.	
...	525 0 0	...	...	525 0 0	525 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,767 8 0	...	...	1,767 8 0	1,767 8 0	Nil.	
...	140 0 0	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	Nil.	
...	700 0 0	...	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	Nil.	
...	2,639 0 0	...	...	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	Nil.	
...	245 0 0	...	...	245 0 0	245 0 0	Nil.	
...	350 0 0	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	Nil.	
...	99 0 0	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	Nil.	
.....	945 0 0	.....	.....	945 0 0	945 0 0	Nil.	
.....	455 0 0	.....	.....	455 0 0	455 0 0	Nil.	
...	1,49,717 2 2	...	...	1,47,081 4 0	1,47,081 4 0	2,635 14 2	

Part II.—List and Abstract Account of Securities

Case No.	Names of Endowments.	Person on whose behalf held.	PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES.			CASH	
			Government Promissory Notes.	Other kinds.	Total.	Interest or dividend realised.	Other cash
							Balance of previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	41,13,100	1,03,500	42,16,600	1,47,506 8 0	2,210 10 2
42	Dwarka Nath Pal Vedic Competition Fund.	Principal, Sanskrit College.	7,700	...	7,700	269 8 0	404 4 0
43	The Jitendra Scholarship Fund.	Registrar, University of Calcutta.	10,300	...	10,300	367 8 0	.....
44	The Rani Padma Sundari Debi Fund	Magistrate, Birbhum.	10,000	...	10,000	300 0 0	.....
45	The Angelica George Leondy Fund.	The Committee of the District Charitable Society.	35,200	...	35,200	1,232 0 0	.....
46	The Nistarini Dasi Memorial Scholarship and Prize Fund.	Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta.	18,000	...	18,000	630 0 0	.....
47	The Edward VII Memorial Fund, Nadia.	District Magistrate, Nadia.	78,100	...	78,100	2,733 8 0	.....
48	The Nistarini Dasi Trust Fund.	Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.	27,000	...	27,000	945 0 0	.....
49	Muktakeshi Debi Widows' (Additional) Fund.	Principal, Sanskrit College.	3,300	...	3,300	99 0 0	.....
50	The Hiralal Mukerji T&I (Additional) Fund.	Ditto ...	4,800	...	4,800	144 0 0	.....
51	Kanai Lal Seal Charitable Endowment Fund	Civil Surgeon, Howrah.	1,13,300	...	1,13,300	3,965 8 0	.....
52	Raja Rao Jogendra Narain Roy Bahadur Female Hospital Fund.	Dispensary Committee of Berhampur Hospital	80,000	...	80,000	2,800 0 0	.....
53	Thakur Pratap Narain Dev Barua Fund.	Secretary, Board of Sanskrit Examination, Bengal.	9,500	...	9,500	332 8 0	.....
54	Ramgopal Sen Endowment	Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.	...	15,000	15,000	600 0 0	.....
55	The Ram Chandra Goenka Zenana Bathing Ghat Fund.	The Port Commissioners, Calcutta	11,100	...	11,100	388 8 0	.....
56	The Nafar Chandra Kolay Charitable Dispensary Trust Fund.	A Committee of five members	...	35,000	35,000	1,400 0 0	.....
57	Hiralal Mukerji Chatuspathi Prize.	Secretary Board of Sanskrit Examination, Bengal.	1,200	...	1,200	72 0 0	.....
58	Debi Prosad Agarwalla School.	A Committee of eight persons with the Magistrate, 24 Parganas, as President.	46,900	...	46,900	1,570 10 7	.....
		Total ...	45,69,500	1,53,500	47,23,000	1,65,349 2 7	2,614 14 2

Sold under Act VI of 1897 on the 31st March 1917—concl'd.

CREDITS.				CASH EXPENDITURE.				Balance in cash.	Remarks.
Receipts.		Total cash receipts.	Fees paid to the Government.	Other payments.		Total paid.			
Balance left after investment.	Donations.			Remitted to Bank of Bengal for investment.	Payments to the administrators.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
.....	1,49,717 2 2	.....	.....	1,47,081 4 0	1,47,081 4 0	2,635 14 2		
.....	673 12 0	.....	.....	673 12 0	673 12 0	Nil		
.....	360 8 0	.....	.....	360 8 0	360 8 0	Nil.		
.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	Nil.		
.....	1,232 0 0	.....	.....	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	Nil		
.....	630 0 0	.....	.....	630 0 0	630 0 0	Nil.		
.....	2,733 8 0	.....	.....	2,753 8 0	2,733 8 0	Nil		
.....	945 0 0	.....	.....	945 0 0	945 0 0	Nil		
.....	99 0 0	.....	.....	99 0 0	99 0 0	Nil.		
.....	144 0 0	.....	.....	144 0 0	144 0 0	Nil		
.....	3,965 8 0	.....	.....	3,965 8 0	3,965 8 0	Nil.		
.....	2,800 0 0	.....	.....	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	Nil.		
.....	332 8 0	.....	.....	332 8 0	332 8 0	Nil		
.....	600 0 0	(a) 1 0 0	.....	599 0 0	600 0 0	Nil.		
.....	388 8 0	.....	.....	388 8 0	388 8 0	Nil.		
.....	1,400 0 0	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	Nil.		
.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	72 0 0	72 0 0	Nil.		
.....	6,110 1 7	7,680 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,680 12 2	
.....	6,110 1 7	1,74,074 2 4	1 0 0	.....	1,63,756 8 0	1,63,757 8 0	10,316 19 4	

(a) Renewal fee.

H. G. TOMKINS,
Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 822S.R.—The 2nd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published under Notification No. 1225S.R., dated the 21st February 1898, as subsequently amended, namely :—

I.—After rule 2(8) *insert* the following :—

“(8)(a). “Excise Opium” means opium issued from a Government treasury or depôt.”

II.—For rules 16 to 20 inclusive *substitute* the following :—

16. Unless the Local Government otherwise specially direct, licenses for the sale of excise opium shall be granted for one year, from the 1st April to the 31st March, subject to the following provisions :—

(a) If any license be granted during the course of the financial year it shall be granted only up to the 31st March next following.

(b) Temporary licenses may be granted to provide for the supply of excise opium on temporary and special occasions, *e.g.*, fairs, and shall be limited to the period during which such temporary or special occasions last.

17. Such number of shops for the sale of excise opium as the Commissioner may from time to time determine shall be allowed in each district, and the exclusive right of selling excise opium at one or more of such shops as the Commissioner may direct shall be sold by public auction or settled in such other mode as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, by or under the orders of the Collector before the commencement of each official year. Such sale or settlement shall not however be deemed to be complete until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner :

Provided that the Local Government may prescribe measures for ascertaining local public opinion as to the number and location of shops in any local area.

18. The fees for licenses mentioned in rule 16 shall be paid as follows :—

(a) Two months' fee in advance and one month's fee on the day on which the currency of the license begins, and one month's fee on the first of every succeeding month until the total fee due for the license has been realized.

(b) The fee for temporary licenses for the sale of excise opium at fairs shall be fixed by auction and shall be paid in advance.

19. All payments of license fees shall be paid by the licensees into the local treasuries either by direct payment or by postal money-order without the intervention of excise officers.

20. No transfer or sub-lease (whether entire or partial) of a license shall be made, except with the previous permission of the Collector and the approval of the Commissioner. The Collector shall not allow such transfer or sub-lease, unless good and sufficient reason be shown to his satisfaction, and unless the transferee or sub-lessee is, in his opinion, fit and qualified to hold such license.

20A. On the death of a licensee the Collector may renew the license on the same terms in favour of a representative of the deceased, if he be satisfied that such representative is fit to hold it, and on the condition that any arrears due from the deceased licensee are recovered before the license is so renewed. In such case no fresh deposit in addition to the deposit required by rule 18 need be called for.

20B. (1) The Collector may cancel or suspend any license for the sale of excise opium—

(a) if it is transferred or sub-let by the holder thereof without the permission of the Collector and the approval of the Commissioner ; or

(b) if any duty or fee payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid ; or

- (c) in the event of any breach by the holder thereof, or by any of his servants, or by any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, of any of the terms or conditions thereof; or
- (d) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence punishable under the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, or the Opium Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force relating to revenue, or of any cognizable and non-bailable offence, or of any offence punishable under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, or under any section which has been introduced by section 3 of that Act into the Indian Penal Code; or
- (e) if the holder thereof is punished for any offence referred to in clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; or
- (f) if there be reason to believe that the license is used as a cloak for illicit sales, including sales to opium smugglers.

(2) When a license is cancelled under sub-rule (1), the Collector may cancel any other license, permit or pass granted to such person under the Opium Act, 1878.

(3) The holder of a license shall not be entitled to any compensation for its cancellation or suspension under this rule, or to the refund of any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof.

20C. (1) The Collector may accept from any person whose license is liable to be cancelled under clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of rule 20B(1) payment of a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 200 in lieu of such cancellation.

(2) When the payment referred to in sub-rule (1) has been duly made, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of the acts or omissions on account of which the license is then liable to cancellation.

20D. Whenever the Collector considers that any such license should be withdrawn for any cause other than those specified in rule 20B, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the fees payable in respect thereof for 15 days, and may withdraw the license either—

- (a) on the expiration of 15 days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or
- (b) forthwith without notice.

In the latter case the Collector shall, in addition to remitting the sum as aforesaid, pay to the licensee such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Commissioner may direct.

When a license is withdrawn under this rule, any fee paid in advance or deposit made by the licensee in respect thereof shall be refunded to him after deducting the amount (if any) due to Government.

20E. A licensed vendor may, unless his license is liable to cancellation under rule 20B, surrender the same on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender it, and on payment of the fee payable for the license for the whole period for which it would have been current but for such surrender:

Provided that, if the Commissioner is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit to the holder thereof the sum so payable on surrender, and any fee payable in advance or any portion of such sum or fee.

Explanation.—The words "licensed vendor" as used in this rule, include a person whose application, tender or bid for a license has been accepted by the Collector, although he may not actually have received the license.

20F. No person to whom a license has been granted for the sale of excise opium shall have any claim to the renewal of such license, or, save as provided in rule 20D, any claim to compensation on the determination thereof.

20G. The Collector may, after the cancellation or surrender of a license under rule 20B or rule 20E, at the risk and loss of the person whose license has been cancelled or surrendered—

- (a) take the grant under management, or
- (b) transfer the unexpired portion of the grant to any other person.

20H. (1) Every licensed druggist, every permit-holder and every licensed *kabiraj* or *hakim* shall pay for his license or permit such fee as may, from time to time, be fixed with the sanction of the Local Government; and the fee shall be specified in the license or permit, and shall be payable at such times and places as the Local Government may direct.

(2) Such licenses and permits shall be granted by the Collector at his discretion for periods of one year at a time, provided that every license and permit shall expire on 31st March next following the date on which such license or permit was granted.

20I. (1) A license or permit may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein. The licensee or permit-holder shall not in such case be entitled to the refund of any fee payable under the license or permit which he has paid in advance.

(2) If any person in the employ and acting on behalf of the holder of a license or permit wilfully does any act in breach of any of the conditions of the license or permit or the provisions of these rules, the holder of the license or permit shall himself be deemed to have committed such breach, unless he establishes that all due and reasonable precautions were taken by him to prevent it.

(3) The Collector may accept from any person whose license or permit is liable to be cancelled under this rule payment of a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 200 in lieu of such cancellation.

(4) When the payment referred to in sub-rule (3) has been duly made, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of the acts or omissions on account of which the license is then liable to cancellation.

20J. Whenever the Collector considers that a license or permit should be withdrawn, he shall remit a sum equal to the fee for such part of the period for which the license has been issued as is unexpired on the date of his order, and may withdraw the license either—

(a) on the expiration of 15 days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or

(b) forthwith without notice.

In the latter case the Collector shall, in addition to remitting the sum aforesaid, pay to the licensee or permit-holder such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Commissioner may direct.

20K. A licensed druggist or a permit-holder or a licensed *kabiraj* or *hakim* may surrender his license or permit at any time by notice in writing given by him to the Collector on payment of any fees for which he may be liable.

III.—For rule 21 substitute the following:—

21. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe—

(a) the forms in which licenses, permits and passes shall be granted by the Collector;

(b) any further restrictions or conditions consistent with the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, and of these rules under or on which any license, permit or pass may be granted; and

(c) a form for any other proceeding under these rules for which they consider that a form should be provided.

IV.—For rules 27, 28 and 29 substitute the following:—

27. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from an order of a Collector under these rules, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within 30 days from the date of the order.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from an order of the Commissioner under these rules, if presented to the Local Government within 30 days from the date of the order. Every memorandum of appeal shall be forwarded by the appellant to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, who shall—

(i) proceed to take the orders of the Governor in Council thereupon, and,

(ii) communicate the same to the appellant as soon as conveniently may be after they have been passed.

(3) The Local Government may, in their discretion, receive an appeal direct from an order of a Collector under these rules.

28. The Local Government may revise an order passed by a Collector or a Commissioner under these rules.

29. A petition of appeal from, or for revision of, an order must be accompanied by the order in original, or by an authenticated copy thereof, unless the omission to produce such order or copy is explained to the satisfaction of the appellate authority.

V.—From the schedule annexed to rule 30 *omit* item “64 Morphinae Maconas and its preparations (liquor, etc.)” and *renumber* the subsequent items 65-121 therein accordingly.

No. 823S.R.—The 2nd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878), read with section 3 of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published under Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Notification No. 4729F., dated the 19th April 1907, as subsequently amended, in so far as they apply to the districts of Eastern Bengal, namely:—

I.—After rule 2(7) *insert* the following:—

“(7) (a). “Excise Opium” means opium issued from a Government treasury or depôt.”

II.—For rules 11 to 15 inclusive *substitute* the following:—

11. Unless the Local Government otherwise specially direct, licenses for the sale of excise opium shall be granted for one year, from the 1st April to the 31st March, subject to the following provisions:—

(a) If any license be granted during the course of the financial year, it shall be granted only up to the 31st March next following.

(b) Temporary licenses may be granted to provide for the supply of excise opium on temporary and special occasions, *e.g.*, fairs, and shall be limited to the period during which such temporary or special occasions last.

12. Such number or shops for the sale of excise opium as the Commissioner may from time to time determine shall be allowed in each district, and the exclusive right of selling excise opium at one or more of such shops as the Commissioner may direct shall be sold by public auction or settled in such other mode as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by or under the orders of the Collector before the commencement of each official year. Such sale or settlement shall not however be deemed to be complete until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner:

Provided that the Local Government may prescribe measures for ascertaining local public opinion as to the number and location of shops in any local area.

13. The fees for licenses mentioned in rule 11 shall be paid as follows:—

(a) Two months' fee in advance and one month's fee on the day on which the currency of the license begins, and one month's fee on the first of every succeeding month until the total fee due for the license has been realized.

(b) The fee for temporary licenses for the sale of excise opium at fairs shall be fixed by auction and shall be paid in advance.

14. All payments of license fees shall be paid by the licensees into the local treasuries either by direct payment or by postal money-order without the intervention of excise officers.

15. No transfer or sub-lease (whether entire or partial) of a license shall be made, except with the previous permission of the Collector and the approval of the Commissioner. The Collector shall not allow such transfer or sub-lease, unless good and sufficient reason be shown to his satisfaction, and unless the transferee or sub-lessee is, in his opinion, fit and qualified to hold such license.

15A. On the death of a licensee the Collector may renew the license on the same terms in favour of a representative of the deceased, if he be satisfied that such representative is fit to hold it, and on the condition that any arrears due from the deceased licensee are recovered before the license is

so renewed. In such case no fresh deposit in addition to the deposit required by rule 13 need be called for.

15B. (1) The Collector may cancel or suspend any license for the sale of excise opium—

- (a) if it is transferred or sub-let by the holder thereof without the permission of the Collector and the approval of the Commissioner; or
- (b) if any duty or fee payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid; or
- (c) in the event of any breach by the holder thereof, or by any of his servants, or by any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, of any of the terms or conditions thereof; or
- (d) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence punishable under the Bengal Excise Act, 1909, or the Opium Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force relating to revenue, or of any cognizable and non-bailable offence, or of any offence punishable under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1899, or under any section which has been introduced by section 3 of that Act into the Indian Penal Code; or
- (e) if the holder thereof is punished for any offence referred to in clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; or
- (f) if there be reason to believe that the license is used as a cloak for illicit sales, including sales to opium smugglers.

(2) When a license is cancelled under sub-rule (1), the Collector may cancel any other license, permit or pass granted to such person under the Opium Act, 1878.

(3) The holder of a license shall not be entitled to any compensation for its cancellation or suspension under this rule, or to the refund of any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof.

15C. (1) The Collector may accept from any person whose license is liable to be cancelled under clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of rule 15B, (1) payment of a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 200 in lieu of such cancellation.

(2) When the payment referred to in sub-rule (1) has been duly made, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of the acts or omissions on account of which the license is then liable to cancellation.

15D. Whenever the Collector considers that any such license should be withdrawn for any cause other than those specified in rule 15B he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the fees payable in respect thereof for 15 days, and may withdraw the license either—

- (a) on the expiration of 15 days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or
- (b) forthwith without notice.

In the latter case the Collector shall, in addition to remitting the sum as aforesaid, pay to the licensee such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Commissioner may direct.

When a license is withdrawn under this rule, any fee paid in advance or deposit made by the licensee in respect thereof shall be refunded to him after deducting the amount (if any) due to Government.

15E. A licensed vendor may, unless his license is liable to cancellation under rule 15B, surrender the same on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender it, and on payment of the fee payable for the license for the whole period for which it would have been current but for such surrender:

Provided that, if the Commissioner is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit to the holder thereof the sum so payable on surrender, and any fee payable in advance or any portion of such sum or fee.

Explanation.—The words "licensed vendor" as used in this rule, include a person whose application, tender or bid for a license has been accepted by the Collector, although he may not actually have received the license.

15F. No person to whom a license has been granted for the sale of excise opium shall have any claim to the renewal of such license, or, save as provided in rule 15D, any claim to compensation on the determination thereof.

15G. The Collector may, after the cancellation or surrender of a license under rule 15B or rule 15E at the risk and loss of the person whose license has been cancelled or surrendered—

- (a) take the grant under management; or
- (b) transfer the unexpired portion of the grant to any other person.

15H. (1) Every licensed druggist, every permit-holder and every licensed *kabiraj* or *hakim* shall pay for his license or permit such fee as may, from time to time, be fixed with the sanction of the Local Government; and the fee shall be specified in the license or permit, and shall be payable at such times and places as the Local Government may direct.

(2) Such licenses and permits shall be granted by the Collector at his discretion for periods of one year at a time, provided that every license and permit shall expire on 31st March next following the date on which such license or permit was granted.

15I. (1) A license or permit may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein. The licensee or permit-holder shall not, in such case, be entitled to the refund of any fee payable under the license or permit which he has paid in advance.

(2) If any person in the employ and acting on behalf of the holder of a license or permit wilfully does any act in breach of any of the conditions of the license or permit or the provisions of these rules, the holder of the license or permit shall himself be deemed to have committed such breach, unless he establishes that all due and reasonable precautions were taken by him to prevent it.

(3) The Collector may accept from any person whose license or permit is liable to be cancelled under this rule payment of a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 200 in lieu of such cancellation.

(4) When the payment referred to in sub-rule (3) has been duly made, no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of the acts or omissions on account of which the license is then liable to cancellation.

15J. Whenever the Collector considers that a license or permit should be withdrawn, he shall remit a sum equal to the fee for such part of the period for which the license has been issued as is unexpired on the date of his order, and may withdraw the license either—

- (a) on the expiration of 15 days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or
- (b) forthwith without notice.

In the latter case the Collector shall, in addition to remitting the sum aforesaid, pay to the licensee or permit-holder such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Commissioner may direct.

15K. A licensed druggist or a permit-holder or a licensed *kabiraj* or *hakim* may surrender his license or permit at any time by notice in writing given by him to the Collector on payment of any fees for which he may be liable.

III. For Rule 16, substitute the following :—

16. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe—

- (a) the forms in which licenses, permits and passes shall be granted by the Collector;
- (b) any further restrictions or conditions consistent with the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, and of these rules under or on which any license, permit or pass may be granted; and
- (c) a form for any other proceeding under these rules for which they consider that a form should be provided.

IV. For Rules 20, 21 and 22 substitute the following :

20. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from an order of a Collector under these rules, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within 30 days from the date of the order.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from an order of the Commissioner under these rules, if presented to the Local Government within 30 days from the date of the order. Every memorandum of appeal shall be forwarded by the appellant to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, who shall—

(i) proceed to take the orders of the Governor in Council thereupon, and

(ii) communicate the same to the appellant as soon as conveniently may be after they have been passed.

(3) The Local Government may, in their discretion, receive an appeal direct from an order of a Collector under these rules.

21. The Local Government may revise an order passed by a Collector or a Commissioner under these rules.

22. A petition of appeal from, or for revision of, an order must be accompanied by the order in original, or by an authenticated copy thereof, unless the omission to produce such order or copy is explained to the satisfaction of the appellate authority.

V.—From the schedule annexed to rule 23 omit item “64 Morphinae Meconas and its preparations (liquor. &c.)” and *renumber* the subsequent items 65-121 therein accordingly.

J. DONALD,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2431A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2249A.—The 27th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bogra, for a period of three years from the 7th April 1917, and

Bogra.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sherpur Bench in the said district:—

Babu Hara Gopal Das Kundu.

Maulvi Muhammad Habibur Rahman Khundkar.

Babu Debendra Kishore Tarafdar.

No. 2276A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Satish Chandra Ghoshal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Birbhum, for a period of three years from the 7th April 1917, and

Birbhum.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Rampurhat Bench in the said district.

No. 2278A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Chandhuri Muhammad Zillur Rahman the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Birbhum, for a period of three years from the 20th April 1917, and

Birbhum.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Rampurhat Bench in the said district.

No. 2280A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Maulvi 'Abdul Majid the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Mymensingh, for a period of three years from the 13th April 1917, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Kishoreganj subdivision of that district, and
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Bajitpur Bench in the said district.

No. 2282A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Shashi Bhushan Biswas the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Faridpur, for a period of three years from the 14th April 1917, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Gopalganj Bench in the said district.

No. 2284A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Surendra Nath Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 14th April 1917,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Bhadreswar Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2286A.—The 28th March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Narendra Nath Chakrabatti the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 14th April 1917,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Serampore Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2360A.—The 31st March 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Rai Jogendra Chandra Gangali Bahadur the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2364A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Mr. Glen George the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kulti Bench in the said district.

No. 2398A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Mr. Richard Onseley Smythe the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **Darjeeling**, Darjeeling, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district, and
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district.

No. 2400A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, Honorary Magistrates of the Munshiganj Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of **Dacca**, for a period of three years from the 14th April 1917—

- (a) in respect to cases brought before the said Bench, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the said Bench, and
- (b) in respect to such cases as may be made over to him, when sitting singly, within the limits of the Munshiganj subdivision of the said district:—

Khan Bahadur Munshi Khabirullah.
Rai Ramesh Chandra Guha Bahadur.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 2288A.—The 28th March 1917.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Becharam Nandi of **24-Parganas**, his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Halishahar Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas.

No. 2358A.—The 31st March 1917.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Bijay Gopal Mukharji of **Nadia**, of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench in the district of Nadia.

POWERS.

No. 2291A.—The 29th March 1917.—Mr. D. S. Fraser, I.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate, Chandpur, **Tippera**, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2317A.—The 30th March 1917.—The officers, named below, are vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy, I.C.S., Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Kishoreganj, **Mymensingh**.

Babu Shailendra Nath Basu Mallik, Deputy-Magistrate, Kishoreganj, **Mymensingh**.

No. 2419A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Binod Bihari Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district, **Nadia**, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2422A.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Binod Bihari Sarkar, a Magistrate of the first class, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1209J.—The 29th March 1917.—Babu Harendra Kumar Maitra, substantively *pro tempore* Munsif of Nabinagar, in the district of Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of Mymensingh.

No. 1259J.—The 30th March 1917.—Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Basu, No. I, transferred.

No. 1273J.—The 31st March 1917.—Babu Nagendra Nath Bhattacharji, Munsif of Gaibandha, in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

No. 1275J.—The 31st March 1917.—Babu Parada Kinkar Mukharji, Munsif of Khulna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca and Tippera, for the present to be employed at Dacca.

No. 1277J.—The 31st March 1917.—Babu Narendra Nath Ghosh, now acting as Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca and Tippera, is appointed to be a Munsif, in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Gaibandha.

No. 1326J.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Rai Kishor Mazumdar is appointed to be a Munsif, in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, on being relieved of his appointment in the Settlement Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1476J.—The 29th March 1917.—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service in continuation of those published in Notification No. 837J., dated the 5th March 1917:—

Confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs.

Babu Manmatha Nath Basu, with effect from the 1st May 1916, *vice* Babu Ashtosh Gupta, promoted.

Promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

1. Mr. Iradat Ulla, with effect from the 1st May 1916, *vice* Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, promoted.
2. Babu Phanindra Mohan Chatarji, with effect from the 13th June 1916, *vice* Babu Banwari Lal Banarji, promoted.
3. „ Krishna Kumar Sen, with effect from the 15th July 1916, *vice* Babu Nagendra Nath Chatarji, No. II, promoted.
4. „ Amrita Lal Mukharji, with effect from the 16th July 1916, *vice* Babu Sharat Chandra Ghosh, promoted.
5. „ Bijay Gopal Chatarji, with effect from the 24th July 1916, *vice* Babu Durga Das Chakrabatti, promoted.
6. „ Nirad Ranjan Guha, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Kumudini Kanta Ray, promoted.
7. „ Rajendra Lal Sadhu, with effect from the 1st January 1917, *vice* Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, promoted.
8. „ Ashutosh Pal, with effect from the 16th February 1917, *vice* Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, promoted.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Munsifs.

1. Babu Phanindra Mohan Chatarji, with effect from the 1st May 1916, *vice* Babu Manmatha Nath Basu, confirmed.
2. „ Krishna Kumar Sen, with effect from the 13th June 1916, *vice* Babu Phanindra Mohan Chatarji, confirmed.
3. „ Amrita Lal Mukharji, with effect from the 15th July 1916, *vice* Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, confirmed.
4. „ Bijay Gopal Chatarji, with effect from the 16th July 1916, *vice* Babu Amrita Lal Mukharji, confirmed.
5. „ Nirad Ranjan Guha, with effect from the 24th July 1916, *vice* Babu Bijay Gopal Chatarji, confirmed.
6. „ Rajendra Lal Sadhu, with effect from the 30th September 1916, *vice* Babu Kumudini Kanta Ray, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.
7. „ Ashutosh Pal, with effect from the 30th October 1916, *vice* Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.
8. „ Upendra Nath Biswas, with effect from the 1st January 1917, *vice* Babu Rajendra Lal Sadhu, confirmed.
9. „ Hem Chandra Basu, No. 1, with effect from the 1st January 1917.
10. „ Nalini Mohan Banarji, with effect from the 1st January 1917.
11. „ Banamali Sen, with effect from the 16th February 1917, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Pal, confirmed.

LEAVE.

No. 1330J.—*The 3rd April 1917.*—Babu Girindra Nath Mukharji, Subordinate Judge of Tippera, now on deputation to Faridpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

Tippera,
Faridpur.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**POLICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 6208P.—The 2nd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules regulating the use of Motor Vehicles in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah (published under Political Department Notification No. 4095P., dated the 1st April 1915, on pages 1-25 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date):—

**Calcutta.
Howrah.**

Amendments.

1. In sub-rule (1) of rule 44 in Part IV—Motor-cabs ("Taxis")—of the said rules for "*eight annas a mile for the first mile and two annas for every subsequent quarter of a mile*" read "*ten annas a mile for the first mile and two annas for every subsequent fifth of a mile.*"

2. In sub-rule (2) of the said rule for "*such additional charge shall be at the rate of four annas a mile*" read "*such additional charge shall be at the rate of six annas a mile.*"

No. 6248P.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in partial modification of Notification No. 11640P., dated the 20th September 1916, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the area and the Railway stations mentioned respectively, in columns 1 and 2 of the following table shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Poradah Railway police-station:—

Area according to Railway mileage. 1	Railway stations 2
From Sealdah— Miles 114½ to 123	... ... Bhairamara Junction. Damukdia, Raita.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**ESTABLISHMENT.**

The 29th March 1917.

No. 38.—Mr. A. K. Taylor, Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, is granted combined leave for six months under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., privilege leave for three months under article 260 and furlough for the remaining period under article 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1917 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. H. GREEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 2nd April 1917.

No. 40.—Babu Shailendra Nath Banerji, Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April 1917 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 41.—Babu Anadi Nath Mitra, Executive Engineer, is, on being recalled from leave, appointed to hold charge of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, during the absence of Babu Shailendra Nath Banerji, Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd April 1917.

No. 24 Marine.—The services of Commander H. Morland, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Chittagong, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 2nd April 1917.

No. 25 Marine.—The following draft of a Notification which the Governor in Council intends to issue under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Bengal Smoke-nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th July 1917, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Bengal Smoke-nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the locality known as Pauchpara in the district of Howrah within the area bounded as follows:—

On the *West* by a line drawn direct north from where the Moshidhara Khal enters the river Hooghly to the northern side of the Bengal Nagpur Railway; on the *North* by the northern side of the Bengal Nagpur Railway; on the *East* by the western boundary of the station of Howrah, as described in the Schedule to the Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), and as contained between the northern side of Bengal Nagpur Railway and the river Hooghly; and on the *South* by the river Hooghly.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

The 2nd April 1917.

No. 26 Marine.—In rule 16 of the draft revised rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives other than those mentioned in section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, in the Port of Calcutta, which were published for criticism under Notification No. 23 Marine, dated the 20th March 1917, for the figure and word "50 lbs." read "500 lbs."

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**ESTABLISHMENT.***The 28th March 1917.*

No. 37.—Babu Angsujit Mukharji, Overseer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th March 1917.

The 2nd April 1917.

No. 42.—Babu Satish Chandra Sen, Supervisor, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th March 1917 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.*The 2nd April 1917.*

No. 39.—Babu Dwijendra Kumar Datta, Sub-Overseer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Overseer, 2nd grade, permanent on probation, with effect from the 2nd March 1917, and is posted to the Northern Circle.

H. H. GREEN,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 2432A.

No. 2331A.—The 31st March 1917.—The orders of the 23rd March 1917, posting Babu Jyotish Chandra Chakrabatti, Sub-Deputy

Presy. Divn.

Collector, to the Presidency Division, vesting him with

the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and directing him to take down evidence in the English language, are cancelled.

No. 2362A.—The 31st March 1917.—Maulvi Abul Khair Serajul Islam Zahid, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Magistrate, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4376, dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1917.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Rajendra Chandra Datta of the Tangail Subdivision and Dispensary, Mymensingh district, is allowed privilege leave for one month under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 17th March 1917.

No. 4378, dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Bama Charan Munshi is appointed to act at the Tangail Subdivision and Dispensary, Mymensingh district, during the absence on leave of Second grade Assistant Surgeon Rajendra Chandra Datta or until further orders.

No. 4560, dated Calcutta, the 2nd April 1917.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Satya Charan Sen is appointed to be an Anaesthetist in the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th February 1917.

W. R. EDWARDS,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 11 A.M., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th April 1917, at the Campbell Medical School.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, at least one week before the 23rd April 1917, an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

3. Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—The attention of candidates is drawn to rules 9 and 10 and of the persons granting the certificates to rules 11 and 14 (3) and to the Certificate Forms C (S), D, E and F in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification, as circulated by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools, Lunatic Asylums and Chief Medical Officers, etc., with his Circular No. 25, dated the 22nd July 1913.

R. P. WILSON, F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, the 26th February 1917.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder Class, Campbell Medical School, will be held on Friday, the 27th April 1917, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

R. P. WILSON, F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, the 26th February 1917.

NOTICE.

Examination of Compounders at the Dacca Medical School.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next Half-yearly Examination of Compounders will be held on the 23rd April 1917 and subsequent days.

The examination will be conducted in accordance with Bengal Government Notifications Nos. 1410 and 1411-Medical, dated the 7th July 1913.

(a) The Examination Committee will consist of—

Lieut.-Col. E. A. R. Newman, M.D. (Cantab), I.M.S.,	<i>President.</i>
(1) Teacher of Medicine	} <i>Members.</i>
(2) Teacher of Surgery	

(b) No person will be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates as required by rules 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Government Notification No. 1410-Medical, dated the 7th July 1913.

(c) All male candidates must forward to the undersigned an examination fee of Rs. 5 at least one week before the commencement of the examination; a fresh fee must be paid on each occasion that the candidate enters for the examination; but a candidate, who, after payment of the fee, is unable, through illness, to attend the examination, will be allowed, on producing a satisfactory medical certificate to that effect, to attend the next examination without payment of a fresh fee.

NOTE.—Women candidates are examined free of charge.

(d) The students of the Compounder class of the Medical Schools at the end of the one year of study, and the students of the Licentiate class of these schools, on the completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at an optional examination, to be conducted by the Committee of Examiners notified above, in minor bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments, and in all the minor duties of hospital work. No additional fee shall be charged for this optional examination.

This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the Rules for the grant of certificates to compounders, on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognised by Government in minor bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments, and in all the minor duties of hospital work. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2-8 for this examination. But no fee will be required from a candidate who appears at the combined Compounders' and Dressership Examination and who has paid the fee of Rs. 5 prescribed in paragraph (c).

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D. (CANTAB), LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Medical School.

DACCA,

The 14th March 1917.

NOTICE (2).

It is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder class, Medical School, Dacca, will be held on the 25th April 1917 at 8 A.M.

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D. (CANTAB), LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Medical School.

DACCA,

The 14th March 1917.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

BABU PROBODH CHANDRA BASU, Munsif of Khulna, is vested under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the district of Khulna.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL,
The 30th March 1917.

H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

BABU NARENDRA NATH GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Gaibandha, in the district of Rangpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Gaibandha Munsifi.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL,
The 30th March 1917.

By order of the High Court,

H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

BABU NOGENDRA NATH BHATTACHARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to the Sadar Station of the district of Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Khulna.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL,
The 30th March 1917.

By order of the High Court,

H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 28TH MARCH 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1917 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Thireth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence forward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

HARIRAM GOENKA,

Sheriff.

সরিক আফিস, সন ১৯১৭ সাল, তারিখ ২৮শে মার্চ ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে যবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১৭ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আগের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১৭ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিয়ামেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এক প্রত্যক্ষ প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কর্মেরদ্বারা বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারাই উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া বসকর্য্য করে।
বিত্ত ।

হরিরাম গোয়েন্কা.

সরিক ।

INCOME-TAX NOTICE.

THE persons named in the list, which is open for inspection at the Income-Tax Office, No. 3, Charnock Place, Calcutta, are hereby informed that they have been assessed under Part IV of the Second Schedule of the Indian Income-Tax Act (II of 1886) as amended by Act V of 1916 and Act VII of 1917 for the financial year 1917-18 according to the particulars specified therein, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of the tax to the Treasury Officer within sixty days from the date hereof, or to apply to me within thirty days from such date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled, failing which they will be proceeded against as the law provides.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE ;
No. 3, CHARNOCK PLACE, CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1917.

G. GIBARD.
Collector of Income-Tax.

ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স নোটিস ।

অত্র ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স আফিসের তালিকাভুক্ত ব্যক্তিদিগকে এতদ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে তাহাদিগের উপরোক্ত তালিকার লিখিত বিষয়নে সন ১৯১৬ সালের ৪ আইন এবং ১৯১৭ সালের ৭ আইনদ্বারা সংশোধিত ১৮৮৬ সালের ২ আইনদ্বারা নির্ধারিত ২ নং ডকুমেন্টের ৪র্থ খণ্ডের বিধানমতে ১৯১৭-১৯১৮ সালের জন্য ট্যাক্স ধার্য করা হইয়াছে ; এবং তাহাদিগকে আদেশ করা যাইতেছে যে তাহারা এই ইত্তাহারের তারিখ হইতে ৬০ দিনের মধ্যে ত্রেজারি আফিসারের নিকট আপন আপন দেয় ট্যাক্স দেয়, কিম্বা তাহাদের ধার্য ট্যাক্স কমান্ডার বা আদৌ মক্কু পাইবার জন্য ৬০ দিনের মধ্যে আমার নিকট দরখাস্ত দাখিল করে ; নচেৎ আইন আদলে আনিবেক ।

ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স আফিস ;
৩ নং, চার্নক্‌প্লেস, কলিকাতা,
সন ১৯১৭, ১লা এপ্রেল ।

জি. জিবার্ড.
ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স কালেক্টর ।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

The 29th March 1917.

No. 40P.—Babu Kamada Charan Chakravarty, Demonstrator, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), acted as Professor of Physics, Dacca College and in the Provincial Educational Service, from 7th December 1916 to 19th December 1916, both days inclusive, during the absence on deputation of Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh.

No. 41P.—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service, in modification of the Government Notification No. 942-Education, dated 18th April 1916 and this Office Notification No. 80P., dated 19th October 1916:—

Confirmed in class VII.

Babu Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Shastri, with effect from the 2nd December 1915, *vice* Babu Narendra Nath Chakravarti, confirmed in class VI.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz, with effect from 7th December 1915, *vice* Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti (I), confirmed in class VI.

- Babu Kshitish Chandra Ray, with effect from the 17th January 1916, *vice* Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, confirmed in class VI.
 „ Surendra Nath Maitra, with effect from 16th April 1916, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, confirmed in class VI.
 „ Babu Binoy Kumar Sen, with effect from 13th November 1916, *vice* Babu Naresh Chandra Ghosh, confirmed in class VI.

Promoted to class VII.

- Babu Surendra Nath Maitra, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from 2nd December 1915, *vice* Babu Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Shastri, confirmed.
 Maulvi Fida Ali Khan, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from 7th December 1915, *vice* Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz, confirmed.
 Babu Nilmani Chakravarti, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from 17th January 1916, *vice* Babu Kshitish Chandra Ray, confirmed.
 „ Bhabesh Chandra Banerji, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from 16th April 1916, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Maitra, confirmed.
 „ Chinta Haran Chakravarti, No. (II), substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from 13th November 1916, *vice* Babu Binoy Kumar Sen, confirmed.
 Mahamahopadhyaya Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, substantively *pro tempore*, from 16th December 1916 to 15th January 1917, *vice* Miss Indumukhi Nath, promoted, and from 16th January 1917 to 26th January 1917, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, promoted.

W. W. HORNEILL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4For.—The 23rd March 1917.—Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the revision of Buxa and Working Plans in Buxa and Jalpaiguri Divisions, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th March 1917.

H. A. FARRINGTON,

Offg. Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 905J.—Babu Pankaj Behari Das, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Malda district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 26th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1455J.—Babu Kshetra Mohan Mandal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is appointed to be a Khas Mehal Circle Officer in the district of Bakarganj.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 27th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1461J.—Maulvi Abul Khair Serajul Islam Zahid, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Mehal Circle Officer, in the district of Bakarganj, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Faridpur district.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 27th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

BABU KSHITI NATH GHOSH, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Howrah.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 28th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1481J.—Maulvi Azizur Rahman (No. 1), Sub-Deputy Collector, Barisal, is transferred to the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 28th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred on me in Government order No. 168P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I appoint Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee and Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., as non-official visitors of the New Alipore Central Jail for a period of two years.

J. LANG, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 31st March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 47M.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the by-election held on 3rd March 1917, in Ward No. IV of the Gobardanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, Babu Gyanada Prasanna Mukharji was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Nirmal Chandra Banarji, resigned.

J. LANG, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 28th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1527J.—It is hereby notified that, under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (III of 1885), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Baliakandi Union Committee, in the district of Faridpur:—

1. Babu Bipra Das Chowdhuri.
2. „ Prakash Chandra Lahiri.
3. „ Kailash Chandra Biswas.
4. Maulvi Masem Ali Biswas.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 29th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1392J.—Under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1915, it is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Managing Committee of the Barisal Dispensary in the district of Bakarganj:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The District Magistrate | ... | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| 2. The Civil Surgeon | ... | ... | |
| 3. The Chairman, Municipality | ... | ... | |
| 4. The Vice-Chairman, District Board | ... | ... | |
| 5. The Sadar Subdivisional Officer | ... | ... | |
| 6. Choudhury Mahamed Ismail Khan. | | | |
| 7. Babu Benode Kumar Roy Chowdhury. | | | |
| 8. „ Kali Prosanna Guha Chowdhury. | | | |
| 9. Rai Mathura Nath Sen Bahadur. | | | |
| 10. The President, Bar Library. | | | |
| 11. Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, M.A., B.L. | | | |

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 23rd March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 76 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, Babu Baijnath Agarwalla has been appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Chuadanga, in the district of Nadia, in place of Babu Kali Pada Bagchi, deceased.

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 24th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1395J.—Under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Rules, it is hereby notified for general information that Babu Rajani Kanta Saha has been appointed to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Dewanganj Dispensary, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Babu Ramani Nath Saha, and that Maulvi Fazlal Haq has also been appointed to be a member of the said Committee.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 23rd March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 77 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Bongaon, in the district of Jessore:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|
| (1) The Subdivisional Officer, Bongaon | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| (2) The Senior Munsiff, Bongaon | ... | |
| (3) The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bongaon | ... | |
| (4) Maulvi Afsaruddin Ahmed. | | |
| (5) Babu Promada Chandra Banarji. | | |
| (6) „ Satya Charan Bose. | | |
| (7) „ Dharanidhar Bhattacharjee. | | |
| (8) „ Charu Chandra Mukharjee. | | |
| (9) „ Bhushan Chandra Sadhu. | | |

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 24th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 78 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Magura, in the district of Jessore :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| (1) The Subdivisional Officer, Magura | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| (2) The Sub-Deputy Collector, Magura | ... | |
| (3) The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Magura | ... | |
| (4) Babu Ashutosh Goswami. | | |
| (5) „ Rebati Kanta Sarkar. | | |
| (6) „ Surendra Chandra Biswas. | | |
| (7) „ Profulla Kamal Das Gupta. | | |

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 24th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 79 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore :—

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| (1) The Subdivisional Officer, Jhenidah | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| (2) The First Munsif, Jhenidah | ... | |
| (3) The Sub-Registrar, Jhenidah | ... | |
| (4) The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jhenidah | ... | |
| (5) Babu Kedar Nath Baksi. | | |
| (6) „ Bipin Behari Sen. | | |
| (7) Tarapoda Bose. | | |
| (8) Manmotha Nath Ray. | | |
| (9) Jatindra Nath Bose. | | |
| (10) Sita Nath Sikdar. | | |

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 24th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1520 J.—It is hereby notified that, under rule 20(b) of the rules for the Management of Hospitals and Dispensaries, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Managing Committee of the Nalchiti Dispensary, in the district of Bakarganj :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Sub-Registrar, Nalchiti | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| 2. The Tehsildar, Court of Wards | ... | |
| 3. Maulvi Imtazuddin Kazi. | | |
| 4. Munshi Abdul Wahed Khan. | | |
| 5. Babu Mati Lal Mukhoti. | | |

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 29th March 1917.*

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

ORDER.

No. 490 A.—The 29th March 1917.—Babu Akshay Narain Mitra, Probationary Deputy Collector, now employed as Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Calcutta Circle, is transferred to Pabna as Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

(Notice under section 63 (5) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended
by Bengal Act III of 1915.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has applied to the Local Government for sanction to the plan of a proposed Public Street No. XX running from Shambazar Street to Central Avenue, which was originally notified in the issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 30th August 1916.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

The 22nd March 1917.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLAN OF PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET NO. VII (ALTERNATIVE), NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD, IN WARD NO. II.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has made a plan of an alternative alignment of the Proposed Public Street No. VII, in Ward No. II, between Nimtola Ghât Street and Nather Bagan Street, running northwards from Nimtola Ghât Street through Mathur Sen Garden Lane, Gopikrishna Pal Lane, Baburam Ghose Lane and terminating at Nather Bagan Street.

The plan provides for a 60 feet Road throughout and will pass through the following Municipal holdings :—

Name of street.	Number of Municipal holdings.
Nimtola Ghât Street ...	70/1, 71.
Mathur Sen Garden Lane ...	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8/1A, 8/1/1A.
Gopikrishna Pal Lane ...	12, 12/1, 12/2, 12/3, 12/4, 13, 13/1, 14, 25, 29.
Baburam Ghose Lane ...	11/1, 11/2, 11/3, 12, 12/1, 12/2, 12/3, 12/4, 13.
Ahiritola Street ...	27, 28, 140/1, 140/7/1, 140/8, 140/9, 140/10, 141, 142, 143, 144, 144/1, 145, 146, 147.
Sitala Lane	10, 11.
Ahiritola 1st Lane ...	1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 6, 6/1/1.

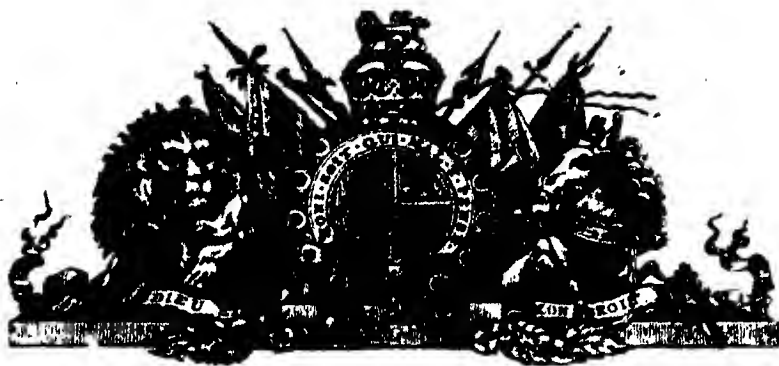
The plan of the Proposed Public Street and the particulars of the land through which the Proposed Public Street will pass may be inspected at the Office of the Trust, 5, Clive Street, on week days between the hours of 11 and 4, Saturdays 11 and 2.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of two annas per copy, and of the plan at eight annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before the 30th May 1917.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

The 15th March 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th March 1917, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1917.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 433.—The following is published for general information :—

Second Supplement dated the 17th January 1917 to the "London Gazette" of the 16th January 1917, pages 687 to 702.

War Office,

17th January, 1917.

The following Despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., Commander-in-Chief, East African Force :—

General Headquarters.

East Africa.

27th October, 1916.

Sir,

In my last despatch I described the brief but important operations which ended on 21st March in the occupation of the Kilimanjaro-Aruscha area.

The strategy involved in those operations was determined for me by the military situation I found existing on my arrival in British East Africa in February. The opposing armies had massed on the Tavata and Longido fronts; the rainy season was expected in a few weeks, and there was no time or necessity for radical alteration in the plans on which my predecessor had been working. When the operations came to an end it was necessary without delay to dispose my forces most advantageously with a view to

their health and comfort during the approaching rainy season, and it became necessary to study the important question of the strategy to be followed in the future operations.

Reorganization of forces.

(2) Preliminary to both matters, however, was the question reorganization of the East African forces, which I deemed necessary not only for the vigorous prosecution of the coming campaign, but also to secure the smooth and harmonious working of a most heterogeneous army, drawn from almost all continents, and speaking a babel of languages. I decided to abolish the two divisions formed by my predecessor and to organise my forces into three divisions, two of which were to consist of the contingents from the Union of South Africa, and the third was to include the Indian and other British forces. The Union Divisions were again so organised that each should eventually contain a mounted and an infantry brigade, so as to secure the necessary mobility to enable us to cope more expeditiously with the enemy *askari* army of fleet-footed Africans. In these alterations, as well as in all other important matters which I have had from time to time to submit for the sanction of the War Office, I have found the uniform and prompt support of the latter, for which I cannot be sufficiently grateful, and to which the success achieved in this campaign was in no small measure due. At the end of March, then, the East African Force—apart from lines of communication troops, under Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O., as I. G. C.—was organised as follows:—

The First Division, under Major-General A. R. Hoskins, C.M.G., D.S.O., comprised the First East African Brigade, under Brigadier-General S. H. Sheppard, D.S.O., and the Second East African Brigade, under Brigadier-General J. A. Hamnyngton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Second Division, under Major-General J. L. van Deventer, comprised the First South African Mounted Brigade, under Brigadier-General Manie Botha, and the Third South African Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General C. A. L. Berrange, C.M.G.

The Third Division, under Major-General Coen Brits, comprised the Second South African Mounted Brigade, under Brigadier-General B. Enslin, and the Second South African Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General P. S. Beves.

The Second South African Mounted Brigade arrived in May and was ready to take the field in the latter half of June.

Having completed the above reorganisation I disposed the infantry units as far as possible at suitable points on high and dry ground at Moschi, Himo and Mbuyuni, with only advance guards along the deadly malarial line of the Ruw, facing the enemy forces in the Pare Mountains.

The First Mounted-Brigade was pushed on to the Aruscha area, which was reported to be most suitable for horses, and at the end of March the whole brigade had arrived there.

General plan of invasion.

(3) The most important problem for consideration was the strategy to be followed in the coming campaign. As a result of the preceding operations we had just barely entered the enemy territory, which stretched out before us in enormous extent, with no known vital point anywhere containing no important cities or centres, with practically no roads, the only dominant economical features of the whole being the two railway systems. Faulty strategy at the beginning, a wrong line of invasion once entered upon, might lead to months of futile marching and wasted effort. All our information credited the enemy with the two-fold intention of conducting an obstinate and prolonged campaign in the Pare and Usambara Mountains, and thereafter retiring to fight out the last phases of the campaign in the Tabora area, from which much of his supplies and most of his recruits were drawn. Careful consideration was given to the various alternative lines of invasion that presented themselves.

(4) There was, in the first place, the possibility of advancing inland from the coast along the existing railway lines, which had been adopted with such signal success in the German South-West Africa campaign. An advance from Tanga was, however, ruled out because I considered the place of no importance after the Tanga railway had been reached further north.

Much, on the other hand, was to be said for an advance inland from Dar-es-Salaam, the capture of which would have great political and military importance, and would much facilitate the transport and supply arrangements for the campaign into the interior. It was, however, also ruled out, partly because the prevalence of the S. E. monsoon at that period makes a landing of a large force on that coast an operation of great difficulty and even danger, partly because a prolonged campaign on the coast immediately after the rainy season would mean the disappearance of a very large percentage of my army from malaria and other tropical ailments.

(5) In the second place consideration was given to the question of an advance on Tabora by Victoria Nyanza, which we controlled, and Muanza, which would have to be wrested from the enemy. This plan had the advantage of presenting a comparatively short line of advance, and of promising to strike at the main recruiting ground of the enemy forces, as the German *askaris* would be loath to remain in the field after their homes and families had fallen into our hands. Its adoption, however, would involve the transfer to a distant theatre of a large part of our forces while the enemy army would remain concentrated and ready to strike at our railway communications with the coast. But my main objection to adopting it was the consideration that to occupy so huge a territory as German East Africa within reasonable time a simultaneous advance from different points along different routes was essential. Now in the Eastern Lake and Uganda area we already had a force of about 2,000 rifles; in addition the Belgians had a very large force in the west in the neighbourhood of Lake Kivu with which they were prepared to invade the Ruanda and Urundi districts if we could assist them with the necessary transport and supply arrangements *via* Victoria Nyanza. For the occupation of the western parts of German East Africa it was therefore only necessary to make these arrangements, and thereby to set the Belgian and British forces simultaneously in sympathetic motion in the Ruanda and Bukoba districts respectively. This was done, and with the best results, as will be described later.

(6) There remained, then, the third and last alternative of either striking at the main enemy forces in the Pare and Usambara mountains along the Tanga railway line, or of launching an attack against the interior and the Central Railway from Aruscha. A movement against the enemy concentration along the Tanga railway had, however, several grave disadvantages. It was the step desired and expected by the enemy, as the massing of almost his entire fighting force in that area showed. It would involve a prolonged and costly campaign over terrain which nature and art had prepared admirably for defensive purposes. And at the end of such a campaign the entire enemy territory would still remain unoccupied, as the operations would have been conducted lengthwise all along the border. On the other hand an advance from Aruscha into the interior, if it was not to be a mere temporary raid but a secure and permanent occupation of the country, had to be in such force that it could meet any counter-attack by the enemy, who would in such counter-attack have the advantage of his two railway systems and so be practically moving on interior lines. Such an advance in force, therefore, ran the risk of weakening our forces in front of the enemy in the Pare and Usambara mountains and of giving him an opening to attack our vulnerable communications both with the interior and the coast.

(7) In spite of these difficulties powerful arguments weighed with me in finally deciding in favour of an advance into the interior. I was informed that the violence of the coming rainy season would be mostly confined to the Kilimanjaro-Aruscha area; that further west and south the rainy season was milder and would not markedly interfere with military operations; and therefore an advance into the interior would prevent our operations being brought to a complete standstill during the rainy months of April and May. In addition to this the enemy had made the mistake of retiring south along the Tanga railway with practically his entire fighting force, and the door to the interior stood wide open and unguarded. Even the six companies which had operated between Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains against General Stewart's advance from Longido, and were expected by me to fall back on Aruscha and obstruct our advance in that direction, joined the enemy's main force at Kabo. A small detachment at Aruscha fell back before the advance of our mounted scouts and

when the mounted brigade arrived at Aruscha at the end of March there was for the moment nothing to prevent an immediate movement into the heart of the enemy country. I decided to push the whole of the 2nd Division into the interior under van Deventer, and for the present to keep the other two divisions with me in rain quarters facing the enemy concentration south of the Ruwu. In this way it would be possible to occupy a valuable portion of the enemy country within the next two months; and if, as I expected, this move would and must have the effect of compelling the enemy to withdraw large forces from the Pares and Usambaras to stem the tide of invasion into the interior I could, if necessary, strengthen van Deventer still further and yet have sufficient troops left to make a comparatively easy conquest of these mountains against the enemy's weakened defence. These anticipations were fully realised, as will be seen from the sequel.

Van Deventer's march to Kondoa Irangi.

(8) By April 1st the head-quarters of the 2nd division, together with the 1st South African Mounted Brigade and two batteries of artillery, had reached Aruscha, while two battalions of the 3rd South African Infantry Brigade were on the way.

On the same day General van Deventer reported that his scouts had engaged the enemy six miles north of Lolkissale, an isolated rocky hill in the Masai Steppes some 35 miles south-west of Aruscha. Further reports showed that this force consisted of a detachment of the enemy which had taken up a position covering the water springs on the hill, and that no other water was to be found in the vicinity. I therefore issued instructions that the movement southward should be initiated by the occupation of Lolkissale.

This operation was carried out with great skill by the 1st Mounted Brigade. On the morning of the 3rd April three regiments of South African Horse moved out from Aruscha, and during the night of 3rd-4th April surrounded Lolkissale. The enemy held the mountains with considerable determination, and fighting continued all day on the 4th and 5th, but at daybreak on the 6th the whole force, consisting of the 28th Field Company and Kaempfe's Detachment numbering 17 whites and 404 *askaris* with porters and two machine guns, surrendered. Our horses had been without water since noon of the 3rd. A large quantity of stores, ammunition, pack animals, etc., fell into our hands, while from information obtained from prisoners and captured documents it was ascertained that the enemy contemplated reinforcing Ufiome and Kondoa Irangi, and that the garrisons at these places had received instructions to hold out as long as possible. As it was evident that the bulk of these reinforcements must be sent from the troops on the Usambara Railway, and that several weeks must elapse before they could arrive, I decided to press forward the movement southwards of the 2nd Division as rapidly as possible, and ordered General van Deventer to send his mounted troops to occupy Ufiome, Umbulu and Kondoa Irangi before the enemy could reinforce them. The remainder of the 2nd Division to follow in support of the mounted troops.

(9) The 1st Mounted Brigade continued its advance to Ufiome on the 7th, encountering the enemy's patrols at various points of the route and dispersing them with loss in killed and prisoners. On the 10th the enemy were located holding a kopje in the vicinity of Ufiome, and on the 11th the Brigade advanced from the Trangire River. This movement resulted in the occupation of Ufiome on the 13th, the garrison of about 20 whites and 200 *askaris* retiring into the mountains leaving 30 prisoners, some wounded, and a large quantity of supplies in our hand. The enemy was pursued for 20 miles south to Kisesse and Ssalango, retiring in disorder.

(10) As the horses of the 1st Mounted Brigade were greatly exhausted by the continuous marching and fighting a halt was made at Ssalanga until the 17th. The 4th South African Horse had in the meantime been sent by me to join the 2nd Division, and on its arrival was directed on Umbugwe with instructions to clear Umbulu of the enemy.

The 10th South African Infantry and 28th Mountain Battery were also detailed by General van Deventer to follow in support of the 4th South African Horse. Umbulu was finally occupied on 11th May, about one company of the enemy being driven out with loss.

The advance southward continued on the 17th, and contact was made with the enemy four miles north of Kondoa Irangi on the same day. Fighting continued till noon of the 19th, when our troops occupied Kondoa Irangi with no casualties, having inflicted a loss on the enemy of 20 killed, and 4 whites and 30 *askaris* captured. The enemy succeeded in destroying the wireless station and a portion of his supplies but left behind about 80 rifles with much ammunition, and 800 head of cattle.

(11) General van Deventer reported after this action that his horses were so exhausted that he would not be able to move until remounts arrived. He had lost hundreds of animals from horse sickness during his advance of some 200 miles from Moschi in the last four weeks and his troops were worn out with ceaseless marching and fighting. I therefore decided that the 2nd Division should concentrate at Kondoa Irangi with detachments at Ufime and Umbulu, and send patrols towards the Central Railway, Ssingida, Mkalama and Handeni. During the remainder of the month and the first few days of May this concentration was gradually effected. The expedition, conducted by van Deventer with his usual dash and resourcefulness, had secured important results at a trifling cost. Within a month of the battle of Kahe we had taken possession of the high, healthy and fertile plateau which connects Aruscha with the Central Railway, and had occupied the dominant strategic points for any further advance whether that was to be in the direction of the Central Railway, or westward to Tabora, or even eastward towards Handeni and the Eastern Usambara.

(12) Meanwhile, by the middle of April, the rainy season had set in with the greatest violence in the whole area from Taveta to Kondoa Irangi. The numerous rivers came down in flood and swept away almost all our laboriously built bridges, the roads became impassable mud tracks, and all transport became a physical impossibility. The rains fell steadily day after day, sometimes as much as four inches in one day, and the low-lying parts of the country assumed the appearance of lakes. Fortunately, the railway had by this time reached Taveta, where sufficient supplies could be dumped for our resting troops. The extension of the line was energetically continued to join the Kabe-Moschi railway, although for long distances the track was practically under water and the attention of thousands of labourers was constantly required to prevent its disappearance in the mud. Van Deventer's Division in the interior was cut off, and managed to live for weeks on such supplies as could be collected locally, or could be carried by porters from Lolkissale for a distance of 120 miles. The strain and privation were, however, bound to be reflected in the general state of health of the troops.

(13) Meanwhile, also, the enemy had realised the tremendous threat which this expedition constituted against his whole scheme of defence, and, thanks to the onset of the rainy season bringing General van Deventer's movement to a standstill, he was able to take measures to avert the danger to his rear by hurriedly transferring a great part of his force from the Usambara to the Central Railway, moving by rail to Mombo, thence by road to Morogoro or Kilossa, and again by rail to Dodoma. This movement placed him in a position to concentrate some 4,000 men against the 2nd Division, which was at the time so weakened by sickness and unavoidable detachments that it could barely dispose of 3,000 rifles in its isolated position at Kondoa Irangi. The enemy, perceiving this, felt encouraged to assume the offensive, and advanced from the Central Railway in the early days of May, arriving on the 7th within six miles of Kondoa Irangi.

General van Deventer gradually withdrew his advanced posts in face of this movement, keeping touch with the enemy, and finally disposed his force in defensive positions on a perimeter of about five miles frontage round Kondoa.

(14) On the 9th the enemy drove in our outlying picquets south-east of the village, and at 7-30 P.M., began an attack which lasted for nearly eight hours. This attack was pressed with determination, the enemy making four separate onslaughts, the brunt of which fell on the 11th South African Infantry, supported by the 12th South African Infantry. In some places the enemy repeatedly charged right up to our positions. Firing finally ceased at 3-15 A.M. on the 10th, when the enemy withdrew, leaving three whites and fifty-eight *askaris* dead on the ground, and five wounded as prisoners. There were numerous signs on the ground of further casualties. Our own losses were two officers and four other ranks killed. One officer and seven

other ranks wounded. From information obtained as a result of the fighting it was found that the enemy had about twenty-five companies engaged under the personal command of Colonel von Lettow, the German Commander-in-Chief. His force was organised as three battalions and one smaller detachment. One battalion commander, Von Kornatzky, was killed, and another, Von Bock, wounded.

(15) With this defeat, the enemy's last hope of successful resistance to any large portion of our forces was extinguished. He continued in position round Kondoa during the remainder of May and the greater part of June, keeping for the most part to the thick bush, and engaging in desultory fighting and occasional long range bombardment. General van Deventer was unable to assume the offensive on any large scale on account of his weakness in horseflesh, the heavy sick rate amongst his men, and the great difficulties of supply over a line of communication of two hundred miles of quagmire; and had therefore to content himself with minor operations and enterprise while reorganising his forces and calling in his detachments from elsewhere. The 10th South African Infantry Regiment and 28th Mountain Battery arrived from Umbulu on 22nd May. I had already decided to strengthen the 2nd Division with two more battalions, the 7th and 8th South African Infantry Regiments, and additional artillery and machine guns, all from the 3rd Division, and these reinforcements eventually reached the Division on 23rd May and following days.

Occupation of the Pare, Usambara and Handeni Areas.

(16) Such was the position when, towards the end of the second week in May, the rains abated, the ground once more began to harden, and it became evident that a general movement would soon again be possible. The direction of that movement was settled for me by the necessity of clearing the enemy from the Pare and Usambara mountains before the further invasion of German East Africa could safely proceed. The general conception was to move eastward along these mountains and at a point opposite Handeni to swing south and march towards the Central Railway in a movement parallel to that of van Deventer. The concentration of the enemy forces in front of Kondoa now made the occupation of the Pares and Usambaras comparatively easy, but the advance had to be rapidly executed to forestall any return movement of the enemy from Kondoa to the Handeni or Usambara area. Moving through the Masai Steppe along the old caravan route from Kondoa to Handeni, the enemy could reach the latter place in twelve days, and in two or three days more could be on the Tanga Railway at Korogwe. It was therefore advisable for my advance to reach the Western Usambara in a fortnight; further, if it could reach Handeni before the arrival of strong enemy reinforcements I would have a second force almost the same distance from the Central Railway as that at Kondoa, and it would be impossible for the enemy to make effective resistance to the simultaneous advance of both columns situated 170 miles apart. The nature of the country was, however, such as almost to preclude all rapidity of movement. The Pares and Usambaras are huge blocks of mountains with fertile valleys; the southern slopes are precipitous, and immediately below runs the Tanga railway, while further south dense bush extends for 15 to 20 miles to the Pangani, an impassable river flowing almost parallel to the railway and the mountains. The enemy held the mountains and the railway and had outposts along the Pangani river. Our advance was expected to follow the railway, which had been fortified at all convenient points for a hundred miles; and the enemy had therefore every reason to expect that the force opposing us, consisting of from 1,200 to 2,000 troops with field and naval guns, would render our progress sufficiently slow to enable him to send any necessary reinforcements. I therefore decided on the following dispositions for my advance. The main column with most of the artillery and transport was to proceed down the inner or left bank of the Pangani, somewhat in advance of another smaller column following the railway line, while a third small column was to start from Mbuyuni and enter the North Pares from the north side through the Ngulu Gap, joining the centre column at Same Pass between the Middle and South Pares. In this way, with my flanks well forward in the mountains and along the Pangani, any real resistance of the enemy in his well prepared positions in the centre along the railway would become hopeless. The advance commenced on 18th May by the movement

of Lieut.-Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald's battalion of the 3rd King's African Rifles from Mbuyuni to the Ngulu Gap, and on the 22nd May Brig.-General Hannington's brigade moved from Ruwa along the railway, while Generals Sheppard's and Beves' brigades moved down the Pangani river accompanied by Major-General Hoskins and myself.

(17) The enemy's first position was reported to be at Lembeni, at which place the railway takes a sharp bend in towards the mountains and the ground is most suitable for defensive action.

I trusted, however, to turn this position either directly by Fitzgerald's column forcing its way through the Ngulu Gap, or indirectly by the continued advance of the Pangani column past the enemy's position.

The turning movements proved successful, and the enemy evacuated the Lembeni position on 24th May; on the following day Hannington occupied Same station without opposition, and on the 26th May Fitzgerald's column joined Hannington's and thereafter formed part of it. Hannington was ordered to proceed on the 28th over Same Pass along the road which passes through the South Pare mountain, and thence through the Gonja Gap between this mountain and the Usambara on to Mkomazi river. This move would prevent the enemy from making a stand on the railway along the South Pare mountain, and would at the same time clear the enemy out of the Gonja Gap. It was completely successful; on the 29th Hannington reached Gonja and two days after the Mkomazi road bridge.

(18) Meanwhile the advance of the main column continued steadily along the Pangani, the advanced guards and mounted troops continuing to keep touch with the enemy's rear-guards, and I soon discovered that it was his intention to make his next stand near Mikotscheni, at which place the Pangani river rejoins the railway close to the mountains.

On the 29th May the advanced troops came up against this position and drew fire from a naval 4.1 inch gun and two field guns. On the 30th May the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment attacked the position in front while the rest of General Sheppard's brigade made an arduous but successful turning movement by our left. The enemy retired in the night along the railway, leaving part of a new bridge in process of construction behind him. Buiko station was occupied by us the following day.

(19) Leaving a rear guard of two companies in front of Hannington at Mkomazi, the enemy's main body retired along the railway to Mombo station, whence a trolley line proceeds to Handeni. They then followed this trolley line and entrenched themselves at Mkalamo where this line crosses the Pangani river. This retirement made it clear that the enemy was not going to make a stand in the Usambara, but intended to retire to Handeni and on to the Central Railway. I decided, therefore, to cross to the right bank of the Pangani with the main column and to leave the further clearing of the Usambara district to Hannington. The rapidity of our advance had exceeded my best expectations. We had reached the Usambara in ten days, covering a distance of about 130 miles over trackless country along the Pangani river and through the mountains.

(20) As at this point a short pause in the operations was necessary to enable the German bridge over the Pangani to be completed, and to give the railway time to catch up with the advance, I proceeded on June 2nd *via* Moschi to Kondoa Irangi to visit the 2nd Division and to arrange personally the plans for future co-operation between my two widely separated forces.

On my return on June 7th I found that the German bridge over the Pangani had been completed and another smaller one made close to Buiko railway station, roads had been cut through the bush, and another 30 miles south had been covered by the main column along the right bank of the Pangani.

(21) I had instructed General Hannington with his brigade to proceed down the railway line with Mombo as his objective. He advanced to Mazinde station on 8th June and occupied Mombo on 9th June, meeting with only slight opposition and capturing a machine-gun from the enemy. The enemy retired south along the railway. On the same date the main force of the enemy was encountered by our main column entrenched at Mkalamo, and the 1st East African Brigade had a sharp action, lasting till nightfall. The enemy retired in the night, leaving numerous dead on the ground.

At Mkalamo the trolley line from Mombo to Handeni was reached on the 10th, and thereafter the advance to Handeni continued for a considerable distance along its route. The trolley line leaves the Pangani at Luchomo, and from that point proceeds in a southerly direction to Nderema, 2 miles west of Handeni. Between Luchomo and Nderema is a dry belt of 32 miles, the only water being found by digging in a dry river bed at Mbagui, 22 miles south of Luchomo. To cross this distance General Sheppard was sent forward with two battalions to press the enemy back until Mbagui was reached on the 13th. From there he worked forward to within five miles of Handeni, where the enemy was, on 15th June found to hold a strongly entrenched position. It was therefore decided to send Beves' brigade from Mbagui by a more westerly route through Gitu to Ssaugeni on the Msaungassi river, 10 miles west of Handeni, where good water was found on the 17th June, and on the following day the brigade was launched against the enemy's southward line of retreat from Handeni at Pongwe and another point 4 miles north of Pongwe. At both places the enemy's retreating forces were beaten with heavy loss and driven into the bush, a pom-pom gun being subsequently found abandoned in the bush by the enemy. On the following day Handeni and Nderema were occupied by Sheppard. On the same day Colonel J. J. Byron's battalion (5th South African Infantry) was sent in pursuit of the enemy to occupy Kangata, 8 miles south of Pongwe. They found the enemy in a concealed entrenched position in dense bush, and in the fight which ensued lost heavily, but held on staunchly until night, when the enemy retreated. At Kangata the main column for the first time since leaving Kahe came into a made road (the main road between Handeni and Morogoro) having marched for about 200 miles along routes prepared by themselves, mostly by cutting through the bush.

(22) During these operations General Hannington had occupied Wilhelmsdal unopposed on the 12th June, and advanced along the Tanga railway as far as Korogwe on the 15th, where the wagon bridge had fortunately been saved by his special exertions.

From this point he was instructed to move along the Korogwe-Handeni road and to rejoin with all speed the 1st Division, which was now nearing Handeni. He reached Handeni on June 20th, the day after its occupation by Sheppard.

(23) The advance of the main column in pursuit of the enemy continued, and he was next reported as holding a strong position on the Lukigura river. I therefore divided my force in the hope of getting round his position with a flying column and compelling him to stand to fight.

General Hoskins with two South African Infantry battalions, a composite battalion of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, 25th Royal Fusiliers, and a small body of mounted scouts marched on the night of 23rd June to a point on the Lukigura river, north of the bridge held by the enemy. This force crossed the river the next morning, and then got astride the road behind the enemy's position. The remainder of the 1st Division under command of General Sheppard advanced direct on the enemy's position.

At mid-day on 24th June both columns engaged the enemy on three sides, and after some resistance defeated him, with a loss of 7 whites killed and wounded, 14 white prisoners, 30 *askaris* killed and many wounded and captured, together with the capture of two machine guns and parts of a third, one pom-pom and much ammunition. The Fusiliers and Kashmiris specially distinguished themselves in this action, in which only the dense bush enabled the enemy force to escape from complete capture.

(24) We had now reached the eastern slopes of the Nguru block of mountains, and immediately in our front was the high Kanga mountain. There was every indication that the enemy was massing in great force in both mountains in front of us, as well as on our right flank, and that any further movement would have to slow down. Our transport had reached the utmost radius of its capacity, and the troops had been on half rations for some time. They also required rest and reorganisation. Several units were reduced to 30 per cent. of their original effectives, owing to the ravages of malaria, and the difficulties of evacuating the sick were as great as those of forwarding supplies and reinforcements.

Since 22nd May the troops had marched considerably over 200 miles in difficult country, often having to cut their way through almost impenetrable bush, and constantly engaging the enemy in his prepared rearguard positions. The march was rendered more arduous by most serious transport and supply

difficulties, and, for the last 80 miles since leaving the Pangani, frequent shortage of water for both men and animals. Besides, I deemed it necessary, in view of the ever-growing supply difficulties, to repair and restore the Membo-Nderema trolley line before moving further.

Further, it was necessary for the execution of my plans that the 2nd Division should be more advanced before the combined movement against the enemy's main forces on the Central Railway should begin.

I therefore formed a large standing camp on the Msiha river, some 8 miles beyond the Lukigura, in which to rest and refit the troops prior to the next phase of operations.

Occupation of coastal area to Bagamoyo.

(25) The pause on the Msiha river enabled me also to deal with another matter which was rapidly becoming urgent. I had deliberately left the east Usambara area alone while pushing the enemy forces in front of me back as fast and as far as possible. The situation on my left flank towards the sea would either clear itself up by the retirement of the small enemy forces in that area, or, if necessary, they could be dealt with at a more convenient time. The railway line beyond Korogwe and the lower reaches of the Pangani river were, therefore, for the present left unoccupied. Steps were, however, taken to seize Tanga. On 16th June the 5th Indian Infantry, moving south towards the border, occupied Mwakijembe, which the enemy had held strongly for a long time as a base from which to raid and bomb the Mombasa railway. The enemy force of about one company retreated towards the coast north of Tanga. Arrangements were then made by the Inspector-General of Communications for the landing of a force under Colonel C. U. Price, C.M.G., at Kwale Bay, 8 miles north of Tanga, and a simultaneous attack on that part by land and sea. This force, after slight opposition, arrived before Tanga on the 7th July simultaneously with the Navy, and occupied it practically without opposition. The enemy, consisting of two companies, was expected to retire towards Pangani, but did not do so, and continued to hang about in the vicinity, and on several occasions even indulged in some sniping into the town. At the same time, the small force of about two companies which had retired before Hannington from Korogwe along the Pangani, returned and showed signs of aggressiveness. Small raiding parties kept interfering with our telegraph line, and convoys between Korogwe and Handeni, and finally, early on the morning of the 13th July, a determined attack was made on the road bridge at Korogwe, which was, however, successfully beaten back.

(26) The time had come to secure my rear and left from this guerilla warfare. Accordingly I ordered the Inspector-General of Communications, General Edwards, to make the following dispositions:—To send part of the 5th Indian Infantry from Tanga, along the railway to Muhesa; to send the 57th Rifles from Korogwe along the railway also to Muhesa, with a small detachment on their left in the direction of Amani; from Muhesa the 57th Rifles to proceed to the coast at Pangani, which was to be seized in co-operation with the Navy. In the meantime another detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Wilkinson, consisting of Railway Sappers and Miners, Jhind Imperial Service Infantry, and other details, was to proceed from Korogwe down the Pangani river to deal with the enemy force which had attacked the bridge, and which was reported to be at Segera Hill some distance down the right bank of the Pangani. All these movements were duly and successfully executed. At Amani about 25 enemy whites surrendered without opposition. Colonel Wilkinson surprised and defeated the enemy at Segera Hill at dawn on the 15th July, and captured from them a Hotchkiss gun in good order, with ammunition, and thereafter pursued the enemy south towards Hale and Kwa Mugwe (Hoffman's plantation). The 57th, after reaching the Muhesa, proceeded to Pangani, which had been previously occupied by the Navy on the 23rd July. In the meantime, as I thought an effort should be made to capture these enemy parties, I had directed General Hannington's brigade to return from Lukigura to Handeni, and from there to march along the old caravan route towards Pangani, so as to intercept the retreating enemy and to clear the country of all raiding parties. He reached Ngambo about midway between Handeni and Pangani on the 21st July, but found the enemy had already slipped through, part proceeding to the coast at Mkwadja, and the greater part retiring south.

along a track which proceeds by Ragusi and Manga (about 40 miles south-east of Handeni), in a southerly direction towards Mandera, on the Wami river. Accordingly I ordered General Hannynghton to send Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Mitchell, with a detachment of the 40th Pathans, after the enemy on this route, and to return with the rest of his brigade, as well as the 57th Rifles, to Lukigura, which was reached in time for them to take part in the operations through the Nguru Mountains. Colonel Mitchell, in the meantime, had overtaken the enemy at Manga, at the same time as a co-operating detachment of the Cape Corps, sent from Kangata; the enemy was beaten and driven south to Mandera. Sadani Bay was occupied by the Navy on the 1st August, and a detachment of the West India Regiment was landed and moved south and then westward towards Mandera to co-operate with Mitchell in clearing the enemy from the lower Wami river. This was successfully carried out, and thereafter the combined force marched south-east to Bagamoyo, which had been brilliantly occupied by the Navy on the 15th August, with the capture of a 4.1-inch naval gun in good order with ammunition. From Bagamoyo this force was to form part of a larger movement for the investment and capture of Dar-es-Salaam. The military operations on the coast and parallel to it were, subject to the I. G. C.'s orders, under the command of Col. G. U. Price, C.M.G., and were ably carried out.

Operations in western Lake area.

(27) To gain a complete picture of the state of the campaign in the northern parts of German East Africa at the end of June it is desirable at this point to consider the operations which were in progress in the west, in the neighbourhood of the Great Lakes.

During the months in which my main columns were operating in the Kilimanjaro, Kondoa and Usambara areas and pressing their advance to the Central Railway, the "Lake Detachment," consisting of the 98th Infantry, 4th Bn., King's African Rifles, Baganda Rifles, Nandi Scouts, and other small irregular units, had not remained inactive.

Previous to the inception of active operations in East Africa the task originally assigned to the detachment had been the defence of the Uganda and British East Africa frontiers on both sides of Lake Victoria, and this task had been faithfully carried out for many long months. Although no engagement of importance took place, there was constant activity, and minor affairs of posts and patrols on the 300 miles of front were of almost daily occurrence. This necessarily entailed a continued state of vigilance and strain and demanded a high state of efficiency on the part of all ranks. That this was maintained is amply shown by the success achieved whenever opportunity offered. An instance of this had occurred just before my arrival, when the small post of one officer and 35 men at Machumbe had utterly defeated a raid of the enemy, causing him a loss of 3 whites and 22 blacks killed and 1 white and 31 blacks captured.

Apart from the minor operations of the Lake Detachment, my principal concern in the west was to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the advance of Major-General Tombeur's Belgian forces. As an advance from his headquarters at Kibati, north of Lake Kivu, over the barren region of active volcanoes and in face of strong German opposition was impracticable, an arrangement had been concluded whereby part of General Tombeur's force was to move north-east to Lutobo, in order to advance from there in a southerly direction against Kigali, the capital of the rich German province of Ruanda. To enable him to do so it was also agreed that the base for this force should shift to Bukakata, on Lake Victoria, 150 miles further east and that we should be responsible for the transport and supply arrangements from this base. Owing to a variety of causes, the organisation and execution of these transport and supply arrangements proved a matter of considerable difficulty; and in consequence I sent Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Charles Crewe, K. C. M. G., C. B., of my staff, to the Lake area to keep in touch with General Tombeur, to advise me in regard to all necessary requirements, and to push the arrangements on as fast as possible. All difficulties were eventually overcome by General Tombeur and my representatives, and towards the end of April the advanced Belgian column under Colonel Molitor arrived at Kamwezi, 10 miles south-east of Lutoba. Thereafter rapid progress was made, and Kigali was occupied on the 6th May. The occupation of Kigali made the position of the German forces further west on the Belgian border

untenable, and enabled General Tombeur to push forward columns both from the north and the south of Lake Kivu. It also became possible for Colonel Molitor's column to resume the advance to the southern end of Lake Victoria, and on the 24th June the Kagera river was reached.

(28) As the Belgian advance towards Lake Victoria progressed during April, May and June, our troops further north on the Kagera line increased their activity against the enemy opposed to them, and began gradually to drive him from his advanced posts. This withdrawal enabled our forces to become more concentrated, and finally it was found possible to release sufficient troops for an operation against Ukerewe Island. This island, the largest in Lake Victoria, lies immediately to the north of the German port of Mwanza, and produces much of the rice which forms the staple diet of a large part of the enemy's native troops. The island is within a few hours of Mwanza, and forms a favourable base for an operation against that town.

The operation for its capture was skilfully carried out on 9th June by Lt. Col. D. R. Adye, commanding the Lake Detachment, in conjunction with the Naval Flotilla on the lake under Commander Thorley, R.N. The enemy was completely surprised, eight German whites, about 60 blacks, and two small field guns being captured.

(29) As the withdrawal of the enemy from the northern Kagera river and Karagwe district became accelerated, it also became possible to concentrate our scattered posts in that area into a mobile fighting force which could act more effectively against the retreating enemy. For this purpose, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Crewe was appointed to the Lake command in the middle of June. With his mobile column he first occupied Bukoba and Karagwe districts, and then proceeded south to arrange a combined forward movement with the Belgian forces. The advanced parties of the Belgian column had in the meantime reached Namirembe, at the south-west corner of Lake Victoria, at the end of June, the main body further west being hotly engaged with the German forces retreating from the north. Sir Charles Crewe came to the sound conclusion that the course which promised the best results was a movement of his force against the important fortified town of Mwanza, the occupation of which would give us an excellent base at the south of the Lake for the forward movement of the combined British and Belgian forces to Tabora. Accordingly, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th July, he embarked his force, consisting of about 1,800 rifles, at Namirembe and Ukerewe Island, and on the night of the 11th landed a column under Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Burgess at Kongoro Point, east of Mwanza, and the following day another column, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Towse, further north at Senga Point. By the skilful disposition and movement of both columns—the one from the east, the other from the north-east—on Mwanza, he made it impossible for the enemy to withstand his advance; and the threat to the enemy's retreat from Burgess' column made the enemy evacuate the town on the 14th July. Most of the whites escaped down the gulf in the s.s. *Mwanza* and *Heinrich Otto* and the steam pinnace *Schwaben*, with some lighters and boats, while about 400 to 500 *askaris* escaped down the main Tabora road. The enemy destroyed the powerful wireless station, but left a 4.1-inch naval gun in our hands. The pursuit was continued next day, both by a force moving down the Tabora road and by another embarked on the s.s. *Winifred*, which was disembarked some 22 miles south of Mwanza. Some distance south 5 German whites were captured, and the enemy steamers and lighters were found abandoned; much baggage and stores and ammunition, a Colt gun, and even much specie were found abandoned by the enemy in his head-long flight. The pursuit was continued as far south as Misungi, opposite the southern end of Stuhlmann's Sound. The s.s. *Mwanza* and the lighters have since been salvaged, and are now in active use. Our total losses in this operation were quite insignificant, while the enemy had been skilfully ousted from one of his most important strongholds. The rapidity with which the enemy abandoned his valuable Lake Provinces and Mwanza was a clear indication that the eventual retreat would not be towards Tabora, but further east towards Dar-es-Salaam, or south towards Mahege.

Van Deventer's advance to Central Railway.

(30) I now turn back to review the main operations further east, and shall begin with van Deventer's advance to the Central Railway. On the

24th June the 1st and 3rd Divisions came to a halt at the foot of the Nguru mountains. On the same day van Deventer, with the 2nd Division, attacked the enemy positions all along the line round Kondoa Irangi and succeeded in occupying them with comparatively small loss. For some time information had been received to the effect that a considerable transference of enemy forces from Kondoa to the Nguru front was in progress, and the enemy at Kondoa had been displaying a certain nervous activity and aggressiveness which are often the prelude of preparations for a retirement. After the action of the 24th June van Deventer proceeded to collect sufficient transport and supplies for the forward movement to the Central Railway. My orders to him were to clear his right flank towards Ssingida, to move a small column along the Saranda road towards Kilimatinde, and to move his main force towards Dodoma and further east on the road to Mpapua. My object was not only the occupation of the Central Railway, but more especially the movement of van Deventer's force to the east so as to get into closer co-operation with the force at the Nguru mountains in dealing with the main enemy forces as they fell back to the Central Railway. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Taylor was on 26th July sent with one infantry battalion, one mounted squadron and an artillery section to Ssingida, which, after some skirmishing on the way, was occupied on the 2nd August. A post was left there, and the balance of the column marched south to Kilimatinde. A similar sized column, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Kirkpatrick, was on 14th July sent direct towards Saranda. Little opposition was encountered until they reached Mpondi, about twenty-four miles north-east of Saranda station. Here, in a country covered with very dense bush where scouting was well-nigh impossible, they suddenly found themselves under heavy machine gun fire from a well-prepared enemy position. There was no alternative but to go straight for the enemy in a frontal attack. The attack was successful, Mpondi was occupied the same afternoon, our losses being eight killed and 9 wounded. The advance was continued next day, and on 31st July the Central Railway at Saranda was occupied, as well as Kilimatinde, seven miles further south.

(31) Van Deventer's main column, moving south along the Dodoma road, occupied Chamballa (Jambalo) unopposed on the 18th July and Aneti on the 19th July. The country further south was reported to be waterless and the enemy to be entrenched at the water-holes at Tissa Kwa Meda and Tschenene. Van Deventer therefore divided this force into two columns, and ordered General Manie Botha to move the Mounted Brigade by Tissa Kwa Meda and Njangalo towards Kikombo station on the Central Railway, while General Berrangé, with two infantry battalions, a motor cycle corps and mounted scouts, was ordered to move by Tschenene and Meia Meia towards Dodoma. On the 25th July Tschenene was occupied with small loss, notwithstanding the strong enemy entrenchments, the success being largely due to the excellent work of the Armoured Motor Battery, which engaged the enemy at close range. On the 27th July Meia Meia was occupied, and part of an enemy mounted detachment was captured without any loss to us. On the 29th July Berrangé occupied the Central Railway at Dodoma.

In the meantime the First Mounted Brigade had occupied Tissa Kwa Meda after a sharp engagement on the 22nd July. From here Brigadier-General Manie Botha, who had rendered great service at the head of this brigade, returned to the Union of South Africa on private business, and his place was taken by Brigadier-General A. H. M. Nussey, D.S.O., who had been van Deventer's Chief Staff Officer. After occupying Naju and Membe the mounted brigade on the 28th July reached Njangalo, where the enemy was driven from a strong position with the loss of a machine gun and 1,500 head of cattle. Kikombo station was reached on 30th July.

(32) By the end of July a hundred miles of the Central Railway was thus in our possession. Practically every bridge or culvert was found blown up, but our advance had been so rapid that the enemy had had no time for further destruction of the track. General van Deventer spent the following week in concentrating his forces, now scattered along the railway from Saranda to Kikombo, at Njangalo, which is on the main road to Mpapua.

In the meantime serious attention was given to the transport and supply situation which—already grave enough at Kondoa with a transport distance of 200 miles from the Moschi railhead—had now become still graver by the addition of more than a hundred miles, and for the immediate future

presented the baffling problem of having to provide for another 120 miles in the advance to Kilossa. How this problem was solved, and van Deventer's force could be supplied for the advance to Kilossa, and even beyond to the great Ruaha river, will be explained later.

The concentration of his division at Njangalo was completed on the 9th August, and the advance was resumed on that date. But the sequence of events requires me now to turn to the operations through the Nguru mountains.

Advance through Nguru mountains.

(33) The general situation in German East Africa in the first week of August may be summarised as follows:—

Van Deventer had occupied the Central Railway from Kilimatinde to Dodoma; in the lake area the British and Belgian forces were well south of Lake Victoria and preparing for a combined move towards Tabora. Further west a Belgian force had crossed Lake Tanganyika and occupied Ujili and Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway. In the south-west General Northey's force had occupied Malangali after a brilliant little action, and was prepared to move towards Iringa, seventy miles further north-east. All coast towns as far south as Sadani had been occupied, and a small column was working its way southward to the Wami river and clearing the country between the Nguru mountains and the coast. The time had, therefore, come for the 1st and 3rd Divisions to resume the advance to the Central Railway. Hannington's Brigade had rejoined the 1st and Enslin's Mounted Brigade had joined the 3rd Division at Lukigura.

(34) For a distance of about forty-five miles the main road to the Central Railway passes close under the Nguru and Kanga mountains. The enemy had skillfully disposed about twenty companies or 3,000 rifles, with much heavy and light artillery, in the mountains and athwart the main road, which had been entrenched along the numerous foothills which the road crosses. If we forced our way down the road against these formidable obstacles or moved by our left flank through the bush and tall elephant grass, part of the enemy force in the mountains on our right would get behind us and endanger our communications. It was therefore essential to advance by way of the mountains themselves and to clear them as the advance proceeded southward. This could best be done by wide turning movements through the mountains, which would have the effect of threatening or cutting off the enemy's retreat if he delayed his retirement unduly.

The main block of the Nguru mountains on the west is divided from the Kanga mountain and foothills of Nguru on the east by rough valley of the Mdjonga river, which flows from Mahassi at the northern entrance to the mountains due south towards Turiani, where the main road round Kanga crosses it. Into this river two streams run from the north-west through gaps in the Nguru mountains, the one entering the valley near Matamondo, the other by Mhonda Mission Station, near Turiani. Along both these streams rough mountain foot-paths pass to the track which follows the course of the Mdjonga river. The enemy held the Mdjonga valley strongly from Mahassi to Turiani, and a turning movement would have to be further west so as to close in either at Matamondo or Mhonda Mission. My information was that both the Mdjonga track and the Mhonda footpaths were capable of carrying wheeled traffic. I therefore decided on the following dispositions for the advance. While General Sheppard's brigade was to make a feint from Msiba camp directly against the enemy's position at Ruhungu, on the main road, he was to move the bulk of his brigade by his left flank so as to arrive at Russongo river, six miles behind the Ruhungu entrenchments. General Hannington's brigade was previously to have moved to Mahassi, and from there, accompanied by General Hoskins, was to advance along and clear the Mdjonga valley. Brits' division was at the same time to make a detour to the north by the Lukigura valley, and then, turning west through Kimbe, to enter the mountains further west of Mahassi and emerge from the mountains through the Mhonga gap behind the enemy's forces disposed along Kanga and the Mdjonga valley.

(35) On the 5th August General Enslin moved with the 2nd Mounted Brigade from Lukigura *via* Kimbe, and the following day entered the Nguru mountains some eight miles west of Mahassi. On the 6th Beves' Brigade followed the same route, while General Hannington marched along

mountain footpaths straight from Lukigura to Mahassi. On the 7th General Sheppard moved out from Msiha camp. General Hannington worked his way down the Mdjonga valley and found no strong opposition until he reached Matamondo on the 9th. In the meantime Enslin had been moving rapidly through the mountains, and had arrived in the Mhonda gap and proceeded to occupy Mhonda on the 8th. He sent back word that the route through the mountains was entirely impracticable for wheeled traffic of any description. In consequence all our transport was sent back to Lukigura to follow Sheppard along the main road. Hoskins had also returned to rejoin Sheppard, and in view of the strong opposition Hannington was meeting at Matamondo and the impracticability of the mountains, I directed General Brits to take Beves' brigade down the footpath to Matamondo to reinforce Hannington. One of Enslin's mounted regiments had lost its way in the mountains, and had also finally emerged at Matamondo. With the balance of his brigade, Enslin passed through the Mhonda gap and seized a series of positions across the road by which the enemy had to retire. These, however, he found it impossible to hold in view of the smallness of his force and threatened enemy attacks on his flanks. He, however, maintained his position at Mhonda Mission, and thereby forced the enemy everywhere to abandon his defence in the mountains and retire as fast as he could. If the terrain had permitted of the original scheme being carried out, and the whole 3rd Division had proceeded to Mhonda, the retreat of the enemy from these mountains would probably have been impossible.

(36) After stubborn fighting at Matamondo on the 10th and 11th the enemy was driven south with great loss, and a machine gun was captured from him. Our loss amounted to about sixty killed and wounded. On the 11th General Sheppard had worked his way through the dense bush round the enemy positions on the slopes of Kanga and had arrived at the Russongo river only to find the enemy gone. On the 12th I directed him to proceed due south by Mafleta to the Wami river at Kipera so as to be well on the left flank of the retiring enemy; he reached Mafleta on the same day, and on the following day occupied Kipera, where a small enemy patrol was driven off and a light bridge over the Wami was saved. On the 12th and 13th the other brigades had reached Turiani, the enemy having fallen back some miles further south. It was becoming clear that we were now dealing with only part of his force, and that the balance had retired further south towards the Central Railway, either in the direction of Morogoro or Kilossa. Our progress was, however, very much hampered by the numerous rivers flowing from the Kanga and Nguru mountains, over all of which the bridges had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt by us, including some of very considerable dimensions. In spite of this and other difficulties I decided to give the enemy no time, and ordered Enslin's Mounted Brigade to proceed the same day (13th August) round the left flank along the Liwale river to Ngulu on the Mkindu river, where he was to be joined by the 130 Baluchis from Kipera, and thence to make for Kwediombo and Mwomero, where the roads for Morogoro and Kilossa respectively leave the Nguru mountains. At the same time Hannington's brigade was to work its way south along the main road. On the 15th both these places were occupied by Enslin and Hannington after only slight opposition.

(37) The bulk of the enemy force retired along the Morogoro road towards Dakawa on the Wami river, while a few companies went off along the Kilossa road. General Hannington was ordered to Mwomero to follow the latter to the Mkindu river, while the rest of the force was ordered to follow the enemy to Dakawa. General Sheppard had been ordered to cross the Wami at Kipera and to move his brigade along the right or southern bank of the Wami to Dakawa crossing. Sheppard and Enslin arrived on opposite banks at the enemy position on the 16th August, but the enemy was strong enough to hold Sheppard at bay some two miles north and at the same time to prevent Enslin from attempting to cross the river, which is both wide and deep. The mounted men got across the river higher up the following day, and the enemy retired precipitately as soon as he discovered the threat to his line of retreat. The crossing was occupied by us the following morning (18th August). Our losses in this action amounted to about one hundred and twenty, while the enemy had been very severely handled. A halt ensued here, as the bridging of the river was estimated to take four days. During this time Hannington was ordered to move his brigade to Dakawa, and the Cape Corps to take its place in following the retreating enemy party

towards Kilossa. This pause provides a suitable opportunity to review van Deventer's operations along the Central Railway.

Van Deventer's advance to Kilossa and great Ruaha river.

(38) On August 9th, van Deventer's Division had been concentrated at Njangalo, while the enemy was reported holding Tschunjo Pass with his left on Gulwe and his right on Kongoa. The advance was commenced on that day, and contact was established with the enemy at Tschunjo on the afternoon of the 11th.

The troops had to march from Njangalo to Tschunjo over a waterless area, and went into action without any rest. Fighting continued nearly all night, and next morning the enemy was found to have retired, and was immediately pursued towards Mpapua, where he was again engaged and defeated before nightfall on the same day (August 12th). Fighting and marching had been continuous for forty-two miles. The enemy force from Tschunjo to Mpapua consisted of twelve companies supported by artillery. Owing to the difficulties of the country the flanking movements were delayed and the advance had to depend for progress mainly on frontal attacks.

On the 15th August the enemy was again engaged at Kidete station holding a strong position. He was supported by machine, field and heavy guns. On the 16th August the engagement at Kidete was continued until late in the day. The enemy was driven out by a flanking movement by the mounted troops who attacked in rear. Our casualties were six killed and thirty-nine wounded.

From 15th August to 22nd August our troops were in daily contact with enemy driving him gradually from Kidete along the railway line to Kilossa and Kimamba, which were both entered on the 22nd August, the day before our advance was resumed on the Wami river.

(39) In reporting these arduous operations General van Deventer says:—

"The railway from Kidete to Kilossa for a distance of twenty-five miles follows a narrow defile cut through the Usugara mountains by the Mkoudoka river; every yard of advance was stubbornly resisted by the enemy. Of the more important engagements those on the 19th at Msagara and on the 21st before Kilossa should be mentioned. In all the actions on this advance the fighting consisted of the enemy receiving our advance guard with one or several ambushes, then falling back on a well-prepared position, and retiring from that on to further well-selected ambush places and positions. All the time our less advanced troops were subjected to vigorous shelling by means of long range naval guns.

"Since leaving Kondoa Irangi the troops who have reached Kilossa by the shortest route have done at least 220 miles. Those troops who have gone *via* Kilimatinde and other places have done many more miles. Owing to bad roads, shortage of transport and the rapidity of advance, the adequate rationing of the troops was not possible. The underfeeding and overworking are sadly reflected in their state of health. Regarding the animals of my division, the advance from Mpapua to Kilossa was through one continual fly belt, where practically all the animals were infected.

"After the occupation of Kilossa it was ascertained that the enemy held Uleia, twenty miles south, in force, and was being reinforced by troops from the Southern Command, who had opposed General Northey's advance. As my division was now weakened by the absence of the First Mounted Brigade (less one regiment), which had gone to Mlali on 25th August to co-operate with the Second Mounted Brigade, and as my infantry was in an exhausted condition, the Commander-in-Chief's wires of 26th August, asking for an advance on Kidodi and Kidatu, imposed a task which I had not intended to ask from my troops before they had had some rest. The advance was, however, ordered in accordance with the request of the Commander-in-Chief, the enemy being driven out of Uleia on 26th August and out of Kidodi on September 10th.

"From Uleia to Kidodi the country consists of high mountain ridges running across the road for several miles. These had all been entrenched by the enemy some time ago, so that in the various actions his troops could fall back from one entrenched position to the next, a mile or so in rear. The operations thus called for an extraordinary amount of mountain climbing and constant fighting.

"The slight casualties sustained in the various engagements over an enormous track of country, bristling with dongas and difficulties at every point, were mainly due to the advance being carried out by avoiding as far as possible frontal attacks. Dispositions were made with a view to carry out flanking movements while holding the enemy to the position occupied by him, but this the enemy carefully avoided, and under cover of darkness the engagement was usually broken off and a retreat effected.

"The success with which the whole movement from Kondoa Irangi to the Central Railway, thence to Kilossa, and on to the Ruaha river, was carried out is due to the loyal co-operation and splendid spirit displayed by all units under my command.

"It is difficult to express my high appreciation of the conduct and spirit of the troops, who all worked with determination and zeal; their endurance and hardships during long marches through dry and waterless stretches on scanty rations form an achievement worthy of South African troops."

Occupation of Morogoro and of Uluguru Mountains.

(40) When the advance through the Nguru mountains began I entertained some hope that, even if we failed in cornering the enemy in those mountains, he might still be brought to bay at Kilossa, on the Central Railway. Our information tended strongly to show that if the enemy retired from the railway, Mahenge would be his next objective; and as the most convenient point of departure for Mahenge appeared to be Kilossa, there was some justification for the hope that our rapid advance from the north and west might cut the enemy off in the direction of Kilossa. It may, however, have been the rapid progress of van Deventer towards Kilossa that caused the enemy to retire with his main force towards Morogoro. Whatever the cause, our information did not leave us in any doubt as to the fact that the bulk of the enemy forces had retired to Morogoro. The next move now was to try and bring the enemy to bay at Morogoro, if possible. To this end Enslin, whose brigade had been ordered to the Central Railway on the 21st August and had occupied Mkata station on the 23rd August, was ordered to proceed immediately to Mlali, about fifteen miles south-west of Morogoro, on the road to Kissaka, round the west of the Uluguru mountains. Mlali was successfully occupied by him on the 24th August. General van Deventer was asked to send the First Mounted Brigade, under General Nussey, to reinforce Enslin so that it would be impossible for the enemy to force his way south by that route. The next point was so to arrange the advance of our other forces from Dakawa as to block also the road leading from Morogoro by Kiroka, round the eastern slopes of the Uluguru mountains, and thus to bottle the enemy up in Morogoro. I was not then aware that a track went due south from Morogoro through the mountains to Kissaki, and that the capture of the flanks of the mountains would not achieve the end in view. On the morning of the 23rd August our forces crossed the Wami by the now completed bridge, but instead of moving forward to Morogoro we moved backward down the right bank of the Wami for about nine miles, and from there struck due east so as to cross the waterless belt of about twenty-five miles to the Mgerengere river, north-east of Morogoro. Owing to the nature of the country and the bush, the heat, and the absence of water, the march for that and the following day proved one of the most trying of the whole campaign; but on the night of the 24th August we were encamped on the Ngerengere river, in the neighbourhood of Msungulu, some eighteen miles north-east of Morogoro. A mounted detachment under Colonel A. Brink, General Brits' Chief Staff Officer, had preceded us and had that morning seized Mkogwa Hill, some three miles farther south-east on the other side of the river. The move must have been a surprise to the enemy, who, evidently misled by Enslin's march into the belief that the whole force would move to Morogoro by the west, had massed his forces on the road between Dakawa and Morogoro and farther west along the railway. Owing to the exhaustion of man and beast, the next day was spent in reconnoitring the country, and on the 26th August the advance was resumed, General Hannington being directed to Mikesse station twenty miles east of Morogoro, and the brigades of Sheppard and Beves moving up the Ngerengere towards Morogoro. Both places were occupied on the 26th August, only, however, to find that the enemy had gone, the Commander-in-Chief Von Lettow and Governor Schnee with a

force on the track due south of Morogoro through the mountains, and another force by the eastern or Kiroka route, while Enslin was engaged with a third force at Mlali. At Morogoro I found many proofs of the precipitate flight and demoralised condition of the enemy forces, and I decided to continue the pursuit in spite of the fact that my forces and animals were worn out with the exertions of the last three weeks and that my transport had reached its extreme radius of action. General Sheppard occupied Kiroka on the 26th, and General Hannington was ordered to continue the advance south after the retreating enemy. By the 30th August the First Division had pressed the enemy over the Ruwu, having been continually engaged with him since the 27th.

(41) It is unnecessary to describe in detail the events of our advance along the eastern slopes of the Uluguru mountains. The enemy fought rearguard actions every day, and held up our advance at every convenient place. Unfortunately the country is very well suited to his tactics. The road passes through very difficult broken foothills, covered either with bush or grass growing from six to twelve feet high, through which any progress was slow, painful and dangerous. The bridging of the Ruwu took several days, and for some distance beyond the road passes along the face of precipitous rocks, round which the enemy had constructed a gallery on piles to afford a tract for his transport. As the gallery would not carry our mechanical transport, it took us some days to blast away the mountain side and construct a proper road. The gallery would not carry the 4-1 inch naval gun of the enemy, which was found destroyed near the Ruwu. South of the Ruwu, towards the Mwuha river, our advance proceeded not only along the main road to Tulo, but also on a track to the west of it to Kassanga, and to the east of it by the Tununguo Mission Station. The nature of the country and the continual fighting made our daily progress slow, while road making and bridging behind engaged the attention not only of the pioneers but of a large portion of the troops as well. Between the Ruwu and Mwuha rivers the road passes first through swampy country and then over one of the spurs of the Uluguru mountains, which ends with a precipitous face, to the south. Through this spur and down this face a mountain pass was cut in the rock, which took the technical corps, as well as most of General Sheppard's brigade, several weeks, and will remain a notable and enduring engineering feat. Almost every day prisoners were taken, and in one of these daily actions a machine gun was captured. On the 10th September Tulo was occupied, and Hannington's brigade, which was leading the advance, moved on towards Dutumi, where the enemy made a resolute stand for several days, being only finally driven south to the Mgeta river on the 13th September.

(42) I now turn back to review the operations inside and along the western slopes of the Uluguru mountains. As already stated General Enslin's Mounted Brigade reached Mlali on the 24th August from Mkata station. Early on the morning of that day the advance scouts of the brigade rushed Kisagale Hill, a small isolated hill athwart the road to the south, and captured an ammunition depot of the enemy, in which about one thousand shells for the naval and other guns of the enemy were found. At the same time one of the regiments galloped up the valley to the north of this hill, just as an enemy force was coming down the Morogoro road, and took up positions in the foothills in the immediate neighbourhood. In the afternoon this regiment, after severe fighting, found their positions in the valley untenable, as the enemy was gradually working round them in the hills and bringing converging fire to bear on them. They retired a short distance to the south, but remained in possession of the road. Fighting continued during the following day, and as the enemy found it impossible to dislodge our men from the road, they destroyed two naval guns, one 3-4 inch and the other 4-1 inch, and retired into the mountains towards Mgeta Mission station which is situated about ten miles farther into the mountains. Leaving their horses behind, the men worked their way after the enemy into the mountains, and on the 27th General Nussey, whose brigade had in the meantime joined that of Enslin, occupied Mgeta Mission, while Enslin's men, who were moving into the mountains in a more southerly direction with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the enemy, had driven them off Hombossa mountain south-west of Mgeta. At this stage I arrived with General Brits at Mlali and ordered Nussey to follow the enemy through the mountains along the course of the Mgeta river, while Enslin was ordered

back to the track which proceeds round the west of the mountains by Mssongossi river and Mahalaka to Kissaki at the southern extremity of the mountains. In this march Enslin's brigade was joined by Beve's two infantry regiments and was accompanied by General Brits.

(43) It was clear to me from the vast quantities of heavy gun ammunition captured at this and various other points in the Uluguru that the enemy had intended a long and elaborate defence of these mountains, and that it was the unexpected arrival of General Enslin at Mlali and the audacious and successful pursuit into the mountains, combined with the operations of General Hoskins' division on the other side of the mountains, that had forced the enemy to abandon his plans and retreat towards Kissaki. Nussey, followed only by porter transport, slowly worked his way southward through the mountains, finding much ammunition abandoned everywhere. General Brits, on arriving at Mssongossi river, found that it was impossible to take his guns or wagons any further and from there they had to return to Morogoro and rejoin him later at Kissaki by the eastern route. From Mahalaka to Kissaki he followed the elephant track which had been the route of Burton and Speke's journey into the interior in 1857. On the 5th September the neighbourhood of Kissaki was reached without any serious opposition. Nussey had not yet arrived and, owing to the roughness of the mountains and some damage to his wireless, no communication could be established with him. In spite of this, however, General Brits decided to attack Kissaki on the 7th September. Beves was ordered to follow the footpath southward along the Mgeta into Kissaki, while Enslin, with the mounted men, marched round by the right, so as to attack from the west and south-west. Kissaki was found to be strongly held, the bulk of the enemy being on the right bank of the Mgeta in front of Enslin, while dense bush prevented Beves on the other side of the river from offering any effective assistance to the former. The enemy's superior force therefore found it possible first to threaten Enslin's left flank by moving between him and Beves, and when Enslin weakened his right flank to reinforce his left, the pressure of the enemy again became too strong on his right. He therefore decided to retire at night, having lost nine men killed, twelve wounded and seven captured. Beves was also ordered to withdraw, and the whole force entrenched below Little Whigu hill, six miles north of Kissaki, and awaited the arrival of Nussey. Nussey, who was in ignorance of these events or the position of General Brits, arrived before Kissaki on the morning of the following day, and an action developed, in which he gallantly held his ground against much superior forces till the evening, when General Brits' messengers reached him with an order to withdraw to Little Whigu. His loss had been twenty-three killed and about the same number wounded. Although this action could be heard from Brits' camp it was found impossible, owing to the ruggedness of the terrain and the thickness of the bush, to go to his assistance. If communication between Brits and Nussey could have been maintained there is no doubt a joint attack would have led to the capture of Kissaki, whereas the two isolated efforts led to a double retirement and a regrettable recovery of enemy morale. It was only on the 15th September, when General Haunynghton had already captured Dutumi, eighteen miles further east, that General Enslin, by a flank movement round the north-east of Kissaki to Dakawa and the threat to cut off the enemy's retreat to the Ruffji, compelled him to evacuate Kissaki. The enemy had left behind his hospital full of sick and about seventy-two white Germans, but all supplies had been removed or destroyed. The enemy had now been driven everywhere from the Uluguru mountains, and taken up a defensive line along the Mgete river south of Dutumi, and further to the west astride the road from Kissaki to the Ruffji. The attack against him along this line was not pressed, as our men were exhausted and worn out with ceaseless fighting and marching for several weeks through most difficult country on half rations or less, and a thorough rest was imperatively necessary, not only on military but also on medical grounds.

Occupation of Dar-es-Salaam and of south coast.

(44) Turning now to the coastal operations, which were conducted simultaneously with these movements in the interior, I have already stated that the navy occupied Bagamoyo on 15th August. At this point General Edwards assembled a force of about 1,800 rifles under Colonel Price for the

operations against Dar-es-Salaam. This force was divided into two columns, the smaller one marching south to the Central Railway at the Ruwu bridge with the object, if possible, of seizing that bridge before its destruction by the enemy, and thereafter swinging round towards Dar-es-Salaam; the other and larger column moving down along the coast towards that port. Neither column met any serious opposition on the march, as the enemy, aware of the overwhelming force moving against Dar-es-Salaam, and determined to avoid capture and also anxious to avoid siege operations against a town containing a large German non-combatant population, had decided not to defend the place, and was everywhere falling back before our advance. Ruwu railway bridge was found completely destroyed. South-west of Ruwu a small German force was found, which was driven south with considerable loss, and the column then marched east towards Dar-es-Salaam. In the meantime the coastal column, after occupying Kondutschi and Mssassani bay, had flung its right wing forward and occupied the Mssimbusi river, which flows round Dar-es-Salaam, on the west and north. The navy at the same time appeared before Dar-es-Salaam, and on 3rd September the place surrendered, and was occupied by our forces on 4th September. The enemy forces had left a few days before. One 6-inch gun had been blown up, while the rest of their artillery was taken south. The railway station and harbour works had been effectively destroyed; the s.s. *Tabora*, *König*, and *Mowe* were found sunk in the harbour beyond any hope of being salvaged; but the *Feldmarschall* has since been recovered, and at comparatively small expense would again be seaworthy. The floating dock is also being salvaged.

(45) I considered that the time had now come to occupy effectively the whole of the coast, and accordingly made arrangements with the Admiral for conveying forces south and co-operating in the seizure of all important points on the coast south of Dar-es-Salaam. In this way Mikindani (13th September), Ssudi Bay (15th September), Lindi (16th September), Kilwa Kisiwani (7th September), Kilwa Kivunge (commonly called Kilwa, 7th September), and Kiswero were all occupied before the end of September. At Kilwa a strong column was landed for operations, which I proposed to conduct against the enemy from that quarter. This occupation of the southern coast not only helped to pen the enemy up in the interior, but was intended to prevent any assistance from reaching the enemy from overseas.

Restoration of Central Railway.

(46) The restoration of Dar-es-Salaam harbour and the preparation of Kilwa as bases for our operations in the interior are both matters of some difficulty, and requiring some time to complete. Both are being pushed forward with the utmost energy.

This is also the place to refer to the restoration of the Central Railway for our supply purposes. While the railway track was largely left undamaged by the enemy, the bridges had been carefully demolished. Between Kilossa and Dar-es-Salaam alone about sixty bridges, some of very considerable dimensions, had been wrecked. To restore these so as to carry heavy locomotives would take many months, during which period all further operations would have to remain at a standstill and an unbearable strain would be put on our enormously stretched out transport lines from Moschi railhead and Korogwe on the Tanga railway. The difficulty had been solved for General van Deventer by a simple but ingenious device of the South African Pioneers under him. This was to restore the bridges with local material so as to carry a weight of about 6 tons, and to narrow the gauge of our heavy motor lorries so that they could run on railway trolley wheels over the line thus restored. A motor tractor with trailer carries 10 to 15 tons of supplies. In this way General van Deventer had supplied his division over the railway track for the 120 miles advance from Dodoma to Kilossa, and but for this solution of his transport trouble his advance to the great Ruaha river at this stage would have been a physical impossibility. As soon as Morogoro was occupied, the same treatment was applied to that section of the line, with the result that since the 6th October the railway track has been open for motor traffic from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma, a distance of almost 300 miles, and our forces have been supplied from Dar-es-Salaam as sea base. By the end of October the railway will thus be open to motor traffic to Tabora, and the restoration and strengthening of the line for heavy locomotive traffic, for which heavy material has to come up from the coast, can proceed as circumstances permit.

Northey's advance.

(47) A word more about the western operations will complete the picture of the military situation in German East Africa by the middle of October. Brigadier-General E. Northey, A.D.C., whose operations have been conducted with remarkable ability and vigour, occupied Lupembe on 19th August and Iringa on 29th August; the latter place would have been occupied much earlier but for my advice to him to slow down while the line of retreat of the enemy's forces from the Central Railway was still uncertain. His Lupembe column is now on the Rohudje river south-west of Mahenga, while his Iringa column is near the Ulanga river north-west of Mahenge. Ssongea in the south has also been occupied. The importance of his role is becoming more accentuated as the campaign progresses and the enemy forces may intend to retire south.

Advance to Tabora.

In the North-west, as already stated, Sir Charles Crewe's advanced troops were at Misungi, south of Mwanza, on 16th July, while one Belgian column was further west near Biaramulo and Namirembe, and a second Belgian column was at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika on 5th August. It was arranged between General Tombour and General Crewe that their columns from Lake Victoria should advance simultaneously to St. Michael and Iwingo respectively on the western and eastern roads southward to Tabora. Difficulties of transport supplies and organisation delayed their advance so that General Crewe only reached Iwingo on 7th August and Colonel Molitor's Belgian column could not be concentrated at St. Michael before the 22nd August. The British column reached Schinjanga on the 30th August. In the meantime the Belgian Ujiji column under Colonel Olsen had steadily moved forward towards Tabora and on 1st and 2nd September fought actions with enemy to the west and south-west of Tabora. General Tombour, therefore, decided to push Colonel Molitor's column southward with all possible speed so as to be able to co-operate with Colonel Olsen. Their combined operations caused the enemy to retreat, and the Belgian forces occupied Tabora on the 19th September, while a week later General Crewe's advanced troops occupied the railway at Igalulu, east of Tabora. The enemy retired in two columns—one under General Wahle eastward along the railway and then southward to the Itumba Mountains; the other under Wintgens southward *via* Sikonge. At the time of writing this report both columns are approaching the great Ruaha river north and west respectively of Iringa, and Northey's and van Deventer's patrols are in touch with them. Their object is evidently to form a junction with the main enemy forces further east.

Portuguese advance.

In the extreme south General Gil with a Portuguese force has crossed the Rovuma river and occupied certain strategic points to the north of it.

The net result of all these operations at the moment of writing is that the Germans have been driven south over the Central Railway and are now disposed as follows:—In the north-east, on the Rufiji river and about 30 miles to the north of it; in the west, along or south and east of the great Ruaha river and Ulanga rivers. With the exception of the Mahenge plateau, they have lost every healthy or valuable part of their colony. In the east they are cut off from the coast and in the south the Portuguese army has appeared north of the Rovuma river.

Behaviour of troops.

(48) It would seem fit and proper to add a few words in recognition of the work done by the officers and men whom I have the honour to command. But in view of the foregoing statement of the main facts eulogy seems unnecessary and misplaced. The plain tale of their achievements bears the most convincing testimony to the spirit, determination, and prodigious efforts of all ranks. Their work has been done under tropical conditions which not only produce bodily weariness and unfitness, but which create mental languor and depression and finally appal the stoutest hearts. To march day by day, and week by week, through the African jungle or high grass, in which vision is limited to a few yards, in which danger always lurks near but seldom becomes visible, even when experienced, supplies a test to human nature often in the long run beyond the limits of human endurance.

And what is true of the fighting troops applies in one degree or another to all the subsidiary and administrative services. The efforts of all have been beyond praise, the strain on all has been overwhelming. May the end soon crown their labours.

Special services.

(49) I am particularly indebted to the following for their services during the operations :—

Major-General A. R. Hoskins, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has commanded the 1st Division and has rendered me the greatest services by the ability and loyal manner in which he has carried out my orders.

Major-General J. L. van Deventer, at the head of the 2nd Division, was throughout these operations in command of a widely detached movement, which he conducted in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

Major-General C. J. Brits, in command of the 3rd Division, has invariably co-operated loyally and ably in carrying out my wishes as intended.

Brigadier-General S. H. Sheppard, D.S.O., has in addition to his services at the head of his brigade, used his great engineering capabilities to the best advantage on many occasions, thereby enabling our advance to proceed unchecked.

Brigadier-General J. A. Hannington has proved his worth as a commander in the field, having been very largely employed in carrying out independent operations.

Brigadier-General P. S. Beves has sustained his high soldierly record, and the 2nd South African Infantry Brigade under him has borne more than its due share of the labours and hardship of the campaign.

Brigadier-General C. A. L. Berrangé, C.M.G., at the head of the 3rd South African Infantry Brigade, has rendered excellent service with the 2nd Division and taken a leading share in all the hard work performed by that division.

Brigadier-General B. G. L. Enslin, by carrying out two arduous turning movements with his mounted brigade, largely contributed to the rapid clearings of the Nguru and the Uluguru mountains.

Brigadier-General A. H. M. Nussey, D.S.O., has rendered distinguished service, first as General van Deventer's Chief Staff Officer, and subsequently in command of the 1st Mounted Brigade, in succession to Brigadier-General Manie Botha.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Sir C. P. Crewe, C.B., K.C.M.G., rendered very useful service, first in organising the transport and supply arrangements for General Tombeur's force from Lake Victoria, and subsequently in commanding our advance to Mwanza and Tabora.

My heartiest thanks are due to Rear-Admiral E. F. B. Charlton, C.B., and all ranks of the Royal Navy for the very able and thorough manner in which they have furthered my plans, not only by occupying points on the coast, sometimes even without military assistance, but by enabling a change of base to be carried out first to Tanga and then to Dar-es-Salaam.

The work of the Air Services has been most creditable. In addition to their reconnaissance work, there is evidence to the effect that both material and moral damage has been done to the enemy by their constant bombing raids.

I have already alluded to the amount of engineering work that has had to be carried out. Both in bridge building and road making the engineers and pioneers with the force have worked very hard, and rendered very valuable service.

The Royal Artillery has invariably made the most of any opportunities that have offered for assisting the advance of the infantry.

The Supply and Transport services have spared no effort to cope with the enormous distances and the difficulties entailed in campaigning in such a vast and undeveloped country.

The manner and rapidity with which the repairs to the Tanga and Central Railways have been effected reflect great credit on all ranks of the Railway Services, and in this connection I should like especially to bring to notice the service rendered by Lt.-Col. C. W. Wilkinson, of the Railway Sappers and Miners, and Major J. H. Dobson, of the South African Pioneers, in carrying out the temporary repairs to the Central Railway which have enabled the troops in the interior to be supplied from Dar-es-Salaam practically within a month of its occupation.

The work of the Medical Units has been very heavy, and all ranks have done their utmost in their care of sick and wounded and in arranging for their speedy evacuation.

The Ordnance Service is to be congratulated on having so successfully met the very varied calls made on it, which success bears testimony to the excellent organisation of that service.

Great credit is due to the Signal Service for the really excellent way in which communication has been maintained. The operations have been carried on by three widely separated forces, which have each been again subdivided into two or more columns, and this has strained the resources of the service to its furthest limits: It has only been by unremitting efforts that success has been achieved.

My thanks are due to the various Political Officers who have accompanied the columns, and by their work materially assisted the operations by helping to gain the confidence of the natives, which is so important a feature in a campaign of this nature.

The officers of my staff have given me every assistance. I would again especially mention the very great debt which I owe to Brigadier-General J. J. Coller, C.M.G., my Chief of the General Staff, and to Brigadier-General R. H. Ewart, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Administrative Staff, for the tireless energy and unflinching tact with which they have carried out their respective duties, thereby relieving me of all detail work and leaving me free to devote myself solely to the prosecution of the campaign.

Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O., has continued to render valuable services as Inspector-General of Communications, and has from time to time had control of minor operations on lines of communication, which he has always handled to my entire satisfaction.

(50) A despatch giving the names of the officers and men whose services I also desire to bring to your notice is in course of preparation, and will follow at a later date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. SMUTS

Lieutenant-General,

Commander-in-Chief, East African Force.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th March 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1917.

No. 2981-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 1094-C. W., dated the 27th January 1917, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to Siam except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in Siam named in the Schedule hereto attached;

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.

SIAM WHITE LIST.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military and Naval Officers, British Missionary Bodies and Missionary Bodies of Allied and Neutral Countries.

Siamese Government Ministries and Departments.

Legations of Allies and Neutral Powers.

Abdoolally, H.	...	...	Bangkok.
Abdoolcaim, K. Saherwalla	...	...	"
Adam, A. H. M., & Co.	...	...	"
Adamji Alibhai Dorajiwalla	...	...	"
Adamsen, Dr. (Seekak Dispensary)	...	...	"
Ab Lee Koh (Yan See Tai Lee Kee)	...	Nakawn	Lam- jang.
Alibhai Chinwalla	...	...	Bangkok.
American Presbyterian Mission Press	...	...	"
Angullia, A., & Sons	...	...	"
Apothecaries Hall	...	...	"
Arracan Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Assumption Printing Press	...	...	"
Baboojee, A. K.	...	...	"
Badman, H. A., & Co.	...	...	"
Bamrung Nukulkiy Printing Works (Luang Damrong).	...	...	"
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.	...	...	Bangkok.
Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Bangkok Times Press, Ltd.	...	...	"
Bangkok United Club	...	...	"
Bangnon Syndicate	...	...	Renong.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	...	...	Bangkok.
Barrow, Brown & Co.	...	...	"
Baranger, Malcolm (Maison Beranger)	...	...	"
Berti, & Co., Ltd., A.	...	...	"
Bhandakayacara	...	...	"
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd.	...	Bangkok	and Chiengmai.
Boon Long	...	...	Bangkok.
Boon Mee Dispensary	...	...	"
Borgersen, H. B.	...	...	"
Borneo Co., Ltd.	...	...	Bangkok and Chiengmai.
British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	...	...	Bangkok.
British Club	...	...	"
British Dispensary	...	...	"
Brohma Yodhee, Mrs. Luang	...	...	"
Buan Hoa Seng	...	...	"
Buan Soon Lee & Co.	...	...	"
Budroodin, F. H.	...	...	"
Cartwright, B. O.	...	...	"
Chapman, W. P.	...	...	"
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China...	...	...	Bangkok & Puket.
Cheng Kiat, L.	...	...	Bangkok.
Chiengmai Mission Press...	...	...	Chiengmai.
Chinese Mercantile Dispensary	...	...	Bangkok.
Chino-Siam Daily News	...	...	"
Chino-Siamese Trading Co.	...	...	"
Chinwala, Alibhai	...	...	"
Choo Kwang Lee	...	...	"
Chotirmall, K. A. J., & Co.	...	...	"
Chung Choo Guan Ah Fook	...	...	"
City Dispensary	...	...	"
Comptoir Francais du Siam	...	...	"
Couper-Johnston, D., & Co.	...	...	"
Damrong Luang (Bamrung Nukulkiy Printing Works)	...	...	"

Dastakeer & Co.	...	...	Bangkok.
Dawoodbhai, N., & Co.	...	...	"
Deebook Dredging	...	...	Renong.
Diana, A., & Co.	...	...	Bangkok.
Dickinson, John, & Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Dorajiwalla, A. A.	...	...	"
Dunlop, J. M.	...	...	"
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd.	...	...	Puket.
Edgar Brothers	...	...	Bangkok.
Educational Supply Association	...	...	"
Esmailjee, A. T. (A. T. E. Maskati)	...	...	"
Excelsior Ice Factory	...	...	"
Fook Loong & Co.	...	...	"
Foran, J. H. (Langkat Oil Co.)	...	...	Senggora.
Fraser & Neave, Ltd.	...	...	Bangkok.
French Dispensary	...	...	"
Gian Singh Nand Singh	...	...	"
Gilitwalla, E. E.	...	...	"
Goh Yong Chua	...	...	"
Goriawalla, A. H. A.	...	...	"
Goriawalla, F. A.	...	...	"
Government Medical Depot	...	...	"
Gritters, Mrs.	...	...	"
Groundwater, C. L., & Co.	...	...	"
Gulamhusein Abdul Kader (G. A. Kader)	...	...	"
Habibar Rahman	...	...	"
Halim, B. A., & Co.	...	...	"
Hansen, Dr. C. C.	...	...	"
Harq Vour Long & Co.	...	...	"
Harrison, F. A.	...	...	Puket & Pangnga.
Hock Chuan & Co.	...	...	Bangkok.
Hoh Leng Dispensary	...	...	"
Holck, H. Von (Siam Packing Coy.)	...	...	"
Hong Ching	...	...	"
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	...	...	"
Hossain, A. G.	...	...	"
Hosain, E. A.	...	...	"
Hotchand Vishindass & Co.	...	...	"
Huseinally Wasee, A. K., & Co.	...	...	"
Hussain, A., & Sons	...	...	"
Ikezaki, K., & Co.	...	...	"
International Store	...	...	"
Jewaji Raja & Sons (M Moosbhoy or M. Moosbhoy Raja.)	...	...	"
Johansen, P., & Co.	...	...	"
Joo Hoa Lee	...	...	"
Kader, G. A. (Gulam Husein Abdul Kader)	...	...	"
Kaj Cotermall & Co.	...	...	"
Kasoojee, M. E.	...	...	"
Katib, E. M.	...	...	"
Katoo Deebook	...	...	Renong.
Katz Brothers, Ltd.	...	...	Bangkok.
Kee, E. H.	...	...	"
Kempton & Co.	...	...	"
Keng Watt	...	...	"
Keer & Co.	...	...	"
Kia Lee	...	...	"
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.	...	...	"
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.	...	...	"
King's College	...	...	"
Kluzer, G., & Co.	...	...	"
Kwang Ngee Hoa & Co.	...	...	"
Ladhasing Bhagwansingh	...	...	"
Lakhwalla, E. A., & Co.	...	...	"
Lakhwalla, M. A., & Co.	...	...	"

Langkat Oil Company (J. H. Foran)...	...	Senggora.
Leong Chin Heng ...	...	Bangkok.
Leonowens, Louis T., Ltd. ...	...	Bangkok & Nakawn Lampang.
Lert Nai ...	...	Bangkok.
Loh Kye Juay & Co. ...	...	"
Lotus Dispensary (Dr. Hansen) ...	...	"
Luang Brohma Yodhee, Mrs. Pradit Sookouta ...	...	"
Luang Damrong Thamasarn (Banrung Nukulki Printing Works).	...	"
Luang Phipat Tanakorn ...	...	"
McBeth, J. J. ...	...	"
Maire, A. J. ...	...	"
Maison Beranger (Beranger, Malcolm) ...	...	"
Malaya Tin Corporation ...	...	Renong.
Malbary, H. A. ...	...	Bangkok.
Mama, Piroshaw F. ...	...	"
Mansoor Sahib, S. S. ...	...	"
Marican, M. T. S. ...	...	"
Marican, S. S. ...	...	"
Maskati, A. T. E. ...	...	"
Maung Hpo Min ...	...	Nakawn Lampang.
Maw Jim ...	...	Bangkok.
Maw Kim (City Dispensary) ...	...	"
Maw Sooi Dispensary ...	...	"
McFarland, Dr. G. B. ...	...	"
Meklong Railway Co. ...	...	"
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd. ...	...	"
Meng Hong ...	...	"
Ministries and Departments of the Royal Siamese Government.	...	"
Michellis & Dimitrellis ...	...	Bangkok.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. ...	...	"
Mizokami, M. ...	...	"
Mogul, M. A. ...	...	"
Moh Tuan ...	...	"
Mohammed Meah, D. S., & Co. ...	...	"
Muhammedally Noorbhai ...	...	"
Monod, E. C., & Co. ...	...	"
Moosaji, M., & Co. ...	...	"
Moosbhoy M. (Moosbhoy Raja) ...	...	"
Motiwala, A. & F., & Co. ...	...	"
Motiwalla, E. J. ...	...	"
Motiwalla, F. A. ...	...	"
Nahas, A. ...	...	"
Nailert ...	...	"
Nai Siu (Phasadu Usamayon) ...	...	"
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai ...	...	"
Nana, A. E. ...	...	"
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. ...	...	"
Netherlands Trading Society ...	...	"
Nguan Seng Soon ...	...	Bangkok.
Nooraddin Dawoodbhai ...	...	"
Noorbhai, Mohamedally ...	...	"
Oriental Bakery ...	...	"
Oriental Store ...	...	"
Osawa, J., & Co. ...	...	"
Oyama, K., & Co. ...	...	"
Paknam Railway Co. ...	...	"
Pappayanopolus, C. ...	...	"
Peng Hak Chieng (Tia Peng Ngee) ...	...	"
Pereira, E. M., & Co. ...	...	"
Pharnisuphaphon Printing Office ...	...	"
Phasadu Usamayon ...	...	"
Phya Sri Kridikara ...	...	"
Piroshaw F Mama ...	...	"
Pisal Banniti (Printer) ...	...	"

Pollard, T. H.	...	...	Bangkok.
Pradist Sookonta (Mrs. Luang Brohma Yodhee)	...	...	"
Prince Royal's College	...	...	Chiengmai.
Puket Dispensary	...	...	Puket.
Raja (Jewaji Raja & Sons)	...	...	"
Ratanamala Co.	...	...	Bangkok.
Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Co.	...	...	Renong.
Rochiram, J. R.	...	...	Bangkok.
Rong Pim Nangsn Pim Thai Mai	...	...	"
Royal Bangkok Sports Club	...	...	"
Royal Siamese State Railways	...	...	"
See Thien & Co.	...	...	"
Saherwalla, A. K.	...	...	"
Salehbhai, A. R., & Co.	...	...	"
Sampson, John & Son	...	...	"
Samsen Power Station	...	...	"
Sarafally, G. A.	...	...	"
Saw Hood Beng	...	...	Senggora.
Seekak Dispensary (Dr. Adamsen)	...	...	Bangkok.
Selley, N. L. (Wat Debsirindr School)	...	...	"
Semprez & Co.	...	...	"
Seng Hong & Co.	...	...	"
Siah Leng, A. (Siah Leng Dispensary)	...	...	"
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Drug Store	...	...	"
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Forest Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Free Press Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Import Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Industries Syndicate	...	...	"
Siam Motor Work, Ltd.	...	...	"
Siam Observer Press	...	...	"
Siam Packing Co. (H. Von. Holek)	...	...	"
Siam Perfumery Store (M. Towtique)	...	...	"
Siam Stamp Co.	...	...	"
Siamese Southern Railway	...	...	"
Siamese Tin Syndicate	...	...	Puket & Renong.
Siamese Tobacco Co.	...	...	Bangkok.
Siamwalla, D. H. A.	...	...	"
Siamwalla, F. A.	...	...	"
Sin Sin Ha	...	...	"
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	...	...	"
Siribhand Store	...	...	"
Siu, Nai (Phasadu Usamayon)	...	...	"
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.	...	...	"
Société Anonyme Belge	...	...	"
Sophon Printing Office	...	...	"
Spicer Brothers (Colonial & Foreign), Ltd.	...	...	"
Sri Kridikara, Phya	...	...	"
Srirache Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Standard Oil Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Staro, Madame A.	...	...	"
Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.	...	...	"
Stephens, Paul & Co.	...	...	"
Straits Trading Co., Ltd.	...	...	Puket.
Sutton, N.	...	...	Bangkok.
Swanson, J. H.	...	...	"
Swee Ho, H.	...	...	"
Syme & Co.	...	...	"
Tachin Railway Co.	...	...	"
Tatner, F.	...	...	"
Tay, K. C. (dentist)	...	...	"
Tayeb & Co.	...	...	"
Tayebally, A. H., & Co.	...	...	"
Thakur Singh Ladha Singh	...	...	"
Thonakitel Raxa, Phya	...	...	"

Tia Peng Ngee (Peng Hak Chieng)	...	Bangkok.
Tilleke, Dr. R. E. G.	...	"
Tilleke & Gibbins	...	"
Tisseman, S., & Co.	...	"
Tongkah Compound	...	Puket.
Tongkub Harbour Tin Dredging Co.	...	"
Towfique, M.	...	Bangkok.
Tung Who & Co.	...	"
Undertakers Supply Stores	...	"
United Engineers, Ltd.	...	"
Vacuum Oil Co.	...	"
Viraj Chanthorn	...	"
Walker, Dr. C. C.	...	"
Wasee, A. K. H., & Co.	...	"
Wasiamull Assomull & Co	...	"
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.	...	"
Wing Yuen & Co.	...	"
Yan See (Ah Lee Koh)	...	Nakawn Lampang.
Yamaguchi, G., & Co.	...	Bangkok.
Yong Lee and Co.	...	"
Yong Lee Seng & Co.	...	"
Yong Mong Lee & Co.	...	"
Yong Nguan	...	"

No. 1448-Spl—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the hostile firm of Mr. K. D. Banker from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below:—

(1) The business of the firm should be restricted to the Bombay Presidency.

(2) The business shall be attended to personally by Mr. K. D. Banker (hereinafter called the licensee). No other person shall officiate for the licensee without the express sanction in writing of the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns or such other officer as Government may appoint for the purpose of performing the duties of the Controller.

(3) The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of the person officiating.

(4) The business of the firm shall be subject in every respect to the inspection and supervision of the Controller and the licensee shall follow his directions.

(5) The licensee shall keep all such books as are usual to be kept for the business or trade carried on, and any other books which the Controller may direct to be kept.

(6) The Controller shall have at all times access to and full liberty to inspect such books, and to take copies or extracts therefrom, and to retain such books in his possession for such time as may be necessary.

(7) The licensee at all times, at the request of the Controller, shall give all such information and explanations with regard to the business or its conduct and management as the Controller may require.

(8) The licensee shall not remit any money out of India to a neutral country without the previous sanction of the Controller.

(9) The licensee shall not without the previous permission of the Controller in writing take a new partner or alter the constitution of or employ a new European assistant in the firm.

(10) Without the previous sanction of the Controller the licensee shall not transfer to any other person firm or company the capital or good will of its business or any part thereof or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of its assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.

(11) The accounts of the firm may be subjected periodically at the cost of the firm to inspection by an accountant appointed by the Controller.

(12) The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the right to revoke or amend this license at any time or from time to time.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st March 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 31st March 1917.

No. 3185-S.—The following Order in Council, dated the 6th February 1917, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 6th day of February, 1917.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that when any Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon has either before or after passing of that Act been erected or placed on or near the coast of any British Possession by or with the consent of the Legislature of that Possession, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, fix such Dues (in that Act referred to as Colonial Light Dues) to be paid in respect of that Lighthouse, Buoy, or Beacon by the Owner or Master of every Ship which passes the same and derives benefit therefrom as His Majesty may deem reasonable, and may by like Order increase, diminish or repeal such Dues and those Dues shall from the time mentioned in the Order be leviable throughout His Majesty's Dominions, and further that Colonial Light Dues shall not be levied in any British Possession unless the Legislature of that Possession has by address to the Crown or by Act or Ordinance duly passed, signified its opinion that the Dues ought to be levied :

And whereas the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Little Basses Lighthouse, and the Minicoy Lighthouse are Lighthouses which have been duly erected under and pursuant to the said Section :

And whereas by Orders in Council, dated respectively the 22nd day of May, 1883, the 9th day of May, 1892, the 29th day of June, 1896, and the 10th day of August, 1903, the Dues leviable in respect of the said Lighthouses for the Classes of Ships therein respectively mentioned were duly fixed :

And whereas by Order in Council, dated the 21st day of October, 1912, His Majesty directed that, as from the 1st day of April 1913, or from the time of the receipt of notice of that Order, if that be later, by the Officers authorized to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied should be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three-sixteenths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one-sixteenth of one penny per ton, of the burden of every Ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively, subject in each case to a reduction of 25 per cent.

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the said Dues should be altered in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers so vested in him by the above recited provisions, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth by this Order in Council order, and it is hereby ordered, that as from the 1st day of April, 1917 or from the time of the receipt of this Order, if that be later, by the Officers authorized to collect Light Dues, the Dues thenceforth to be levied shall be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three-eighths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one-eighth of one penny per ton ; of the burden of every Ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said Lights respectively.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 3325C-W—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department Notification No. 9954-W-II, dated the 14th October 1916, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the word "Abyssinia" from line 4 of the preamble.

SHIPPING.

The 31st March 1917.

No. 3453-S.—The following Order in Council is published for general information; in continuation of the Notification in this Department No. 2581-S., dated the 3rd March 1917:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 16th day of February, 1917.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 11th day of March 1915, His Majesty was pleased to direct certain measures to be taken against the commerce of the enemy:

And whereas the German Government has now issued a memorandum declaring that from the 1st February, 1917, all sea traffic will be prevented in certain zones therein described adjacent to Great Britain and France and Italy, and that neutral ships will navigate the said zones at their own risk:

And whereas similar directions have been given by other enemy Powers:

And whereas the orders embodied in the said memorandum are in flagrant contradiction with the rules of international law, the dictates of humanity, and the treaty obligations of the enemy:

And whereas such proceedings on the part of the enemy render it necessary for His Majesty to adopt further measures in order to maintain the efficiency of those previously taken to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving the enemy countries, and for this purpose to subject to capture and condemnation vessels carrying goods with an enemy destination or of enemy origin unless they afford unto the forces of His Majesty and His Allies ample opportunities of examining their cargoes, and also to subject such goods to condemnation:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following directions shall be observed in respect of all vessels which sail from their port of departure after the date of this Order:—

1. A vessel which is encountered at sea on her way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to the enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for examination, and, if necessary, for adjudication before the Prize Court.

2. Any vessel carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods; provided that, in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for the examination of her cargo, no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced in respect only of the carriage of goods of enemy origin or destination, and no such presumption as is laid down in article 1 shall arise.

3. Goods which are found on the examination of any vessel to be goods of enemy origin or of enemy destination shall be liable to condemnation.

4. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

5. This Order is supplemental to the Orders in Council of the 11th day of March 1915, and the 10th day of January 1917, for restricting the commerce of the enemy.

Almeric Fitzroy.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st March 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 30th March 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 475.—The following *acting* promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain P. A. R. Pritchard to be Major, while 2nd-in-command of a battalion, dated 23rd June 1916.

Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, Bengal Police, attached, to be Major while 2nd-in-command of a battalion, dated 14th March 1916.

Captain (acting Major) P. A. R. Pritchard, Bengal Police, attached, relinquishes his acting rank, dated 14th April 1916.

JUDICIAL.

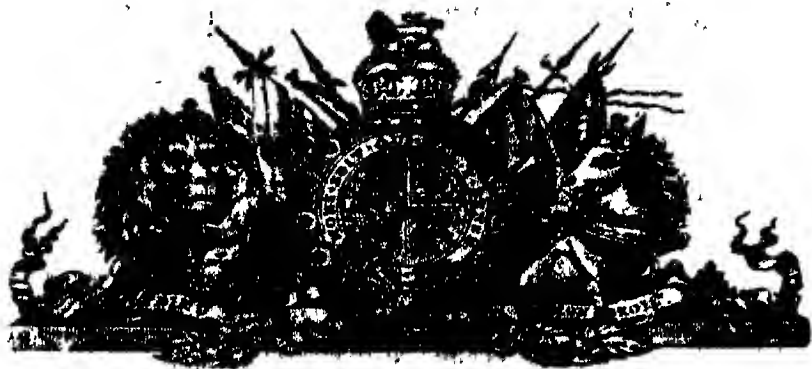
No. 480.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all owners* of naphthaline in the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay who have in their possession or control any naphthaline in excess of 50 pounds shall, within 14 days from the date hereof, furnish full particulars of such naphthaline to the Director General of Ordnance in India, Simla.

No. 481.—In pursuance of section 6 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that naphthaline is being unreasonably withheld from the market within the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay.

* *N.B.*—An owner under the said Ordinance includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

PART IB.

by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 847M.—The 28th March 1917.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the **Bankura**, **Bankura Municipality**, in the district of Bankura, under section 350 (b) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st May 1917, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned, through the District Magistrate before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft by-laws.

1. No person shall wash or cleanse, or cause to be washed or cleansed within ten feet of a standpipe used by the public, or any other supply of drinking water available to the public, any cloth, wool, utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather or skin of any animals, or any foul or offensive things.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

2. No person shall bathe or wash within ten feet of any standpipe used by the public or other supply of drinking-water available to the public or shall in any way obstruct persons from drawing water for domestic purposes from such supplies.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

3. No person shall wash or cleanse or cause to be washed or cleansed any vehicle, dog, horse, or any other animal within ten feet of any standpipe used by the public or other supply of drinking-water available to the public.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

4. No person shall interfere with any main, pipe, valve or fire-tap in connection with the public water-supply without the previous written sanction of the Commissioners except in case of a fire.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

5. No person shall use any standpipe or fountain, used by the public for purposes other than drawing water from the taps for drinking on the spot or carrying away for domestic purposes.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

6. No person shall use any drinking trough for cattle except for the purpose of watering cattle.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

7. No methars, dhangars, or scavengers shall wash near, or take water from, any standpipe used by the public when they are performing any of their duties.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

8. No person shall tamper with any hydrant in connection with the public water supply so as to cause waste of water or damage to the mechanism of the hydrant.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

9. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand near or take water from a standpipe that has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Cancellation of former by-laws.

10. By-laws 27 and 30 of the by-laws which were confirmed by Government order No. 61M., dated the 7th January 1897 are hereby cancelled.

No. 876M.—The 30th March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council

Tipperr.

is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Brahmanbaria Municipality in the district of Tippera, under section 27 of that Act, electing Reverend J. Takle to be Chairman of that Municipality *vice* Reverend W. F. White, resigned.

No. 878M.—The 30th March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council

Comilla.

Tippera.

is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Comilla Municipality in the district of Tippera, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Upendra Mohon Mitter, M.A., B.L., to be their Chairman.

No. 887M.—The 31st March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 16 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council

Darjeeling.

is pleased to appoint Mr. R. B. Addis to be a Commissioner of the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. G. B. Cresswell.

No. 889M.—The 31st March 1917.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the

Nadia.

powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

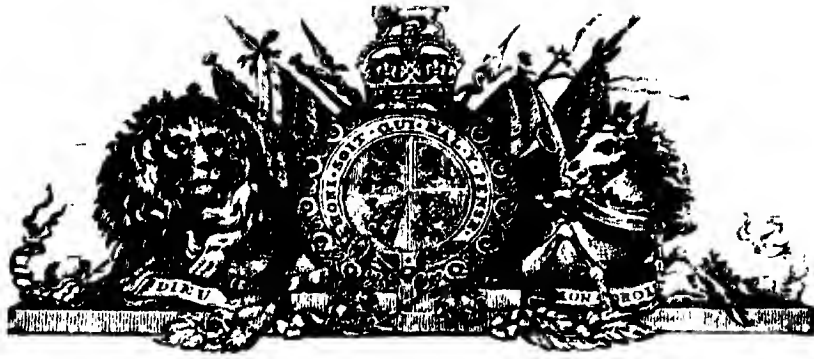
II. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st May 1917, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Kushtia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, under section 321 of that Act, by the Commissioners of the said Municipality, of fees for the cleansing of private privies and cess-pools within the area added to the Municipality under Notification No. 540T.M., dated the 19th June 1912.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Qualified Urdu Munshis.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu, under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:—

ALLAHABAD.

M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail	...	South Malaka, Allahabad.
M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain	...	253A, Mohitashim Ganj, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	...	Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	...	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Anand Sarup	...	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

M. Mnl Chand Khurana	...	Mission Clerk, Bannu.
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BAREILLY.

M. Rashid Ahmad Khan	...	Old City, Sailani, Bareilly.
M. Chhote Lal	...	Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
M. Jawala Parshad, II	...	Regimental Munshi, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

CALCUTTA.

M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat	...	17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	...	8, Elliot Lane, Calcutta.
M. Hossain Mirza	...	1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.

M. Mohd. Israil Khan	...	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
M. Syed Nawab Ali	...	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
M. Wahidun Nabi Khan	...	88/1, Baitak Khana Road.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	...	36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
M. Daliluddin Ahmed	...	37, Karaya Bazar Road, Balli- gunge, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Wajid	...	106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A.	...	4, Korubardar Lane, P. O. Welles- ley, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Muslim	...	12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
M. Nisar Ahmad Khan	...	26/A, Noor Ally Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Habib Khan	...	44, Gora Chand Road, Entally, P. O. Calcutta.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili	...	11, Cantopher Lane, Entally.
M. Azberus Sadain	...	138/1, Karaya Road.

CAWNPORE.

M. S. Abdul Ghani	...	Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
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DELHI.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan, Haidari	...	Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Wilt- shire Regiment, Delhi.
M. Aziz-ur Rahman (of Delhi)	...	Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DUM DUM.

M. Syed Hadi Hussain	...	Regimental Munshi.
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FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	...	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
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HAPUR.

M. S. Khursad Ali	...	Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur District Meerut.
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JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa	...	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
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JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand	...	C-o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Canton- ment.
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KARACHI.

M. Mukhtar Ahmad	...	Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.
M. Anandram Thadamal	...	Regimental Munshi, Norfolk Regiment, Garrikhata, Karachi.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup	...	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
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KOLHAPUR.

Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	...	112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
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KULTI.

M. S. M. Shahabuddin	...	Kulti, E. I. Railway.
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LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal Bhargava	..	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Sayyad Anlad Ali Gilani	...	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Sabri.		Mohalla Samnian, Chhawni Manawala, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
M. Mool Chand Sailgal	...	Regimental Munshi, 1-5th Devonshire Regiment, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LEBONG.

M. Farhat Ali Suhail	...	Hill Sanitarium, Lebong.
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LUCKNOW.

M. Abdul Alim	...	Near the Police Post, Husain-gunge. Lucknow.
M. Mohd Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil).		Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
M. Abdul Karim	...	C-o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi	...	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School. Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
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MUSSOORIE.

M. H. Ahmad, Fakhriy	...	Islamia School, Mussoorie.
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NAINI TAL.

M. Faqir Ulla	...	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
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NOWSHERA.

M. Muhammad Din	...	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
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PATNA.

M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	...	Bakshi Muhalla, Patna City.
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PESHAWAR.

M. Ahmed Din	...	Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim	...	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

M. Mohd. Rahim Shah	...	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Ahmed Bux	...	Ditto.
M. S. Karim Bukhsh	...	Ditto.
M. Mohd. Ishaq	...	Ditto.
M. Mohamed Sarwar	...	Ditto.
Pt. Sita Ram Mehta	...	Hindustani Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hriday Narayan	...	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Inam Ali	...	Mission Road, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	...	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
M. Ghulam Rasul	...	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	...	C-o Kazi Najam-uddin Khan, Officers Munshi, Jhang Street, Rawalpindi City.
M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani, Muushi Fazil.		Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

M. Fazl-i-Haq	...	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.
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SIALKOT.

M. Ajab Shah Anand	...	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.
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In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:--

M. Mohd. Arif	...	Camp Bareilly.
M. Reza Ali Washat, M.R.A.S	...	2-1-2, Tiljala, 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Badru-z-Zaman	...	212-1, Linton Street, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Badi	...	5, Ramsanker Roy Lane, Calcutta.
M. A. M. F. Wahhab	...	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 31, Collin Street, Calcutta.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	5,	Mehar Ali Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Akmal Ali Akmal	...	25, Nur Ali's Lane, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Karim Nashtar	...	1, Jhowtollah Lane Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Shuaib	...	Arabic Teacher, Zilla School Mozufferpore.-

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

Whenever any Munshi changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th February 1917.

NOTICE.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES for admission into the Bengal Veterinary College should be present at the College at Belgachia, Calcutta, with necessary certificates, in original, as required in the rules, at 10 A.M. on the 16th April 1917. Rules will be supplied free on application.

A. SMITH, LT.-COLONEL,

Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.

BELGACHIA, *the 27th February 1917.*

Examination qualifying for admission to the fourth grade of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

THE examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 4th and 5th, 1917, at the following centres :—

Centres.	Registering officer.
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by— The Accountant-General, Bengal. The Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The office of the Comptroller, Assam, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon.	Ditto ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	Ditto ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto ditto.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal only.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 4th, 1917. Each must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

- (i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
- (ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.)
- (iii) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON, *Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 23rd March 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commercial Course Final and Special Examinations, 1917, will be held at the following centres on the dates and the hours noted below:—

1. The Government Commercial Institute, 303, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—

(a) Final Examination.

(b) Special Examinations.

2. The Training College, Dacca—

Special Examinations in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping only—

Saturday,	14th April	...	Special Examination in Bank- ing and Currency	...	11 A.M.
Monday,	16th	..	Special Examination in Advanced Book-keeping	...	11 A.M.
Tuesday,	24th	..	Special Examination in Mer- cantile Law	...	11 A.M.
Wednesday,	25th	..	Special Examination in Insu- rance and Annuities	...	11 A.M.
Thursday,	26th	..	{ Final and Special examinations in Typewriting (Speed)	...	11 A.M.
			{ Final and Special examinations in Typewriting (Tabulating Tests)	...	2 P.M.
			{ Final and Special examinations in Shorthand (80 and 100 words per minute)	...	11 A.M.
Friday,	27th	..	{ Final and Special examinations in Shorthand (120 words per minute or more)	...	2 P.M.
Monday,	30th	..	Final Examination	...	10-30 A.M.
			Ditto	...	2 P.M.
Tuesday	1st May		Ditto	...	10-30 A.M.
			Ditto	...	2 P.M.
Wednesday,	2nd	..	{ Ditto	...	10-30 A.M.
			{ Ditto	...	2 P.M.
Thursday,	3rd	..	{ Ditto	...	10-30 A.M.
			{ Ditto	...	2 P.M.
Friday,	4th	..	Final and Special Examinations in Book-keeping (Junior)	...	11 A.M.

G. K. SEN,

Offg. Secy., Government Commercial Institute Board.

CALCUTTA, the 27th March 1917.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4190.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the prescribed examination in practical Hygiene and Minor Sanitary Engineering and are now declared duly qualified for employment as second grade Sanitary Inspectors in Municipalities and District Boards:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Harendra Kumar Sarkar. | 10. Pramatha Kumar Das. |
| 2. Provas Chandra Maitra. | 11. Ramani Kanta Ghosh. |
| 3. Narendra Nath Mookherjee. | 12. Radhica Ranjan Bose. |
| 4. Baidya Nath Saha. | 13. Baroda Prosad Mookherjee. |
| 5. Keramat Ali. | 14. Hira Lal Topadar. |
| 6. Brahma Nath Mookherjee. | 15. Gopijanaballav Das. |
| 7. Nirmal Chandra Mookherjee. | 16. Khagendra Nath Chowdhury. |
| 8. Banka Behary Bose. | 17. Mahamed Nuruddin. |
| 9. Surendra Kumar Sen Gupta. | 18. Nagendra Nath Chatterjee. |
| 19. S. M. Zahirul Hossain. | |

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,

Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 30th March 1917.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pleadership and Muktarship Examinations.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Pleadership Examination held on the 22nd and 23rd February 1917:—

PLEADERSHIP.

Roll No.	Name	Roll No.	Name.
1.	Badan Chandra Barua.	154.	Jadov Chandra Roy.
22.	Akimuddin.	155.	Gouri Das Chakrabarti.
29.	Abani Nath Roy.	156.	Jogendra Mohun Deb.
34.	Sanjib Chandra Chatterjee.	174.	Rabindra Nath Bagchi.
47.	Bhutnath Chatterjee.	178.	Farid Mian.
51.	Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta.	179.	Jagatbandhu Pal.
59.	Quasem Ali.	186.	Satis Narain Choudhury.
82.	Debendra Nath Chakrabarty.	190.	Mahomed Ibrahim.
93.	Gopendra Narayan Sinha.	191.	Gouri Sankar Brahmachary.
102A.	Jatindra Nath Bagchi.	194.	Jogesh Chandra Tarafdar.
106.	Jatindra Mohun Baksi	198.	Rukmini Kanta Saha.
126.	Obaidul Huque.	202.	Jnanendra Chandra Roy.
135.	Sris Kumar Basu.	251.	Chiranjib Sen.
137.	Durga Charan Bandyapadhyaya.	252.	Haripada Basu.
149.	Probodh Kumar Chatterjee.	255.	Haripada Ghosh.
150.	Surendra Nath Sarkar.	257.	Jatindra Nath Ghosh.
152.	Anukul Chandra Basu.	265.	Niranjan Kumar Seal.
153.	Upendra Chandra Ghosh.	266.	Nares Chandra Sen.
		281.	Bejoy Kumar Hajra.

W. GRAHAM,

Secretary, Committee of Legal Education, High Court

CALCUTTA, the 30th March 1917.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pleadership and Muktarship Examinations.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Muktarship Examination held on the 21st February 1917 in Calcutta, Gauhati and Sylhet:—

Muktarship.

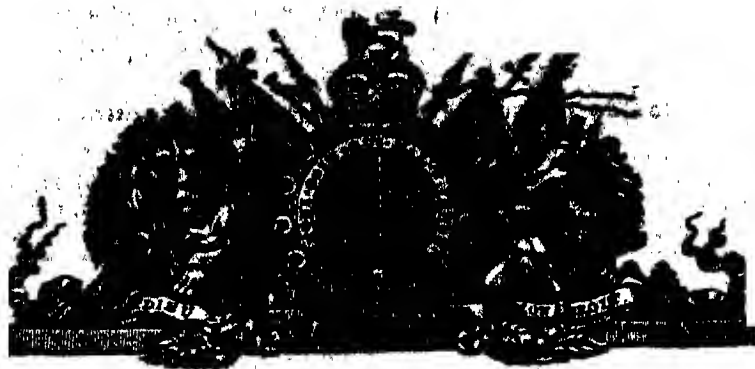
Roll No.	Name	Roll No.	Name.
6.	* Harish Chandra Sanyal.	187.	Nibaron Chandra Pattanaik.
70.	Manindra Lal Chaudhuri.	199.	Karunamoy Sarkar.
89.	Jatindra Mohun Ghosh.	201.	Ketaruddin Biswas.
90.	Suklat Banik.	202.	Pramatha Nath Borai.
91.	Aulad Hossain Khan.	205.	Taher Ali Biswas.
117.	Gonesh Chandra Sanyal.	207.	Digesh Chandra Banerjee.
120.	Indu Bhushan Chatterjee.	209.	Golam Mahomed.
122.	Satis Chandra Ghosal.	214.	Mobarak Ali Ahmed.
146.	M. Athar Hossain.	216.	Bires Chandra Banerjee.
152.	Muhammad Azim.	292.	Madhusudan Balo.
155.	Jatindra Mohun Baksi.	300A.	Mahammad Watir.
156.	Gokul Chandra Ganguli.	307.	Ananga Mohun Deb.
159.	Bhola Nath Adhikari.	347.	Aswini Kumar Chatterjee.
173.	Obaidul Haque.	360.	Haripada Bhattacharjee.
178.	Surendra Nath Shome.	362.	Jatindra Nath Goswami.
179.	Benoy Krishna Ghosh.	372.	Ramaniranjan Sarkar.
185.	Basudeb Maiti.	381.	Sailendra Nath Mukerjee.

NOTE.—Candidates marked * are to practise only in the districts comprised within the Commissionership of the Assam Valley and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts.

W. GRAHAM,

Secretary, Committee of Legal Education, High Court.

CALCUTTA, the 30th March 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871 that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the Satkania khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 17th May 1917, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Number.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor.	SADAK JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
34-1,032 25,039	Mauza Napara, thana Besh-shally, mahal Noabad, Hal taluk Rajkumar Hal.	Alimuddin Chowdhury, Ijlat Ali Chowdhury, sons of Jafar Ali Chowdhury of Pulohari.	Rs. A. P. 1,189 0 0	Rs. A. P. 108 0 8	Rs. A. P. 437 2 0	Rs. A. P. 49 5 0	Rs. A. P. 487 10 0
17 430	Mauza Chumbal, thana Chumbal, mahal Chumbal, taluk Tajewasa.	Muhamd Ali Chowdhury, son of Md. Jama Chowdhury of Tailardwip.	1,084 4 0	339 15 0	463 14 0	80 12 0	543 10 0
4,061 25,080	Mauza Boorumchara, thana Boorumchara, mahal Boorumchara, Hal taluk Ramdju Hazari.	S. M. Mathuria Dabya, wife of Ramdju Hazari herself, and on behalf of her minor son Raj Narayan Hazari, of Andarkilla.	1,071 9 6	238 7 9	299 8 8	113 1 0	411 6 3
5,415 4,794	Mauza Bar Hattia, thana Satkania, mahal Satkania, taluk Lal Md. Daroga.	Sarada Kripa Lala and Girdja Kripa Lala, sons of Pran Hari Lala, of Popadia.	1,032 12 0	144 0 9	396 11 6	54 0 3	449 11 8
5,474 5,089	Mauza Paharchanda, thana Paharchanda, mahal Paharchanda, taluk Nilmani.	S. M. Bha Bha, wife of Abdul Bari Khan, Mouvi Abdul Raup Khan, of Gurangia, Jagat Ch. Bhattacharjee, of Sonhara.	691 10 0	109 1 0	163 14 8	27 5 0	190 3 6
5,685 5,080	Mauza Digarpur Bith, thana Digarpur Bith, mahal Digarpur Bith, taluk Nilmani.	Ditto ditto ...	548 8 0	101 1 0	138 1 0	26 4 3	165 6 3
5,329 5,617	Mauza Ocharamba, thana Satkania, mahal Noabad, taluk Kali Kishor.	Kallias Ocharanda and Purna Ocharanda Chowdhury, sons of Ram Saran Chowdhury and Pran Bari Chowdhury and others of Ocharamba.	1,065 12 0	147 10 3	196 12 9	-----	196 12 9

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad Taluks within the Cox's Bazar Khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

No. of tenure.	Name of manza, thana and mahal.	Name of talukdar.	SADAR JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS ON WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3-409 5	Thana Teknaf, mauza Lengur-bi Noabad Taluk, Thane Chowdhury.	S. M. Khema Chowdhury, and S. M. Nabakeh Chowdhury, daughters of Thane Chowdhury, of Teknaf.	798 0 0	44 4 6	400 0 0	15 15 10	415 15 10
4-460 876 880	Thana Teknaf, mauza South ubila, Noabad, taluk Ishan Chandra.	Manjal Chowdhury and Keojal Chowdhury, sons of Repona Chowdhury, of South ubila.	2,321 6 0	195 13 3	1,111 7 0	67 1 9	1,178 8 9
69-94	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patli Masuakballi, Noabad, taluk, Bar Mohamed.	S. M. Jogyewail, wife of Haeik Chandra Das on behalf of minor son Akkur Chandra Das, of Kanchana thana Sankulua.	910 5 0	85 10 8	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
72-201	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patli Masuakballi, Noabad taluk, Samad Ali.	Nur Mohamed, son of Harban Ali Chowdhury, of Patli Masuakballi.	931 2 0	101 6 6	434 1 0	31 7 6	465 8 6
161-207	Thana Ramoo, mauza Ukhjar-ghona, Noabad taluk, Indra Narayan.	Raj Chandra Sen, son of Ram Kistur Sen, of Sanbara, thana Patliya and Jatra Mohan Sen, and others.	771 8 0	126 2 0	314 0 0	43 13 6	857 13 6
193-280	Thana Ramoo, mauza Bheruakballi, Noabad taluk, Mohamed Raja.	Said Ali Chowdhury, son of Anwar Ali Chowdhury, and Nur Mohamed Chowdhury, and others, of Patli Masuakballi.	1,106 4 0	75 12 6	194 1 0	7 1 0	201 2 0
279-274 265	Thana Chakaria, mauza Bheola maukbar, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Asmat Ali and Jaha Baksha son of Magan Ali, of Harina.	1,633 2 0	204 5 6	301 15 8	33 10 0	235 9 3
286-282 286 280	Thana Chakaria mauza Paharobandra, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Beni Madhab Sen, son of Braja Mohan Sen, of Sharoatoli and Durgakripa Sen, and others.	1,960 8 0	230 6 9	143 2 0	90 8 11	233 10 11
294-289 302	Thana Chakaria, mauza Rajakballi, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Abdul Karim Chowdhury, son of Fazar Ali Chowdhury, Manager on behalf of Estate Ashraf Ali Mian, son of Eshad Ali Chowdhury, of Tallardwip.	1,198 0 0	176 9 6	284 8 8	52 11 6	337 1 9
302-298 306	Thana Chakaria, mauza Baraitali, Noabad taluk, Ali Mohamed.	Baroda Kripa Lala, son of Prul Hart Lala, of Popodia and Md. Ezzal Haque Chowdhury, and others.	4,559 12 0	848 2 3	100 0 0	49 15 9	149 15 9

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the sadar khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on the 16th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Serial No.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	SADAR JAMA.		ARREARS.		
				Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	854 20184	Mauza Bakulja, thana Kotwall, taluk Ahmad Ali.	Munshi Mosharat Ali ...	1,755 4 0	223 9 6	95 14 9	69 10 0	263 8 9
	4530 23684 886	Mauza Joypurbajoyar, thana Mirsarai, taluk Aminullah.	Bhavarajan Rai Chowdhury ...	693 2 0	100 12 6	1 4 9	6 7 3	7 12 0
	4318 23999	Mauza Hafania, thana Falickchary, taluk Farad Jafar.	Nephra Chai Mong Raja ...	304 10 6	41 11 9	236 10 0	15 13 0	252 6 0

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notification of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Bankura-Damodar River Railway, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 27th April 1917, at the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

The purchaser of the plot of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plot of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Description of land to be sold.

Serial No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B.	A.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.		
1	Burdwan...	Mouza Rupoua and Palasoua, pargana Samarehah.	60	North side	63 12 8	21.05	Nil	Nil	One lot as per plan of the Chief Engineer of B. D. R. Railway.	The land is one lot as per B. D. R. Railway plan. It is bounded on the— North—By the land of Proshbonno Kumar De, Nafu Chandhury, Yamonuma Bibi, Baru Cha Molah, Abdul Bari, Sulekh Atab, Mohendra Dey, Kesar Nath Saha, Chintamoni Rajak and Jahari Addy. South—By the land of Bankura-Damodar River Railway land. East—By the land of Golah Robani, Ailarakha Mia, Soshi Bhomen Laha, Chintamoni Rajak and Abdul Bari. West—By the land of Ajib Hassan, Yamonuma Bibi, Pashu Bibi, Abdul Habib Khondker, Benode Behari Laha, Dinkov Addy and Proshbono Kumar Dey.

Burdwan, the 3rd March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 30th April 1917, corresponding with the Bengali 17th Baisak 1324.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nadia	Pargana Sahasral, mauza Muneliganj.	.....	.....	0 10 4	155 sq. feet.	.....	.....	...	North—By the lands of the M. nashid ganj M. E. School. East—By the road. South and West—By the lands of Monjee Joarder.

Nadia Collectorate, Krishnagar, the 8th March 1917.

D. K. MITTER, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the head-quarters of the Burdwan Collectorate on the 15th May 1917.

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of the estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Schedule of property to be sold.

Tauzi number.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
		A. B. P.	Rs. A.	
1440	Budsara, pargana Ajmatshahi	26 1 24	116 5	

Burdwan, the 21st March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th March 1917.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,61,98,602	12	0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,18,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,21,11,815	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, see below	68,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	6,08,16,985	11	2
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	68,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	4,16,46,309	14	10
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 8,46,71,634	8	11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,87,54,481	10	11
Ditto ditto at Branches	1,44,81,262	0	11	Balances with other Banks	21,86,167	18	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	22,22,78,952	8	7	Bullion			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	18,72,902	7	4	Dead Stock	29,69,488	6	6
Sundries	20,22,128	15	8	Stamps	12,528	0	9
				Sundries	7,15,240	12	7
					21,02,60,569	2	0
	81,85,76,876	7	6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	6,00,89,219	2	9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	4,62,27,097	2	8
					10,63,16,316	5	6
					81,85,76,876	7	6

* Includes Govs. & † Govs.; value Rs. 8,51,052 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 11,18,962 8 0

Rs. 14,70,015 0 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 6 per cent

Percentage, 38.62.

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta (the 29th March 1917.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(491—1)

Advertisement of Sale.

Name of the District and the Court.	Number of execution case.	Names of parties.	Amount due to the decree-holders in this case.	Date of sale.	Number of tans.	Name of estate and pargana, etc.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Sadar jama in judgment-debtor's share.	Share of judgment-debtor's property to be sold.	Encumbrance.	Approximate value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District 26- Parganas Munsif's and Court, Dia- mond Har- bour.	1774-1916	(1) Narendro Nath Biswas, (2) Jyotindro Nath Biswas, (3) Minor Satyendro Nath Biswas represented by guardian brother No. 2 Jyotindro Nath Biswas of Outchery Mirakole, thana Magrahat. decree-holders versus (1) Gurdas Biswas, (2) Siva Nath Biswas and (3) Durga Das Biswas of No. 13, Market Street, Calcutta, judgment-debtors.	Rs. A. P. 437 1 5	7th May 1917.	436	Chak Jalashi, pargana Ajmalabad, thana Magrahat.	Rs. A. G. 444 6 6	Rs. A. G. 148 2 2	One-third share	Nil	Rs. 1,000

R. R. MUKERJEE, Munsif

Diamond Harbour, the 30th March 1917.

(920—1)

Notice.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 76, Act VII of 1880 :—

No. and date in Recovery Register.	Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Where and when recovered.	Where lying.
		Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs.		
March 1917 13	4 One teakwood log measuring 23' x 1' - 6" x 1' - 6" marked at one end M. G. 43 23 18 18	.....	144	In the river Hooghly off Baboo Ghat on the 2nd March 1917.	In the wreck and anchor yard at Kidderpore Port Commissioners.
	One teakwood log measuring 18' - 6" x 1' - 3" x 1' - 2" marked at one end M. G. 14 18 15 14	.....	75		

T. S. SMITH, Harbour Master.

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 13th March 1917.

(793—3)

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold pursuant to two decrees and orders of the High Court of Calcutta, Original Side, made in Suit No. 74 of 1908 (Jyotish Chunder Ray and another v. Mohendra Nath Biswas and others), and dated respectively the 10th August 1908, the 11th February 1910, the 1st May 1916 and 26th June 1916, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 28th April 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties belonging to the defendants:—

Undivided one-fifth share of the original defendants Debendra Nath Biswas, deceased, and Dharendra Nath Biswas, deceased, now represented by the defendants Niharbala Dasi and Kumudini Dasi, respectively, and of the defendant Birendra Nath Biswas and the undivided four-fifths share of the other defendants in—

Lot No. I.—All that rent-free land measuring 2 bighas and 15 cottahs, more or less, in village Manikara, sub-registry and station Amta, pargana Bhursit, district Hooghly, bounded on the north by the land comprised in the Jamna of Biraji Bewah, on the east by rent-paying land purchased by Atul Chandra Seal, formerly belonging to Netai Bagui and Patit Bagui, on the south by the boundary line of Basantapur, and the west by the land purchased by Jutindra Nath Biswas.

Lot No. II.—All that rent-free paddy land measuring 2 bighas 18-5-6-2-2, more or less, in village Payurapur, sub-registry and station Amta, pargana Bhursit, known as Mitra's Berh, district Hooghly, and bounded on the north by the land in the share of Hara Dhoor Biswas, co-sharer of 8 bighas and 15 cottahs, of which this portion formed a part, now in the jote of Tamizuddi Shah, on the east by the dharmadevatas land and Akil Mullik's land, on the south by the debutter land belonging to Iswar Raj Rajeswar Thakur, and on the west by Mizuddi Sroik's land.

Lot No. III.—All that rent-free paddy land measuring 4 bighas, more or less, in village Payurapur, sub-registry and station Amta, pargana Bhursit, known as Mitra's Berh, district Hooghly, and bounded on the north by Khetor Nath Nundi's land, on the east by the jote land of Bbutnath Hambir, formerly of Lakhmi Hambir, on the south partly by the rent-free land of Troja Nath Pal Chowdhury and partly by the land of Baikurta Nath Shah, and on the west by Naba Krishna Roy's land.

Lot No. IV.—All that rent-free paddy land measuring one bigha, more or less, in village Kamal Chak, sub-registry and station Amta, pargana Bhursit, known as Mitra's Berh, district Hooghly, and bounded on the north by the jama land of Gonesh Jana, on the east by the boundary line of Manikara, on the south and west by the jama land of Sashi Manna.

Lot No. V.—All that rent-free paddy land measuring 1 bigha 10 cottahs, more or less, in village Par Radhanagar, otherwise called Parua, sub-registry and station Amta, pargana Bhursit, known as Mitra's Berh, district Hooghly, and bounded on the north by the land in the possession of Ganga Hari Pal, on the east by the land of Khetor Nath Ray and others, on the south by Ram Coomer Chaitopadhyay's land, and on the west by Kartick Pal's land.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office, High Court, or at the office of the plaintiffs' Attorneys Messrs. G. C. Chunder and Company, at No. 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

G. C. Chunder & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, dated this 2nd day of March 1917.

MARRICE REMERY, Offg. Registrar.
(824—1—538)

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to decrees of the Calcutta High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in Suit No. 392 of 1914 (wherein Jacob Abraham Cohen and another are plaintiffs and Haridas Ghose and others are defendants), and dated, respectively, the 3rd day of August 1914 and 10th day of January 1916, by the Registrar of the said Court, in his sale-room, in the

court-house, on Saturday, the 21st day of April 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the undermentioned property belonging to the defendants:—

Lot I.—All that one-storied brick-built messuage tenement, hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises together with the piece or parcel of rent-free land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by measurement 4 cottahs 8 chitaks and 19 square feet, situate, lying at and being premises Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Sunker Halder Bye Lane, formerly Nos. 12, 12-1, and 12-2, Sunker Halder Lane, Ahiritolla, in Santanetty, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by bustee land No. 48, Baniatolla Street, on the east partly by premises No. 108-1A, Ahiritolla Street, and partly by No. 6.C, Sunker Halder Bye Lane, on the south by Sunker Halder Bye Lane and on the west partly by No. 10, Sunker Halder Bye Lane, the defendants' dwelling house and partly by No. 15, Sunker Halder Lane.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar and at No. 7, Old Post Office Street, in the office of Messrs. O. C. Ganguly & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

MARRICE REMERY, Offg. Registrar.

O. C. Ganguly & Co., plaintiffs' Attorneys.

High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, the 2nd day of March 1917.
(823—1—572)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the undermentioned insolvents, that the hearing of the Official Assignee's application, made under section 41 and Rule 142A of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 111 of 1909, for an order for amendment of the Adjudication Order made against the said insolvents, has been fixed by the Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta, for the 1st May 1917.

No. of Adjudication.	Date of Adjudication Order.	Name of insolvents.	Date of filing Schedule.	No.
119	1915.	Abdul Aziz	Nil	1
122	4th May	Ganneyram Bhatter	Nil	2
125	10th ..	Hannanprosad Poldar	Nil	3
127	20th ..	Pallinath	15th Dec.	4
130	20th ..	Laxman Mistry	30th Nov.	5
133	31st ..	Abdus Sobhan	31st May	6
142	15th June	Narendra Nath Bose	Nil	7
145	18th ..	Haripada Mookerjee and Niranjito Mookerjee	Nil	8
149	28th ..	John Jordan Zenlin	Nil	9
150	28th ..	Caetano Eulalio Fernandes alias C. Ubald Frother	15th Dec.	10
151	3rd Jul	Dwarkan Das Kalanota	Nil	11
152	2nd ..	Meghraj Agarwalla	Nil	12
157	5th ..	Mohan Dass and Luchman Das	14th Sept.	13
158	9th ..	Kim Heo	Nil	14
159	9th ..	Bansidhar Rambhass and Sekhar Chaud.	Nil	15
160	12th ..	Amundha Khosla Metha	Nil	16
163	13th ..	Purna Chandra Dutta	Nil	17
164	16th ..	Thucowile Rose alias T. C. Rose	Nil	18
165	16th ..	Charles Samuel Lawrence	Nil	19
169	19th ..	Arthur George Waldemar Baltsch	11th Feb.	20
172	22nd ..	Ramsarup Shaw (Chota)	30th June	21
173	26th ..	Hira Lal Moondia	Nil	22
174	27th ..	Aiya Kalai Nader	16th Aug.	23
175	28th ..	William John Pickard	Nil	24
176	2nd Aug.	Kaury Lall	Nil	25
179	2nd ..	Nalin Bahary Itukshil	10th Feb.	26
180	5th ..	Anorba Krishna Mokim	5th Sept.	27
181	6th ..	Mungul Chand Surymall	Nil	28
182	6th ..	Hafiz Abdul Rubb	Nil	29

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.
Calcutta, the 31st March 1917.
(922—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Bankura.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1916.

TAKE notice that Ashutosh Chakravarti, son of the late Chandra Mohan Chakravarti of Rashiara, thana Orma, district Bankura, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 8th February 1917.

J. JOHNSTON, Offg. District Judge.

Bankura, the 24th March 1917. (882—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Chittagong.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 2 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 11th January 1917, filed by Waheed Khan, son of Amir Khan Sadagar of Patherghata, thana Kutwali, Chittagong, and on the application of the debtor, and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Babu Khirode Chandra Das, pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 23rd day of March 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.
(375—1)

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF
HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.**

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Chittagong.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 of 1917.

WHEREAS Wajuddin, son of Mahamed Janu of Oomkhal, thana Cox's Bazar, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 6th March 1917, to be declared insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 20th April 1917 for hearing the aforesaid petition and for the examination of the debtor.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 23rd March 1917. (877—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Chittagong.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 10 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 8th February 1917, filed by Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, son of Sasti Charam Chowdhuri of Teri Bazar, thana Kotwali, Chittagong, and on the application of the debtor and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Babu Khirode Chandra Das, pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 28th day of March 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.
(906—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge,
Dacca.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 of 1917.

On the application of the debtor Rajani Kanta De, son of late Sambhu Nath De of Malkhanagar, police-station Serajdigha, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 4th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 23rd March 1917. (878—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge,
Dacca.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Jugendra Chandra De, son of Rajani Kanta De of Malkhanagar, police-station Serajdigha, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 4th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 23rd March 1917. (879—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Dacca.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 23 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 7th December 1916, filed by Ronoda Prosad Saha, son of Bhaboni Prosad Saha of Sabhar, station Sabhar, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1917.

S. E. SEXTON, District Judge.
(881—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

**In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge,
Dacca.**

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 55 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd July 1916, filed by debtor Sheik Basharat son of late Sheik Askar of Singguri, police-station Ghior, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of March 1917.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.
(888—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

**In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge,
Dacca.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 69 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th September 1916, filed by debtor Abdul Gani, son of Tamijuddi deceased, of Saidpur, police-station Narainganj, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of March 1917.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.
(889—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Jahuruli, son of Safaradi deceased, resident of Sonakandachar, police-station Keraniganj, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 24th April 1917, has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 29th March 1917. (912—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge,
Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 73 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 8th September 1916, filed by debtor Haridhan Kaugasabanikya, son of late Amari Kaugasabanikya of Dhankutia, police-station Lohajang, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of March 1917.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub Judge.
(890—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of the Sub-Judge of
Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 45 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Kali Charan Saha, son of late Dwarika Nath Saha of Kaounara, police-station Satoria, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 26th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.
Dacca, the 30th March 1917. (914—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of
Darjeeling.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 of 1917.

Rupdhoje Rai of Sidrapong—Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed insolvent has applied by a petition to be declared an insolvent and the Court has fixed the 20th April 1917 for the hearing of the petition. Any one desirous to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

L. BURROWS, for Deputy Commissioner.
Darjeeling, the 23rd March 1917. (876—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 of 1917.

SOMSER SARKAR, son of Jharua Pradhan deceased, indent of Gagra, police-station Kaliaganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 28th April 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 30th March 1917. (911—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1917.

TAKE notice that Purna Charan Mandal, son of late Govinda Mandal of Khondarpara, police-station Maksudpur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the 17th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of his petition.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.
Faridpur, the 27th March 1917. (887—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 of 1917.

TAKE notice that Ram Charan Bala, son of late Jadhav Bala of Nyamatpur, police-station Pangsha, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 2nd May 1917 has been fixed for hearing of his petition.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.
Faridpur, the 28th March 1917. (897—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 88 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jogendra Nath Svarnaker, son of late Shiharam Svarnaker, of Kolchhara, thana Chauditala, district Hooghly, was, on the 16th December 1916, adjudged an insolvent. The 20th April 1916 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (380—1—540)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Jogendra Nath Chakrabarty, son of late Lakshan Chandra Chakrabarty, of Bashudehpur, thana Hooghly, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 17 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (459—1—557)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Tekman Gowala, son of late Digambar Gowala, of Bandel, thana Hooghly, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 19 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (460—1—558)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Kishor Prasad Bhakat, son of late Raghunam Bhakat, of Tarakeswar, thana Haripal, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 10 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (463—1—559)

In the Court of the District Judge of
Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Shaikh Nechhar, son of late Shaikh Jahir of Pithu, thana Dhanialkhal, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 12 of 1917, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (465—1—566)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Kashi Keot, son of late Sudan Keot, of Kala Bibir Bagan, Howrah, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 16 of 1917 and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (268—1—549)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 124 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Khorsed Ali Mallik, son of late Harostulla Mallik of Polba alias Gojgin, thana Polba, district Hooghly, was, on the 12th January 1917, adjudged an insolvent. The 20th April 1917 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants should prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (603—1—539)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Badal Khan, son of late Sher Khan of Ramkrishnapore, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 15 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Dated Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917.

(605—1—541)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Saroda Prasad Das, son of late Gour Chandra Das of Serampore, Kolbagan, Kerkorel Road, thana Serampore, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 26 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (624—1—542)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Thanda Charan Bag, son of late Joyram Bag of Apurbapore, thana Singur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 18 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (625—1—543)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Badal Chandra Kobya, son of late Nakur Chandra Kobya of Balarambaty, thana Singur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 21 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (626—1—544)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Chuni Lal, son of Issar Das of No. 6, Ghusi Road, Salikha, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 24 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (627—1—545)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Jadunath Keora, son of late Gayaram Keora of Baragachhia, thana Horipal, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 29 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. C. MAITLAND, Addl. District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (667—1—546)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Horay Krishna Santra, son of late Prem Chand Santra of Banchhipata, thana Singoor, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 27 of 1917, and that the 12th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. C. MAITLAND, Addl. District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (668—1—547)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of (1) Nafor Chandra Bhattacharjee, (2) Benod Behari Bhattacharjee, sons of late Jadunath Bhattacharjee of Mahesh, thana Serampore, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 23 of 1917 and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. C. MAITLAND, Addl. District Judge.

Chinsura, the 22nd March 1917. (669—1—548)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Unesh Chandra Saha, son of late Iswor Chandra Saha of Amta, thana Amta, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 25 of 1917, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (710—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that (1) Sew Dutta (2) Janoky Lal, sons of late Gunda Ram, of Howrah, Ghola-danga, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, was on the 18th February 1917 adjudged insolvent. The 20th April 1917 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants should prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 13th March 1917. (794—1—530)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Shashi Bhushon Palleya, son of late Kailash Chandra Palleya, of Akna, thana Jangipara, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 31 of 1917, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (795—1—566)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Mihi Lal Santra son of late Ganesh Chandra Santra, of Kamtai, thana Pandua, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 22 of 1917, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (796—1—567)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Bhagirathi Ahir, son of Bhairab Ahir, of Katar Lane, Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 30 of 1917, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (797—1—568)

Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 145 of 1916

NOTICE is hereby given that Pauchu Patra, son of late Madhab Patra, of Hanidhara, thana Amta, district Hooghly, was on the 16th February 1917 adjudged an insolvent. The 20th April 1917 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants should prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 16th March 1917. (818—1—569)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 38 of 1917.

BAHARULLA MAHOMAD, son of Sonia Mahomad deceased, resident of Saptihari, police-station Moynaguri, district Jalpaiguri, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 12th April 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Jalpaiguri.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 30th March 1917. (909—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1916.

ALIMUDDIN MAHAMAD, son of Alamuddin Mahamad deceased, resident of Sukhani Bholapara, police-station Rajganj, district Jalpaiguri, was, on the 18th July 1916, adjudicated an insolvent.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 30th March 1917. (910—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, filed on the 2nd day of December 1916, by the debtor Mrajan Biswas, son of late Esabdi Biswas of Molladanga, police-station Kaliganj, in the district of Jessore, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the petitioner, the said debtor Mrajan Biswas was adjudged an insolvent on the 27th day of March 1917.

P. E. CAMMIANE, District Judge.
Jessore, the 31st March 1917. (915—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Krishnagar.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 21 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 18th May 1916, filed by Goshto Behari Ghosh, son of Gobiunda Ghosh of Chakoradi, police-station Kaligutma, district Nadia, and on the application of the debtor-petitioner and on reading his application and hearing his pleader on 24th March 1917, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 29th day of March 1917.

K. K. SARKAR, for District Judge.
(895—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1917.
(Act III of 1907.)**

In the matter of Mathur Shaikh of Jhikra, police-station Belduaga, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 28th April 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.
Berhampore, the 28th March 1917. (898—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

**INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 of 1917.
(Act III of 1907.)**

In the matter of Srimanta Gambhira of Bijaypur, police-station Mirjapur, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 14th April 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.
Berhampore, the 30th March 1917. (908—1)

In the Court of the District Judge, Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rahim Uddin Sarkar, son of Sheikh Pura Mandal of Bade Chellish Kahanua, Bairagipara, police-station Nalitabari, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 21st April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.
Mymensingh, the 22nd March 1917. (880—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge,
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Maharaj Malo, son of Bhagirat Malo of Sawali, police-station Mirzapur, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 12th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CAGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 27th March 1917. (892—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 1st February 1917, made by Jamir Sheikh, son of Dukhala Sheikh, of Panchbaria, para Kaohipara, thana Islampur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

J. D. CAGILL, District Judge.

Dated the 24th March 1917. (929—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 of 1917.

Petitioner Khater Mondal.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Khater Mondal of Dakhula Narayanpur, police-station Doulatpur, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 14 of 1917, and that the 14th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

K. K. SARKAR, for District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 29th March 1917. (893—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 of 1917.

Petitioner Prem Chand Shaha.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Prem Chand Shaha of Dariapur, police-station Meherpur, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 15 of 1917, and that the 21st April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

K. K. SARKAR, for District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 29th March 1917. (894—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 17 of 1917.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Saborddi Molla, son of late Sukurddi Molla, of Potul-danga Damdama, police-station Nahatta, district Rajshahi, petitioner (Debtor.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(Under section 12, clause 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

THE 14th day of April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceedings. Proof of claim must be lodged in Court on or before that date.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (808—1—550)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 of 1917.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Kamal Hossein Sheikh Bepari, son of late Soman Sheikh Bepari, of Balsata, police-station Keraniganj, district Dacca, at present residing at Rampur Boalia Shahib Barzar, police-station Boalia, district Rajshahi, petitioner (Debtor).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(Under section 12, clause 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

THE 14th day of April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceedings. Proof of claim must be lodged in Court on or before that date.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (804—1—571)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 of 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Chandra Mohan Mandal, son of late Hira Lal Mandal, of Gangaprasad Raygaon, police-station English Bazar, district Malda, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 10th day of March 1917.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (805—1—551)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Abdul Sheikh, son of late Nanu Shaikh, of Sekarchawk, police-station Boalia, district Rajshahi, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 10th day of March 1917.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (807—1—552)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Emaratulla Sarkar, son of late Anarulla Sarkar, of Shampur, police-station Poba, district Rajshahi, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 10th day of March 1917.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (808—1—553)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Elahi Bux Sheikh, son of Sheikh Asak, of Debiganj, police-station Kharba, district Malda, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 10th day of March 1917.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (809—1—554)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Sadhu Charan Mandal, son of late Badal Chand Mandal and Ganesh Chandra Mandal, son of Sadhu Charan Mandal, of Elaipur, police-station Gomastapur, district Malda, were adjudicated as insolvents by this Court on the 10th day of March 1917.

J. CORNES, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 16th March 1917. (810—1—555)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section XII of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditor that the insolvency petition of Anukul Chandra Latabardya, son of Gokul Chandra Latabardya, of village Nizsarail, Baddapara, police-station Sarail, district Tippera, has been admitted by this Court as No. 3 of 1917 and that 28th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

F. W. WARD, District Judge
Comilla, the 19th March 1917. (930—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 of 1916.

MAHIM CHANDRA MAZUMDAR, son of late Uma Kanta Mazumdar, of village Paikordi, pargana Gunanandi, thana Chandpur, district Tippera, was, on the 17th day of March 1917, adjudicated an insolvent by this Court under section 16 of Act III of 1907.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.
Comilla, the 27th March 1917. (931—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 26 of 1917.

Brojendra Kumar, of Maniktola, thana Maniktola, Calcutta, applicant.

To Mohendra Nath Das, of Bagmati Road, thana Maniktola, and others, creditors.

ON the 1st day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 28th March 1917. (768—1—561)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 27 of 1917.

Rajendra Kumar Dey, of 7-2, Maniktola Main Road, Calcutta, applicant.

To Gopi Mohon Ray, of Ultadangi, Simla, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 1st day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 28th March 1917. (769—1—562)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 of 1917.

Nibaran Chandra Mandal, of Mohabelpur, thana Falta, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Nehal Singh, of Bakultola Cutchery, thana Falta, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 1st day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 28th March 1917. (770—1—563)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 30 of 1917.

Mahamund Abdur Poshan, of 3-1, Narikeldanga Main Road, Beliaghata, applicant.

To Golam Anbia (Brick Merchant), of Jagannath Ghat, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 2nd day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 28th March 1917. (771—1—564)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 of 1917.

Akari, Ghinaman, of Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, applicant.

To Mahamud Gul Khan, Kabuli, of 21, Fultagan, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 5th day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 28th March 1917. (772—1—565)

BECHARAM LAHIRI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (927—4—588)

HARI CHARAN BANERJEE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (934—4—585)

KAMINI KUMAR SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (937—4—583)

KANAI DHAN DUTT intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (924—4—581)

KRISHNAKISHORE BASAK, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (936—4—582)

MANOMOHAN RAI CHAUDHURI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (932—4—579)

MOULVI ASADUZZAMAN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (928—4—573)

PRAKASA CHANDRA MUKHERJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (925—4—575)

PRAMATHA NATH MITRA intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (935—4—584)

SACHINDRA NATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (933—4—580)

Notice

IS hereby given that 4 or 5 paid probationers with a remuneration of Rs. 15 a month will shortly be taken in the office of the Magistrate-Collector of Faridpur after selection from among the intending candidates by an examination to be held by the Collector in his office at Faridpur. The intending candidates must submit their applications to the undersigned with all testimonials on or before the 21st April next stating their present age and whether they have any relation in the Sadar and Subdivisional Offices of this district. None should apply who has not at least passed the Matriculation Examination. In selecting the candidates for examination preference will be given to Muhammadans who have passed the Matriculation and to Hindus who have passed the I. Sc or I. A. Examination. The date of examination will be communicated to the selected candidate according to the address given in the application within a few days after the 21st. The selected probationers must be ready to go to any part of this district to which they may be posted.

J. G. DUNLAP, Collector.

Faridpur, the 30th March 1917.

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of the Shorthand-Typist and confidential clerk to the District Magistrate of Faridpur, on Rs. 125—4—175, has fallen permanently vacant. Applications stating age, education, present employment and pay will be received up to the 16th April 1917. The clerk will have to tour with the District Magistrate and have to translate Bengalee into English. The selected candidate will have to join immediately. Preference will be given to the candidates in Government Service.

J. G. DUNLAP, District Magistrate.

Faridpur, the 2nd April 1917.

Notice.

WANTED a Sub Assistant Surgeon to serve for the present as Supernumerary Doctor under the District Board of Noakhali, on a salary of Rs. 35 per month, rising to Rs. 50 on passing necessary departmental examination and completing 15 years' service. None need apply who is not a registered medical practitioner under the Bengal Medical Council Act.

Applications will be received by the Civil Surgeon, Noakhali, till 15th April 1917.

B. C. PRANCE, Chairman, District Board.

Noakhali, the 27th March 1917. (896—2)

Notice.

SEVEN VESSELS under Act VI of 1884 will be held at the Port Office, Chittagong, on Mondays, the 23rd April, 21st May, and 18th June 1917, at 10 A.M.

Applications to be permitted to go up for examination for any of the above grade certificates must be made at the Port Office not later than 3 days prior to the date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials and paying the fees.

H. MORLAND, Commander, R. I. M.

Port Officer.

Chittagong, the 30th March 1917.

(921—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Currency Note.

THE following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value	Name of claimant.
		Rs	
W279 of 1896-97	X 96098 67	100	J. W. Meares, Esq., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Blair Athol, Simla.

N. B. DEANE,

Deputy Controller, in charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Calcutta, the 2nd April 1917.

NOTICE.

Estate J. R. P. Alexander, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 321 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 (both of the Legislative Council of India) notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of James Reid Petrie Alexander late of Munlochy in Sydney in the Commonwealth of Australia and who recently resided at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta, Commander of His Majesty's hired transport steamship "Arankola," Lieutenant Commander of the Royal Navy Reserve, deceased, and who died at sea off Madras on board the said steamship "Arankola," are hereby required on or before the 30th day of April 1917 to submit full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be admitted and the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the undersigned to whom letters of administration with copy of the will of the said deceased were granted on the 5th day of February 1917 (and issued dated the 1st day of March 1917) by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Dated this 19th day of March 1917.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER,

GEORGE HUNTER FRANKLING EATWELL,

Administrators to the Estate of James Reid Petrie Alexander, deceased.

(825—3)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and of the Shergarh Coal Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was, on the 21st day of March 1917, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Chitty by Bisesar Lall Poddar, of No. 6, Kanoo Lall Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a creditor of the said Company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Honourable Mr. Justice Chitty on the 23rd day of April 1917; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

D. MOOKERJEE, Attorney for the petitioner.

8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 29th March 1917. (835—1—574),

The Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., held on the 22nd March 1917, the following Resolution was passed unanimously, i.e. :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Vivian Hardy MacCaw and Frederick William Smyth, both of No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up with joint and several powers."

F. W. SMYTH, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1917. (884—1—577)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of the Chota Nagpur Timber and Trading Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held within the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Monday, the 7th day of May 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's report and statement of accounts showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted, for obtaining any explanation thereof that may be required, and for determining as to the disposal of the books of account and documents both of the Company and of the Liquidator.

W. L. CAREY, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1917. (907—1—578)

The Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. in Liquidation.

PURSUANT to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., in liquidation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 17th April 1917, at 12 noon.

F. W. SMYTH, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1917. (885—1—578)

POST OFFICE.

DESPATCH OF SEA-BORNE MAILS.

MAILS FOR	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office.
* United Kingdom and Allied countries, Aden, West Africa. Also South Africa (if super-scribed on the cover <i>via</i> United Kingdom). (Money-order, 4 P.M. on Thursday; parcels, 11 A.M. on Friday.)	Friday .. 6.15 P.M.
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Burma	April 4 7.30 ..
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† On other days correspondence for Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, posted up to 4.30 P.M. in the Calcutta G. P. O., is despatched to Colombo.

CALCUTTA G. P. O.,
The 2nd April 1917.

J. FISCHER RODRIGUES,
Presidency Postmaster.

Notice.

THE Book Depot attached to the office of the Superintendent Government Printing, India, will be closed from the 1st to 15th May inclusive, for the purpose of Stock-taking.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Supdt. Govt. Printing, India.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA,

The 29th March 1917.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV, Surveying, Part I, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.; rewritten and revised by C. J. Veale, Esq., Professor of Surveying and Drawing, II Edition, 1915. Price Rs. 2-8.

Notes on Lawn Tennis, Rowing, and Sculling for Beginners, by Captain E. W. C. Sandes, R.E. Paper cover. As. 10.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV. Surveying, Part II, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R. E.; rewritten and revised by C. J. Veale, Esq., Professor of Surveying and Drawing, 11th Edition, 1915. Rs. 2-6.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, Section V. Examples of Estimating, originally compiled by the late Ensign Peter Keay, Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 8th Edition, 1915, entirely revised by F. W. Hart, Instructor in Applied Science, Thomason Civil Engineering College. Rs. 3-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.**SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.**

Journal and Proceedings. Vol. XI, Nos. 7-8 (1), No. 9, Nos. 10-11 (1). At Rs. 2.

Ditto ditto, Vol. XII, 1916, Nos. 1-3. At Rs. 2.

Ditto ditto, Vol. XII, Nos. 4-6. Rs. 2 per number.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 2. Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary. At Rs. 5.

Ditto, Vol. V, No. 3. Palas of Bengal. (With 12 plates.) At Rs. 5.

Ditto, Vol. V. Extra. Abors and Galongs. Part III. At Rs. 2.

Ditto, Vol. V, No. 4. Mirza Zu-l-Qarnain. A Christian Grandee of three Great Moghuls. With Notes on Akbar's Christian Wife and the Indian Bourbons. Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 2-8.

Ditto, Vol. VI. Zoological Results of a Tour in the Far East. Part I.—Polyzoa Entoprocta and Ctenostomata. By N. Annandale, D.Sc. Rs. 4.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Akbarnama.** Vol. III. Fasc. 7. Re. 1-4.
Kashfal Hujubwal Astar. Fasc. 2. Re. 2.
Siva Parinaya. Fasc. 2. An. 10.
Saddarsana Samuocaya. Fasc. 3. An. 10.
Prithviraja Vijaya. An. 10.
Bodhiharyavatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 7. An. 10.
Vajjalaggam. An. 10.
Prajna Pradipa. An. 10.
Farida tu' L-'Asr : (A comprehensive Index of Persons, Places, Books, etc., referred to in the Yatimatu L-Dahr, the famous Anthology of Tha'alibi). Re. 10.
Akbarnama. (Eng.) Vol. 3, No. 8. Re. 1-4.
Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language, Part I. Re. 15.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 1,** by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India : General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1915. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India : Some Newly Discovered Eocene Mammals from Burma. G. De P. Cotter, B.A., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India : Miscellaneous Notes—Chemical Composition of the Red Marl of the Salt Range, Punjab, and corrective Note on the Age of the Tertiary of Java. Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and C.S. Fox, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India ; The Deccan Trap Flows of Linga, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces ; J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.E., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India : A Note on the Iron ore deposits of Twinnge, Northern Shan States. Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLVII. Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India, and Ernest W. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Obituary : R. C. Burton. The Mineral Production of India during 1915. Flemingostrea, an eastern group of Upper Cretaceous and Eocene Ostreidae (with plates 17 to 20). Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 4, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.E., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Miss Ruth Holden, and H. Walker, A.R.C.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India : Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. 5. Geology of Parts of the Salween and Mekong Valleys (with plates 21 to 28). A Fossil Wood from Burma (with plate 29). The Visuni and Ekh Khara Aconites (with plates 30 to 33). Re. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Re. 3.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Re. 3.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Re. 3.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, New Series, Vol. V, Memoir No. 3, by Prof. Henri Douville. Le Crétacé et l'éocène du Tibet Central. Re. 4.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 2, by J. Coggin Brown, M. Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Meteorites comprised in the collection of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta (on August 1st, 1914). Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st September 1916 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1917.

Monthly Weather Review for February to July 1916. Re. 1 per month

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.

*Questions and Answers.***LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.****STARRED QUESTIONS.**

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 1. (a) Are the Government aware that the Bengal Mining Settlements Act of 1912 does not provide any remedy for the defects of the present system regarding the housing of casual labourers in the coal-fields of Bengal? Housing of colliery labourers.

(b) Are the Government considering the desirability of appointing a committee to inquire into the question of the housing of casual labourers in the coal-fields of Bengal?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" (a) Government are aware that the Bengal Mining Settlements Act of 1912 does not confer powers to deal with the housing of labourers who come from homes at a distance to work for short periods at the mines. The Act gives power only to provide for the housing of residents within a mining settlement.

(b) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a committee. But the matter will be brought to the notice of the Managers of mines with a view to improving the arrangements for the housing of casual labourers wherever improvement appears to be necessary."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 2. (a) Is it a fact that there are a large number of cases of cattle-poisoning actually occurring in Bengal which are not reported to the police? Cattle-poisoning in Bengal.

(b) Is it a fact that many cases of cattle-poisoning have been proved to be due to the administration of arsenic?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are considering the advisability of taking action to urge upon the owners of cattle the desirability of informing the police whenever a case of cattle-poisoning occurs?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (a) It is probable that a considerable number of cases are not reported to the police, but it is impossible to say whether the number is large or not.

(b) Yes.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 3. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement showing the amount actually spent up to December, 1916, for improving popular education in Bengal, out of the lump sum of Rs. 9,25,000 provided for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1916-17? Expenditure on popular education.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

" The Government of Bengal regret that they are unable to supply the information asked for, as no separate account is kept of the expenditure in question. The lump sum referred to consists of two Imperial grants of Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 25,000 which have been allotted for expenditure under various heads; and the expenditure is in some cases included in expenditure on similar objects met from allotments from other grants."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

Expenditure
on female
education.

* 4. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount actually spent up to December, 1916, for female education in Bengal under various items, out of the sums provided for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1916-17?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the balance still available for female education for the year ending 31st March, 1917?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

" A statement is laid on the table showing the actual expenditure from Provincial revenues up to December, 1916, so far as figures are available.

For the reasons stated in the reply to Question No. 3, no statement can be given of the expenditure from the Imperial grants.

(b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 3, from which it will be apparent that Government are not in a position to state the amount of the balance available from the provision for female education in the Budget for the year 1916-17.

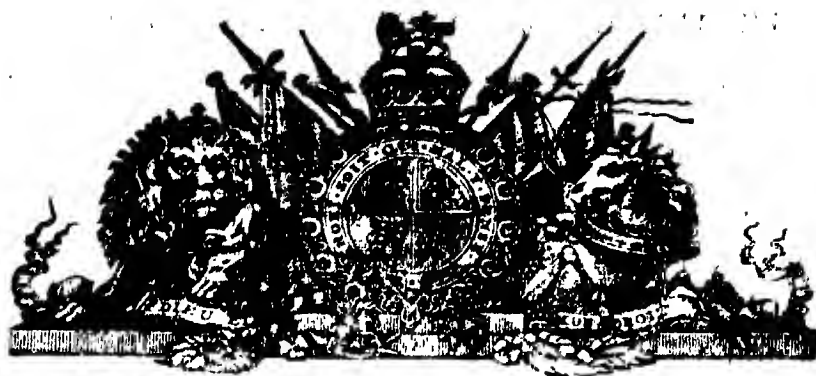
Statement referred to in the answer by the HON'BLE MR. HORNELL to Question No. 4 (starred) asked by the HON'BLE RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR at the Council Meeting of the 5th March, 1917.

Expenditure on female education from Provincial Revenues from the 1st April, to the 30th December, 1916."

	Expenditure	Budget estimate
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectresses	27,859	27,000
Establishment	833	...
Travelling Allowance	6,546	...
Contingencies	15,636	...
Arts Colleges for girls	30,045	45,000
High Schools for girls	72,161	1,05,000
Middle English Schools for girls	72,390	92,000
Middle Vernacular Schools for girls	2,261	41,000
Upper Primary Schools for girls	1,588	41,000
Lower Primary Schools for girls	13,054	16,000
Zenana Classes	10,125	13,000
Training Schools for Mistresses	20,493	32,000
Grants-in-aid for Indian girls	1,59,384	†
" " European girls	38,656	†
Grants towards building for Indian girls	23,955	†
" " " European girls	10,000	†
" " furniture and apparatus for Indian girls	720	†
" " furniture and apparatus for European girls ... ..	...	†
Other grants to Zenana education (Central gatherings)	2,054	1,160
" " Female teachers' house to house visitation	7,295	6,690
Allowance to School Masters' wives	240	...
Grants to peripatetic needle-work teachers	384	1,180
Scholarships in the Bethune College	5,733	†
Girls' scholarships in the Secondary Schools	5,640	7,116
Miscellaneous charges for special Committee on Education of Hindu girls	518	...

NOTE.—These figures are not complete, as the charges on account of female education are not in all cases shown separately in the accounts.

† The figures cannot be separated from the lump grants for both male and female education under the respective heads provided in the budget.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council. **GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1917, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SRIKLING, G.C.L.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. LYON, C.S.I., *Vice President.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. EDWARDS, C.B., C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. STEPHENSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. GOODE.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. DUVAL.

Oath of Allegiance.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-AULA AMIR-UL-OMRAH NAWAB
SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF 'ALI MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR
MAHABAT JANG, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab Bahadur of
Murshidabad.

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble MR. J. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. G. C. GODFREY.

The Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAMA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER.

The Hon'ble SIR. BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.,
Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. CARTER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR A. BIRKMYRE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. E. B. EDEN.

The Hon'ble MR. E. A. MARTIN.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble MR. A. RASEL.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM NO. 1.**OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.**

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Lang made an oath of his allegiance to the Crown.

Questions and Answers.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.

The following Questions which had been starred were put and answered :—

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

* 1. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, district by district,—

Landlords' fees
under the
Bengal
Tenancy Act.

- (i) the total amount of landlords' fees paid under Chapters III and IV of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, since the enactment of section 18 C of the said Act;
- (ii) such portion of the same as has been accepted by the landlords; and
- (iii) the amount forfeited under section 18 C of the said Act?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"A statement containing the information, as far as it is available, is laid on the table."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. KERR in his answer to Question No. 1 (starred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1917, showing the amount of landlords' fees received, the amount paid to landlords, and the amount forfeited.

NAME OF DIVISION OR DISTRICT.	Amount received.	Amount paid out to the landlord or other person duly authorised on his behalf to receive it.	Amount forfeited.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan Division ...	3,09,746	1,68,969	2,739	Figures for Western Bengal are given by Divisions as figures for districts are not readily available in respect of the earlier years. The figures entered in column 4 show forfeitures in 1915-16. Apart from these figures Government has no information regarding forfeitures, either in Western Bengal or in Eastern Bengal.
Presidency Division ...	2,82,511	1,40,047	1,063	
Dacca ...	40,010	6,735	...	
Mymensingh ...	30,875	9,063	...	
Faridpur ...	34,292	16,920	...	
Bakarganj ...	2,22,322	1,07,586	...	
Chittagong ...	1,63,824	1,03,012	...	
Tippura ...	42,682	15,959	...	
Noakhali ...	1,09,109	66,083	...	
Rajshahi ...	8,385	3,884	...	
Dinajpur ...	9,696	2,091	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	4,488	2,591	...	
Rangpur ...	9,660	2,360	...	
Bogra ...	3,876	1,369	...	
Pabna ...	7,700	2,345	...	
Malda ...	1,583	1,047	...	

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Forfeiture
of landlords'
fees under
the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

* 2. (a) In view of the wording of section 18 C of the Bengal Tenancy Act, that the landlords' fees "may," unless accepted or claimed within a certain period, be forfeited to Government, will the Government be pleased to say whether forfeiture is made as a general practice?

(b) Under what head on the receipt side of the accounts of Government are the amounts thus forfeited, entered?

(c) How are these amounts utilized?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (a) Yes.

(b) Landlords' fees, which have been declared by the Collector as forfeited, are credited to Government under the head 'XXV—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous—Fees, fines and forfeitures.'

(c) They are merged in the Provincial Balances."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Deposit of
rents by
tenants under
the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

* 3. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement for the last ten years showing, district by district,—

(i) the total amount of rents deposited by tenants under clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), respectively, of section 61 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;

(ii) how much of the amounts deposited under these respective clauses was actually received by the persons entitled to such rents; and how much was repaid to the depositors under section 64 (3) of the said Act; and

(iii) what balance, if any, was left in the hands of Government, which was claimed neither by the landlord nor by the depositor; and the manner in which such balance was utilised?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The figures asked for are not shown in any prescribed return and the labour of compiling them would, in the opinion of Government, be out of proportion to their value. Unclaimed items not exceeding one rupee are credited to Government after a year, and unclaimed items exceeding one rupee are credited to Government after three years. The sums so credited to Government are disbursed to the persons entitled to receive them if claimed after being so credited."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Proposed
amendment
of the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

* 4. Are the Government in a position to announce whether an amendment of the Tenancy Act is in contemplation, and, if so, on what probable date and on what lines will such amendment be undertaken?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"Government have for some time had under consideration the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act in respect of three subjects, viz.—

(1) the transfer of occupancy holdings generally,

(2) restriction on the transfer of holdings of aboriginals,

(3) the recovery by landlords from tenants of cess in excess of the rate provided in the Cess Act.

Public opinion has been invited and obtained on these proposals. Government cannot yet make a statement as to the probable date on which any of the three Bills will be introduced, or as to the lines on which the Bills will be framed. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is, however, invited to the statement made by His Excellency the Governor regarding the second of these proposals at the meeting of this Council on 13th December, 1916."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

5. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing up to date— Agricultural farms in Bengal.

- (i) the total number of agricultural farms in Bengal;
- (ii) their average annual cost of maintenance;
- (iii) the number of sons of cultivators and educated classes trained at such farms; and
- (iv) the use that has been made of their training?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“(i) Eight.

(ii) The average annual cost of maintaining these eight farms during the past three years is Rs. 98,603.

(iii) Fifty-three sons of cultivators and thirty-one of the educated classes.

(iv) Sixty-two of the men trained have been employed as fieldmen demonstrators.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

* 6. Are the Government in a position to make a general statement showing— Co-operative movement and the artisan classes.

- (i) how far the co-operative movement has, up to date, succeeded in benefiting the artisan classes in rural areas;
- (ii) how many and what percentage of the total number of the members of rural banks belong to artisan classes; and
- (iii) what percentage of the total capital employed in rural banks has, in the last five years, gone to benefit the artisans in rural areas?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“Information is not available as to the percentage of artisans to the total number of members of rural banks, nor of the percentage of the total amount advanced as loans which has been advanced to artisans. There are 22 societies of artisans in rural areas, i.e., 1 per cent. of the rural societies are societies of artisans.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

* 7. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing, for the last ten years, the rate of progress of primary education— Primary education in Bengal.

- (i) among the artisan and cultivating classes of Hindus, and
- (ii) among the artisan and cultivating classes of Muhammadans,

in Eastern and Western Bengal separately?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

“Government regret that they are unable to furnish the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, as they have no statistics from which such a statement could be compiled.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

* 8. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement about the condition of waterways in Bengal with special reference to rivers in Eastern Bengal? Waterways in Bengal.

Questions and Answers

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" It is impossible for Government in the limits of an answer to a question in this Council to make a statement dealing with the waterways of Bengal in general or of Eastern Bengal in particular. The waterways in question number many hundreds, each with a history of its own."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Waterways
in Eastern
Bengal.

* 9. Has any expert inquiry been made in recent years regarding the waterways in Eastern Bengal, as in the case of the Hooghly, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to publish the result thereof?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" In 1909 Mr. C. A. White, Superintending Engineer, was placed on special duty to inquire into the most important waterways of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He submitted a preliminary report, which has been printed but not hitherto published. A copy is being placed on the Library table."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

The Waterways
Committee.

10. Will the Government be pleased to make a brief statement showing the progress made by the Waterways Committee up to date?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur at the meeting of this Council on 5th March, 1917. Since its formation in 1906 the Waterways Committee has held ten meetings. It has advised Government on several important questions connected with the waterways of the province, including the project of the Grand Trunk Canal."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

Mr. Lionel
Curtis' activities
in Bengal.

11. (a) Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is in any ways true that Mr. Lionel Curtis of the " Round Table " organisation came to Bengal for the purpose of making inquiries regarding certain matters connected with the administration of the country and that he was a Government guest in Calcutta?

(b) If so, have the Government any information as to the nature of his activities while he was in Bengal?

(c) Are the Government in a position to state whether there are any Government officials in Bengal who are helping him in the work he has undertaken or are connected with the " Round Table " organisation in any manner?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (a) Mr. Lionel Curtis spent some days during November last in Calcutta. He was the guest of His Excellency Lord Carmichael during part of his visit.

(b) Mr. Curtis discussed many matters of public interest with some of the principal European and Indian residents.

(c) So far as Government are aware there are no " Round Table Groups " in Bengal, and should any such be formed, Government servants, under recent orders of the Government of India, will not be permitted to become members."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 12. (a) Is it a fact that the river Bhairab has for some time been making inroads on certain places in the district of Khulna and that the town of Khulna is seriously threatened by erosion? Inroads of the Bhairab on Khulna

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to this matter, setting forth the extent of the area so threatened, the damage already done, measures that may have been adopted or decided upon by Government for checking the ravages of the said river, and any expert assistance or advice that may have been obtained in this behalf?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (a) It is a fact that the river Bhairab has for some time been making inroads on certain places in the district of Khulna. It does not appear to be correct to say that the town of Khulna is seriously threatened by erosion.

(b) The river Bhairab is active over a short length only from its junction with the Majurkhali *khal* above Khulna down to Alaipur below Khulna, *i.e.*, over the length of the river flowing past Khulna. Between the Majurkhali *khal* and Khulna the erosion is nominal. Between Khulna and Alaipur the course of the river has considerably changed during the past 20 years, but the length of the river where erosion has been considerable during the past two or three years is limited to the bank in the immediate neighbourhood of the Khulna railway station and the foreshore between the railway station and the Public Works office. The foreshore in the neighbourhood of the railway station is the property of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who are taking such steps as they think necessary for the protection of their property. From the railway station to the Public Works office the foreshore is private property, where the owners are apparently taking such steps as they see fit for the protection of their property. As regards the policy of Government in the matter of the alluvial and diluvial action of rivers in respect to private lands, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan in this Council on the 23rd January, 1917."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 13. (a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the condition of the Alaipur *khal* and Santola *khal* in the district of Khulna? Condition of two khals in Khulna.

(b) What efforts have so far been made by Government and the District Board for improving the condition of these *khals*, and with what result?

(c) How have internal communication, and drainage, and the sanitary condition of the neighbouring areas been affected by the drying up of these two *khals*?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (a) The waterway now known as the Alaipur *khal* was formerly the lower portion of the Bhairab river. It forms a portion of what is known as the Eastern Canal route to Eastern Bengal. The Alaipur *khal* has been steadily silting up, owing to the fact that the waters of the Bhairab and the Atarabanka have joined and now flow into the Rupsa. It is not now navigable even by boats of small draught. There are five main *khals* connecting the Alaipur *khal* with the *bhils* lying to the north-east. These *khals* are named—Narkali *khal*, Mowbhoj *khal*, Kaliganga *khal*, Sonarkali *khal* and Koramora *khal*. These five *khals* are also deteriorating owing to reclamation of land in the *bhil* area.

(b) Previous to 1898, the Alaipur *khal* was periodically cleared of silt by hand labour. In 1897, the District Board of Bakarganj proposed to contribute Rs. 5,000 a year if Government would canalise the *khal*, so that regular steamer service could be maintained between Khulna and Barisal. The

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY—*concluded*.

canalisation scheme was not approved by Government. In 1898, Sir John Woodburn, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, ordered an inquiry into the silted condition of this *khal*. Inquiries were made, which resulted in a proposal to cut a channel parallel to the existing one, so that each channel could be cleared of silt in turn. The cost was estimated at Rs. 65,000, with an annual expenditure for maintenance of Rs. 6,000. Eventually the project was abandoned, because the steamer companies had opened up a fast steamer service between Khulna, Barisal and Narayanganj by an alternative route. In 1904, an estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 91,463 for resectioning the Alaipur *khal*. This estimate was subsequently revised in 1905 for Rs. 1,18,104 and sanctioned. In April 1908, an estimate was prepared, amounting to Rs. 43,091, for removing silt from the Alaipur *khal*. It was not then sanctioned, but an experiment in dredging was approved at a cost of Rs. 11,000. This experiment merely proved that the *khal* silted up to its former state within a fortnight of being dredged.

(c) The drainage and sanitary condition of the neighbouring areas do not appear to have been affected by the silting up of this *khal*, probably owing to the improvements in the Chitra Nadi."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

Newspapers
under
Government
patronage.

* 14. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any newspapers or periodicals in Bengal which enjoy any subvention in any shape from Government funds or are purchased in a large number?

(b) If so, what are they, and what amount is annually credited to each of them?

(c) Are residents of Government college hostels, and college unions, free to subscribe to any paper, or are they required to confine their choice to any list of approved journals furnished by Government?

(d) If the answer to the latter part of clause (c) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay such list on the table?

(e) Are there any papers to which the students are prohibited from subscribing? If so, which are they?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

"(a) & (b) Yes. The Director of Public Instruction subscribes for 125 copies of the *Dacca Review* and 241 copies of the *Siksha Samachar* at a cost of Rs. 671-14 and Rs. 602-8, respectively.

(c) (d) & (e) It is left to the discretion of Principals to select newspapers and periodicals for the use of students in Government colleges and hostels."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 15. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of tanks and wells for drinking water which have been excavated or re-excavated, respectively, during the year 1915-16, in each of the subdivisions of the districts in the Presidency of Bengal under the care of the Local Boards, District Boards and Municipalities, and the amount of money spent by each of them on these excavations?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"A statement giving the information asked for will be laid on the table at the next meeting of the Council."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

* 16. (a) Is it a fact that a Railway Guard, in 8-Down train, running from Bahadurabad to Narayanganj, on or about the 22nd January last, entered a female compartment at Narundi station and behaved improperly with two female passengers? Two railway incidents in Eastern Bengal.

(b) Is it also a fact that a Railway Guard of the Up train, No. 273, running from Singjani to Sarisabari, on or about the 23rd January last, entered a 1st class compartment with a public woman and travelled with her up to Sarisabari, where the said Guard molested some passengers who protested against the conduct of the Guard?

(c) Are the Government considering the desirability of asking the Railway Company to take such steps, as it thinks proper, with a view to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (a) & (c) A complaint was made to the Railway officials that the Guard of 8-Down Dacca section train of the 22nd January last jumped on to the footboard of the train as it was leaving Narundi Station and entered a compartment reserved for females. An inquiry into the case was at once instituted, and as the evidence obtained confirmed the statement made by the complainant, the services of the Guard were dispensed with.

(b) It is a fact that on arrival of No. 273 Up train of 23rd January last at Sarisabari, a passenger complained to the Assistant Station Master that the Guard of the train had brought a public woman, who travelled in a first class compartment. The woman was removed by the Assistant Station Master, who realised the necessary excess fare. The Guard denied the charges brought against him. The matter was inquired into, but no evidence was obtained implicating the Guard."

The answers to the following Unstarred Questions were laid on the table :—

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

I (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list containing the number of supersessions in the matter of promotions from, and confirmations in, each grade of the Provincial Judicial Service during each of the last five years? Supersessions in the Provincial Judicial Service.

(b) Have the number of supersessions during the last year been much larger than during the preceding four years?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for it?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) Yes.

(c) The High Court, on whose recommendation promotions are given to officers of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, did not recommend the promotion of the officers who were superseded."

Questions and Answers.

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR to Question No. I (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1917, showing the number of supersessions in the matter of promotions from and confirmations in the various grades of the Provincial Judicial Service, 1912—1916.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
From 2nd grade to 1st grade of Sub-Judges	...	1	...	...	...
From 3rd grade to 2nd grade of Sub-Judges	2
From 1st grade of Munsifs to 3rd grade of Sub-Judges.	2	1	1	1	11
From 2nd grade to 1st grade of Munsifs	1	1	1
From 3rd grade to 2nd grade of Munsifs	1	3
From 4th grade to 3rd grade of Munsifs	1

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

II. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any prescribed rule for gazetting the promotions in the Provincial Judicial Service within a fixed time every year?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the rule on the subject?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the exact number of times promotions in the Provincial Judicial Service were gazetted during each of the last five years?

(d) Is it a fact that promotions in the Provincial Judicial Service were gazetted only once during the last year?

(e) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for this step?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“(a) & (b) No rule is prescribed. Promotions are made on the recommendation of the High Court.

(c) 1912, once; 1913, twice; 1914, twice; 1915, twice; 1916, once.

(d) Yes.

(e) Recommendations for promotions were received from the High Court on one occasion only during the year.”

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

III. (a) Is it a fact that the amount of civil work in the district of Mymensingh has enormously increased during the last five years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list containing the number of civil cases instituted and disposed of during each of the last five years, and the number of Judicial officers employed in the district during the same period to cope with the work?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“(a) No.

(b) A statement giving the figures for the four years 1912—1915 is placed on the table. The cases include appeals, miscellaneous and execution cases. Figures for 1916 are not available.”

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR to Question No. III (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1917, showing the work of the Civil Courts in Mymensingh in 1912—1915.

Year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of officers employed in the district.	REMARKS.
1912 ...	104,263	102,645	27 (a)	(a) Includes— (1) One temporary Additional Judge from 12th to 31st December. (2) One Subordinate Judge for six months from 13th July, excluding the vacation. (3) Two Additional Munsifs for six months each from 24th and 28th September, respectively, exclusive of the vacation.
1913 ...	110,334	109,202	28 (b)	(b) Includes— (1) One Additional Subordinate Judge from 9th May. He was made permanent on the 2nd November 1913. (2) Two Additional Munsifs throughout the year, exclusive of the vacation.
1914 ...	101,508	100,928	28 (c)	(c) Includes two Additional Munsifs throughout the year, exclusive of the vacation.
1915 ...	104,852	100,617	27 (d)	(d) Ditto ditto.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

IV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state, district by district, the number of licenses of all kinds granted for firearms during each of the last five years? Licenses for firearms.

(b) Is there any provision in the Arms Act, or rules framed thereunder, for requiring licensees or applicants for license to submit to any test as to marksmanship?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“(a) A statement giving the figures for 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 is laid on the table. Statistics for 1916 are not yet available.

(b) There are no rules regarding a marksmanship test, but District Officers, before issuing a license in Form XVI for the purpose of protection, are required to satisfy themselves that the applicant or his agent or retainer is able to use the weapon.”

Questions and Answers.

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR to Question No. IV (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY at the Council Meeting of the 13th March, 1917, showing the number of licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act in Forms XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII during the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

DISTRICTS.	FORM XV.				FORM XVI.				FORM XVII.				FORM XVIII.			
	For possession of firearms, ammunition or military stores.				For possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport, protection or display.				For possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to human beings or cattle.				For possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.			
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Calcutta (town) ...	51	47	41	4	165	201	231	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas ...	10	12	11	13	2,593	2,330	2,468	2,498	...	...	...	...	333	381	407	416
Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	652	601	587	574	...	...	...	...	81	74	78	82
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	832	853	801	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ...	...	...	...	...	668	410	547	523	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,056	1,053	1,110	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	26
Burdwan ...	20	18	14	12	822	854	950	941	4	4	6	4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum ...	...	...	...	...	543	556	552	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	655	618	578	580	...	5	2	2	5	...	9	9
Midnapore ...	1	1	1	...	1,433	1,422	1,419	1,391	6	6	9	4	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	1,163	783	784	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Howrah ...	1	2	3	4	632	646	572	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	417	412	444	469	...	...	...	...	825	754	747	752
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	1,113	1,035	1,155	1,099	...	...	...	...	184	166	66	82
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	45	136	304	257	273	292	...	...	...	1	294	274	306	300
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	661	642	642	679	11	11	12	11	630	473	408	343
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	691	659	682	683	22	23	24	31	102	423	406	376
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	268	250	309	347	1	2	2	2	471	413	417	406
Malda ...	...	...	...	...	318	364	340	349	...	...	...	...	465	430	384	363
Darjeeling ...	2	1	1	1	118	110	223	227	269	166	28	9	125	101	84	50
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	794	1,035	1,113	1,106	315	310	369	230	...	...	...	3
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,607	1,608	1,635	57	50	48	44	1,000	955	974	1,008
Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	328	362	390	391	...	...	...	...	340	233	268	278
Bakarganj ...	...	...	...	...	129	163	149	184	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	355	378	393	405	4	4	4	4	1,210	1,308	1,339	1,311
Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	756	845	882	1,012	19	19	19	16	495	495	495	421
Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	337	324	316	298	13	12	12	10	127	109	109	99
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,783	1,841	1,873

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

Rules of the
Text-Book
Committees.

V. (a) Have the rules of the Text-Book Committees in Calcutta and at Dacca been lately revised? If so, will the Government be pleased to indicate generally the lines on which any important changes may have been brought about?

(b) How has the constitution of the two Committees been affected by these rules?

(c) On what principle was the constitution of the Calcutta and Dacca Committees, respectively, so long based?

(d) Was there any fixed proportion of official and non-official members on these Committees?

(e) What were the rules governing the selection of members thereof?

(f) Was the choice of members, both official and non-official, confined to the residents of Calcutta and Dacca, respectively?

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—*concl'd.*

(g) What was the total number of members of the two Committees, respectively, and how many of them, in each Committee, are not residents either of Calcutta or Dacca, and how many of this class are non-officials?

(h), What has been heretofore the method of selection of text-books generally?

(i), How did this selection bind Government institutions and aided and unaided schools, respectively?

(j) Are text-books prescribed for Government schools and for scholarship examination?

(k) If so, what was the method of making such prescription?

(l) Have the new rules introduced any material changes in this behalf?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

“(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) & (l) Revised rules for the selection of text, library and prize books were issued in July 1916. The Hon'ble Member will be able to gather the information he desires from the rules now in force, and the rules previously in force in Western Bengal and Eastern Bengal, of which a copy has been sent to him, while another copy has been laid on the Library table.

(c) The principles on which the selection of the members of the Committees was based are explained in paragraph 10 of Government of India Resolution No. 64-74, dated the 8th February, 1900, of which a copy has been sent to the Hon'ble Member, while another copy has been laid on the Library table.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VI. What progress has been made towards co-ordination of the curricula for primary schools in Eastern and Western Bengal, and when do Government expect to give effect to an amalgamated curriculum?

Primary schools in Eastern and Western Bengal.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

“The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 27 asked at the meeting of Council held on the 13th December, 1916, and to paragraph 40 of the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1915-1916, a copy of which has been sent to him, while another copy has been laid on the Library table. The whole question is now under the consideration of a specially selected Inspector of Schools, and it is hoped that, when his report is received, the Director of Public Instruction will be in a position to submit comprehensive proposals for dealing with it.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VII. Does the vernacular scheme of education in Western Bengal differ in any manner from that obtaining in Eastern Bengal? If so, in what respects?

Vernacular education in Bengal.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

“The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 61 given at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 1st September, 1913, a copy of which is laid on the Library table.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VIII. (a) Will the present vernacular scheme of education in Western Bengal be materially revised on the occasion of the co-ordination of the two curricula?

Vernacular education and the teaching of science.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—*concl'd.*

(b) If so, how will the present system of the teaching of science in the primary stage be affected thereby?

(c) How far has this system of teaching of science proved popular or otherwise successful?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. HORNELL :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer to Question No. VI. Until they receive the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the co-ordination of curricula, Government are not in a position to make any statement."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

IX. (a) Is there any fixed principle on which extensions of service are granted to Government officers who have attained the age of 55 years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether such extensions are granted as a matter of general practice, or only in exceptional circumstances? And if the latter, what are considered to be such circumstances?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table any circular or order that may govern such extensions?

(d) Are the rules governing such extensions equally applicable to all classes of Government officers?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"The rule relating to extensions of service to officers who have attained the age of 55 years is contained in Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations to which the Hon'ble Member is referred. This rule applies to all officers in superior service; officers in inferior service are not bound by this rule."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

X. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of instances in which extensions have been granted, or refused, during the last two years—

(i) in the Provincial Executive, Provincial Judicial and Provincial Educational Services; and

(ii) in all the offices located in Writers' Buildings, Calcutta?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"The following statement shows the number of instances in which extensions have been granted or refused during the last two years (1915 and 1916) :—

Name of service.	Extensions granted, Extensions refused.	
	1915 and 1916.	1915 and 1916.
(i) Provincial Executive Service ...	11	6
Provincial Judicial Service ...	23	16
Provincial Educational Service ...	16	2
(ii) In all the offices located in Writers' buildings ...	26	8 "

*Revised Financial Statement; Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Beatson Bell; Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.***LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 3.****THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.***

The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell presented the Revised Financial Statement for Bengal for 1917-18.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEATSON BELL said :—

"My Lord, I present to the House the Revised Financial Statement for Bengal for 1917-18. We have placed in the hands of members another Memorandum, explaining the few changes which have been made since the Financial Statement was last before the House. The House will observe an important change in connection with our income from Excise. In the coming year, owing to the continued prevalence of temperance among the people of Bengal, we have thought it wise to reduce our income by 2 lakhs. As a result, we have now to draw upon our balances to a larger extent than we had hitherto contemplated. In this connection, I think it only fair that I should explain to the House what I omitted to explain on a previous occasion that the Government of India have allowed us to dip into our balances on the express understanding that we shall make a beginning in reducing the size of some of the more unwieldy districts and in taking up some of the more urgent matters in connection with police reforms. I make these few remarks as in many of the Resolutions which are to be moved in the course of to-day's debate, it has been assumed that we have a free hand and have been allowed to overdraw 9 or 11 lakhs of rupees for any object which may strike our fancy. It must be clearly understood that this is not the real position. With these few words, I lay before the House the Revised Financial Statement for the coming year."

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 1.

The Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the scheme for the partition of Mymensingh and Midnapore be postponed for the present and that the sum of Rs. 4,36,000 for that purpose be allotted to increase the grant for Sanitation.

He said :—

"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member in presenting the draft Financial Statement has told us that it does not bear any trace of the influence of the war. Indeed it does not; for although we meet here under the shadows of a terrible calamity affecting the whole world the Budget presented to us differs very little from that which one would have expected in a normal year. More than that the provisions made in certain directions notably in the case of the Police, and the general administration, are more liberal, if not actually lavish, than ever since the outbreak of the war, although in certain other directions it is extremely ungenerous, if not actually close-fisted. With the Police I shall deal later on. My present motion is with regard to the position of two of the biggest districts of Mymensingh and Midnapore for which a provision of Rs. 4,36,000 has been made in the Statement. My Lord, I do not propose to revive thorny questions of the propriety or otherwise of the scheme of splitting up the larger districts into smaller ones. Assuming for the present that for administrative convenience they ought to be divided, the issue which I would raise for the decision of the Council is,—Is it the time and is the matter of such immediate urgency that nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees should be diverted for the purpose, while the grant of sanitation has been cut down from 7½ lakhs to 2½ lakhs only? Cannot the partition of

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar ; Mr. K. B. Dutt ; Mr. A. Rasul.*The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*concl'd.*

Midnapore and Mymensingh wait for better times and more favourable circumstances? The end of the war is not yet in sight and I, for one, hesitate to accept either the wisdom or the propriety of incurring permanent additional burdens to an already costly administration. With the war loans on the one hand and our growing demands for sanitation and education on the other we do not yet know where we shall stand after the war. The Dacca University has practically been shelved for the present and yet we are going to spend 4½ lakhs of rupees for mere administrative convenience. Government are credited with the utmost anxiety for the improvement of the growing insanitary condition of the country, and yet there has been a reduction of 5 lakhs under this head, while an almost equal amount has been provided for the non-recurring charges of the partition of two districts. My Lord, by doing so Government are laying themselves open to grave misunderstanding, and I would earnestly request the Government to drop the partition for the present and to allot the amount released thereby for sanitary improvements."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. DUTT said :—

"Your Excellency, in supporting this Resolution which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, I associate myself with every word which has fallen from him. I do not think that I shall be in order in questioning the propriety of the policy of Government to 'divide and rule.' But, with Your Excellency's permission, I would point out this : Is this the time, is this the season, for spending Rs. 4,36,000 for partitioning the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh? The question, of course, has been settled that these two districts and possibly some other districts in course of time will be partitioned. This is a policy with which we are not concerned, but Your Excellency's Government ought to remember that in these very districts there are wants which have not yet been fulfilled. As far as the district of Midnapore is concerned, I know very well that for years together attempts have been made to have water-works in that district, but we could not get it, why, because no money could be had. If for that important improvement, for which the people have been crying for years together, money could not be found, is it desirable, is it statesmanlike to spend a large amount of money for the purpose of partitioning the district? The first duty of the Government, as I understand it, is to see that the people do not die for causes which can be prevented. First do that, and then give us the best rule you can. Secondly, with regard to the partition of Mymensingh, whatever the opinion may be, people who are in a position to judge, say that it is not of such imperative necessity that effect must be given to it at once. The Hon'ble Financial Member, whom I congratulate for what I might call a prosperity Budget which he has introduced, as far as administration is concerned, himself says that the 'criterion of imperative and immediate necessity' has been rigorously applied to all new schemes of expenditure. Now, has that principle been followed for setting apart this amount of money for partitioning the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh?"

In conclusion, constituted as this Council is, I must observe that we Indian members have indeed very little chance of carrying any Resolution unless we get the support of European members. On a previous occasion I begged and besought them to give their votes on the merits of the question, and again on this occasion, I shall beg of them to support us. This is not an opportune time for spending Rs. 4,36,000 for partitioning the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. RASUL said :—

"My Lord, there is another Resolution (No. XVI) which stands in the name of my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri. That is also with regard to the same matter with the exception of the last two lines—Rs. 2,36,000 be allotted to establish a Muhammadan College in Calcutta."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Rasul ; Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri ; Dr. Suhrawardy.*The Hon'ble MR. A. RASUL—*concd.*

As I shall have to say something on that Resolution later on, I simply want to say a few words with regard to this Resolution. Members of the Government are aware that there is a large consensus of opinion in this House, at any rate among the Indian non-official members, that there ought not to be any partitioning of Mymensingh and Midnapore. But we are not going into the history of it now as the Government have decided to partition these districts, but the Resolution says that this is not the time for partitioning these districts, and spending so much money on them and the Hon'ble Mover simply says that this scheme should be postponed for the present, and he has my hearty support, as far as that part of the Resolution is concerned. I would also support him with regard to the last portion of his Resolution that this sum, if this scheme is postponed, ought to be spent on the improvement of sanitation, but if this is not accepted by the Government, and if the first part of the Resolution is accepted, then the question will arise as to what is to be done with the money. We will have to discuss that later on, but I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, I do not wish to say much on this Resolution. I entirely agree with the previous speakers that this is not the time for taking up the partition of these two districts. It is not only for this sum, but in the near future we shall have to spend more money for creating new towns. In whatever way the sum may be utilised, I would like to say this much, that whether for sanitation or for education, whatever may be done, I fully support the view that the partition of these two districts should be postponed for the present, and the sum should be utilised for some other purpose. With these few words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY said :—

"My Lord, when I signified my intention of speaking on this Resolution, I did so because the subject of sanitation strongly appealed to me. But going through the list of business to-day, I find there are no less than seven Resolutions which deal with the grant made in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh. This grant like that for the reorganisation and improvement of the Police Department, comes in for a good deal of notice, and a suspicion arose in my mind as to whether the real object of the Resolution was to advance the cause of sanitation in Bengal, or whether it was an advance-guard of an agitation against the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh ; and I am afraid my suspicion was confirmed after listening to the speeches of the Hon'ble Mover and the gentlemen who have supported the Resolution. Therefore, before I make up my mind (I was fully prepared to support the Resolution in connection with sanitation) to vote for or against the Resolution, I would ask the Hon'ble Mover to tell me frankly whether this Resolution is really a Resolution in support of the sanitation proposal, or whether it is an anti-partition Resolution in disguise. There is another consideration which embarrasses my decision. It is this : If we succeed in knocking this partition scheme on the head and setting free this four lakhs odd, will that put an end to this matter? Eventually the question will be, how to divide this 4 lakhs and odd amongst the seven claimants. Because going through the list of business I find that there are no less than 7 Resolutions in which reference is made to this sum. Leaving the last Resolution for the moment, because that Resolution merely mentions that this item be omitted, there are six Resolutions in which various demands are made upon this sum. I find that there are three Moslem Movers and three non-Moslem Movers. So we are equally divided. In the Resolution which is before the House, the Hon'ble Mover demands that the entire sum of Rs. 4,36,000 be spent on sanitation. I find also that Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazal Haq also demands the same sum. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ashraff Ali Khan Chaudhuri

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*Dr. Suhrawardy; Babu Akhil Chandra Datta; Maulvi A. F. Fazl-ul-Haq;
Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL MAMUN SUHRAWARDY—*concd.*

asks for Rs. 2,36,000 for a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta. Then the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem asks for 2 lakhs for Junior Madrasahs, and the Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur demands a sum larger than 2 lakhs for medical students(?) Of all these claimants, I would naturally support the claims of the three Muhammadan gentlemen, and I would also naturally prefer the Resolution of the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazal Haq to the others, not only because he has been the loudest in his demand, but also because his demand absorbs the entire sum and leaves nothing for the Hon'ble Mover. For these reasons, I am afraid I am not prepared to support the Hon'ble Mover, although I came with the idea of supporting him. I may say for the benefit of this Council that I take considerable interest in the district of Midnapore, and it is not that I overlook the claims of that district when I say that I do not support this Resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA said :—

"My Lord, I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar. I do not mean to make a speech on this motion, but I want simply to say that this is not the proper time for embarking on such an expenditure."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I shall be very brief and I shall only say that I have always been a very great believer in partitions. I believed in that larger partition, I mean the partition of Bengal, and I also believe that these partitions, if effectively carried out, conduce very much to administrative efficiency. When questioned by the District Administration Committee on this point, I unhesitatingly gave my vote in favour of the partition of these two districts, but at the same time, My Lord, I think that the present moment is hardly the time for carrying out any expensive schemes such as the partitioning of the two districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh. I find from the list of Resolutions that although I have suggested that the projects be abandoned and the money utilised for other purposes, several Hon'ble Members have also laid claim to that money. We are all agreed that the project be abandoned. The difficulty is, if we are victorious, how are we all going to divide the spoils? My object in saying a few words at the present moment is to appeal to non-official members and to find out if there could be unanimity so far as the main proposal recommending the postponement of the projects could be accepted. If it is accepted, perhaps at some future date, we may go up to Government with a specific recommendation as to how the money should be utilised. If, for instance, the Resolution of the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar fails now, we may take it that the main projects will also be carried through, and that all other Resolutions bearing on this allotment will have to be abandoned. I, therefore, appeal to Hon'ble Members to consider this particular point and to vote keeping in view the fact that the main question is whether the partition of the two districts is to be taken up or not. If we are agreed on that, it will be time enough for us to consider how we should proceed with the other Resolutions. With these few words, I would support the Resolution of the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL HUDA said :—

"My Lord, the Resolution raises two distinct questions. The first question is whether more money is required for sanitation, the second question is whether it is desirable to postpone the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh. As regards the necessity for more money for sanitation, I should say that I would certainly have been glad if we had more money to spend on sanitation; but at the same time, we have to recognise other claims

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and all these have been fully considered by Government and by the Financial Committee and the Budget represents the compromise of the various conflicting claims. I have said that we can spend more money on sanitation and would have been glad to do so, but at the same time there are difficulties which we have experienced in the past, difficulties which have become much greater under present conditions. Before the war broke out, we had an almost unlimited sum at our disposal for the improvement of sanitation in Bengal. The difficulty which we experienced was this. We expect local bodies to bring their own contributions. Some times we expect them to find two-thirds and lately we have been more liberal and have been asking them to contribute at least half the cost of a scheme. Even before the war, when Government were prepared to give loans, we found that we could not spend money because Municipalities could not raise their share of the money and the result was that when the war broke out we had a saving of about 45 lakhs which we had to surrender. These difficulties have become greater now that the Municipalities cannot get loans as they used to do before. I do not say that they are absolutely precluded from getting loans, but they do not get loans to the same extent as they used to get before, and I am not quite sure that if we had more money whether the Municipalities would be in a position to contribute their share. We have instance of money which we contributed some time ago to the Narainganj Municipality. They got the money, but they found that they could not carry out the scheme as they had not all the funds that were necessary, and so they asked Government to be allowed to invest this money and to get the interest for themselves. We declined to permit this and the money had to be brought back to us. Apart from these considerations, we have to consider the orders of the Secretary of State that we are not to spend money unless it was going to be immediately remunerative or was of imperative urgency. It is difficult to say that all the schemes that are ready are immediately urgent. We have provided for a number of these schemes within the 2½ lakhs for sanitation. We have provided for the following schemes :—

				Rs.
<i>Calcutta—</i>				
1.	Drainage of fringe area, Calcutta	...	...	50,000
2.	Experiment on sewerage of Calcutta	...	...	5,000
3.	Stegomyia Investigation	...	...	2,000
<i>Malarial Works—</i>				
4.	Anti-malarial operations in the districts	....	...	12,500
	Distribution of quinine to school children and Missions			5,000
6.	Quinine grants to Municipalities	...	...	5,000
7.	Zangipur Scheme	...	...	20,000
8.	Bardwan Flooding Scheme	...	...	50,000
<i>Municipal Grants—</i>				
9.	Natore Water Works	...	...	30,000
10.	Satkhira Water Works	...	...	8,300
11.	Dacca Conservancy	...	...	7,500
12.	Grants towards pay of Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	10,000
<i>District Board Grants (c. p. 3)—</i>				
13.	Bakarganj Free Vaccination	...	...	3,500

It is possible that there are other claims for which funds are ready, but having considered the relative urgency of the various claims, we have thought it desirable to give preference to those we have provided for and even if the partition of Mymensingh were postponed the question would still arise whether other projects which do not come within the ruling of the Secretary of State can be financed at the present moment. These are the difficulties, and therefore I am not in a position to accept my Hon'ble friend's Resolution. The question whether the partition of Mymensingh and Midnapore is urgent or

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The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA—*concl'd.*

not, whether these should be carried out at once or postponed, are matters as to which my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Lyon, will speak with much greater authority, and I therefore need not enter into these questions. All I need say is that, for the present I am not certain if we can spend more money on sanitation, and if we can spend more money, it is by any means clear that these cannot be postponed, or that they can be said to be of immediate urgency."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I wish to rise to deal with that branch of this matter which has assumed large proportions in this debate, the question whether the allotment made for the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh should be excluded in favour of an extra allotment for sanitation. This Resolution suggests a balancing between two methods of spending money with which it is difficult to deal. I have the greatest possible sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in his desire to increase the allotment for sanitation. Sanitation is an object on which we should certainly spend all the money we can get, and I should be very glad now if we could get more money for the purpose of sanitation in this Budget : but, in the present case, we are not in a position to leave out this particular allotment, nor are we in a position to say that if this allotment was taken away, we should be able to secure this money for sanitation, because, as my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Beatson Bell has mentioned, the Government of India have permitted us to dip into our balances, to go beyond our annual income, with the express proviso that we should make a beginning with the great schemes of partitioning these two districts. We are faced with yet another difficulty. There seems to be an idea abroad in the Council that this is a fine sum of money, this Rs. 4,36,000, and there is something in the nature of a general scramble as to who shall obtain it and for what purpose. We have had that suggested by two Muhammadan speakers. The Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy has particularly put forward the point that there are no less than seven claimants for this sum of money. Most of the schemes which these claimants urge are desirable, the very objects for which I personally should wish to spend the money, if I had it. My difficulty is that even if this money could be set free, none of these seven claimants is at all likely to get it.

This scheme for the partition of Mymensingh and Midnapore was placed before the Finance Committee and was accepted by them unanimously, and I think we have some claim on the members of the Finance Committee to support us in protesting against its removal from our Budget. And there is another point which I should like to mention before going into the question of the partition itself, and that is, that it is by the improvement of district administration that we definitely hope to be able to carry out to the best advantage all schemes for village sanitation. The reduction in the size of these large districts is an indispensable preliminary to the introduction of a properly regulated system of local self-Government. That is recognised in our schemes, and it is recognised that we cannot introduce our local units, which form the units for our present schemes of village sanitation, until we have the proper district machinery which will be able to give them the support and strength which they require.

The Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq has introduced into this debate a word for which I thank him in support of the general principle of reducing the size of large districts. I welcome his support, and I go even a little further than he does. The Hon'ble Member who makes this proposal has suggested that this division of districts is a mere matter of administrative convenience. I confess that I do not understand the suggestion conveyed in the words "administrative convenience." It appears to me that the efficiency of the machinery of a district is so essential to the proper

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administration of the affairs of Government, that none of these improvements in district administration for which the Hon'ble Member himself rightly clamours, such as the improvement of the efficiency of the Police, greater sympathy with the wants of the people, better supervision and support for schemes of sanitation, the spread of primary education and the like, can be carried out, if the whole machinery of the district is out-of-joint, inadequate and inefficient. It is essential that we should encourage efficiency in district administration. I know that this word "efficiency" has got into bad odour, and nobody understands better than I do myself, how efficiency without sympathy in administration is ridiculous. But that does not mean that we are to elevate inefficiency into a sort of fetish. When we have a district administration we have to make it as good as it possibly can be. When we set up officers who are paid out of the public funds, they should be able to give us their best work in return, and this division of large districts is to help us to get this machinery into the best order, to allow our officers to do their best work. If we have that, we shall be able to help in suppressing crime and criminals in these districts, to prevent extortion by underlings who are so frequently left without inspection and control in unwieldy districts. The essence of all improvements in such administration is that we should have manageable districts. Now these benefits for the poor are not obtainable at the present moment, for reasons beyond our control, in the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh. We have had this scheme for the partition of these districts constantly under preparation for the last 10 or 15 years. The scheme has been delayed by the partition and re-partition of the province, by the want of funds, by the very care and consideration we have given to local opinion in both districts, and now at last we have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to dip into our balances on this occasion to make a small beginning. I emphasize the words 'a small beginning' because the whole cost must naturally be great. But we want to begin with the acquisition of land and collection of materials in Mymensingh, and to build the quarters and so on necessary for the introduction of our schemes.

The District Administration Committee went all over the province of Bengal, taking evidence wherever it went, and examined with the greatest possible care all matters connected with district administration; they looked into this question and considered how administration could be improved in these two districts. They considered the various means of improving it, whether by adding to the staff of District Magistrates or by devolution of work to Sub-Divisional Magistrates. They found that the enormous increase in the population, the want of communications, the large proportion of educated inhabitants and the general prosperity of Eastern Bengal, especially in parts of Mymensingh, all-added to the work of the District Officer. They spoke of the work of the District Officer as being conducted 'under well nigh impossible conditions,' they pointed out that an increase in the number of officers meant a permanent necessary increase in the work of inspection and control, and they came to the final conclusion that it was impossible to introduce the necessary reforms without the division of these districts. They took up especially the case of Mymensingh. They gave us very instructive figures to which I venture to call the attention of the Council. They pointed out that the division of the district of Mymensingh had been proposed first in the year 1873; and they made a comparison between the state of affairs then, when this question was first mooted, and the last figures they had, those of 1913. They found that, whereas the population of the district of Mymensingh was 2,350,000 in 1873, it had since increased to 4,500,000 and that the number of criminal cases in the district had gone up from 4,500 to 11,500. The number of witnesses examined in Court had risen from 17,000 to 36,000 and the number of pupils in primary schools from 48,000 to 77,500. This means that the work is more elaborate everywhere and cases more fully contested.

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The general figures now involved in the division of these districts may be roughly summarised as follows. Mymensingh has an area of no less than 6,249 square miles with a population of 4,500,000, and it is to be divided into three districts. The figures show that these three districts are of very considerable importance. One is to cover 1,630 square miles, another 2,009 square miles and the third 2,610, with a population of 1,360,000, 1,740,000 and 1,420,000, respectively, not too small or unreasonable districts, I think. In the case of Midnapore, with an area of 5,145 square miles and with a population of 2,820,000, there are to be two districts—one covering 2,688 square miles and the other 2,457 square miles, with a population of 1,090,000 and 1,730,000, respectively. I may point out that the district of Midnapore has very special difficulties of its own. In fact, a considerable portion of its area is inhabited by aboriginal tribes differing entirely from the population of the other parts of the district. It has also very large Government estates and canal irrigation areas and other special difficulties.

Our efforts to meet objections locally have not been without success. I think the general impression in these districts is that some improvement and change in the administration of the district is essential. Moreover, we have carefully arranged in Mymensingh that our new arrangement should follow the development of the district railways, so that our new districts will each in themselves have a unit of a railway to deal with. I may add that, in the course of the correspondence with reference to Midnapore, a careful comparison was made between the statistics of work in that district and the statistics of the work of two other districts—neither of them light districts—Murshidabad and Chittagong, and it was found that the total work of these two districts was practically less than the work done in the district of Midnapore alone. I venture to add that I have personal knowledge of the work which has been done in these two districts, and the extraordinary difficulties under which the Collector has always laboured to look into details and to carry out the real work of the administration in a way that would enable him to help and assist his officers and so to secure efficiency for their work. This administrative reform has been examined, worked out and polished. It has been brought into accord, so far as possible, with the wishes of the people themselves. It is not to be pursued with any very great expenditure until our finances improve. The Government cannot consent to draw back. So long as these districts remain undivided, we can expect but little improvement in sanitation, because the whole unit is too big, whether it be the Collectorate or the District Board; and apart from the technical objections which I have pointed out as to the opinion of the Government of India in this matter, I would earnestly press upon this Council that the grave reasons which have induced the Government of India, the Government of this Province and the Finance Committee to place this item upon the Budget are so serious that this Council should not hesitate to confirm their action."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"My Lord, in rising to reply to this Resolution, I beg to point out that some of my colleagues have been labouring under a misapprehension. I have raised only two issues, one of which has been missed by some non-official members and the other has been missed by the official members of this Council who have spoken. First of all, my point is this, that you are here going to partition two districts and for non-recurring charges you allot Rs. 4.36,000. Of course, it follows that with this partition we shall have a large recurring expenditure on account of the maintenance of officers in these two districts. I have intentionally avoided raising controversial questions on the subject which, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has introduced into the discussion. Whether partition of the bigger districts is necessary or not I do not want the Council to consider at this stage. Taking it for granted that it is necessary to partition these two districts, or any other districts, which

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The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—contd.

Government may choose hereafter, my point is this: Is it the time or is the partition of Mymensingh and Midnapore of such immediate urgency that we should entail such an expenditure both immediate and prospective, while there are so many urgent matters demanding our attention? Notably I pointed out the question of sanitation, regarding which every member who has already spoken is in the fullest sympathy. Of course, it might be like the sympathy of James in the Bible, who sympathised with everybody but had nothing to give to anyone.

I have been surprised by the speech made by the Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy, who assured me that he came to the Council full of sympathy for my Resolution, but as soon as he heard me and my friends who did me the honour of supporting it, he abruptly changed his mind. What my offence was, I cannot say. I have distinctly said that I want this money for the improvement of sanitation. Everyone of my friends agree that this partition business should be closed for the present, but some thought that the money might be made over for the improvement of education and some for the improvement of sanitation. How that changed his mind and alienated his love for my Resolution, I for one cannot understand. He might equally have said that I came to vote for the Resolution, but as soon as he heard that Baghdad had fallen, he changed his mind, and so he voted against it. Now, my Lord, I will deal with certain observations made by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda. He says, if we could spend money, we should certainly spend it for sanitation. That is a position which I cannot understand, and my learned friend points out that the Government have made it a rule that the local bodies interested in the matter, namely, the Municipalities and District Boards, ought to come forward with one-third contribution, but they are not able to do so, so we could not give money to them. On this point before we proceed further, I would refer to one observation made by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt. He is a resident of Midnapore and his view ought to be considered as of very great weight, as far as the partition of Midnapore is concerned. He has told us that many projects of public utility there are hanging fire. I want to know if that is so. There are other places I know, my Lord, I need not mention them, which want to establish water-supply and drainage, but as my friend says, they are in difficulty for raising the one-third contribution. Is it not better instead of spending money for the partition of districts for the convenience of administration, to give these places the entire money that they need without insisting on the usual one-third contribution and taking away the money because they cannot contribute. My friend recognises that situation. Is this any reason for deferring sanitary improvements? You can give this sum gratuitously and it will not be misspent. The Hon'ble Member has said that the Secretary of State has said that we cannot spend money except on remunerative works. I have seen that Despatch of the Secretary of State myself, but unfortunately I do not read it in that light. If that is the case, then we can only grant money for railways and irrigation, but nothing else.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has dwelt at length upon the necessity of partitioning these districts. He has brought out facts and figures to show that they have a very large population and that the work is very heavy, and that there is a large number of schools and they cannot be managed by one Magistrate, and it is absolutely necessary that they should be divided into two in order that efficient administration may be maintained. I have yet to learn that division and partition, however small, will make administration efficient. If that were the case, divide Mymensingh and Midnapore into two or three or four districts. Each portion will be much larger than Bogra, Bankura and Pabna. Will the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon tell me what efficiency has been so far effected, and what improvement has been shown in the administration of these small districts? It is an ideal argument to say that if we divide

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these districts further and further until we bring each to the size of a sub-division, there would be a fine administration under a personal government; but my Lord, there is another side of the shield, of which the Hon'ble Member has lost sight. If you divide these districts into very small areas, you also take away from the power, prestige and efficiency of the District Magistrate. However, it is no business of mine to patronize the efficiency of the Magistrates. They will take care of themselves, with the Government behind them. I have heard that Government are not willing to force Municipalities upon an unwilling people. I want to know if Mymensingh and Midnapore are going to be partitioned with the free will and consent of the people concerned. The thing is that I did not raise this question at all. I say only, postpone. Let us not give a handle to misunderstanding. The people will think that Government want more officers to maintain in the two districts at the sacrifice of the health and comforts of the people. In the face of a great calamity, a small contribution for sanitation has been cut down by 5 lakhs, and doing that, we are going to spend Rs. 4,36,000 for the purpose of dividing two districts. I only ask you to wait for better times. Upon this partition does not depend the decisive battle on the western front of the European war and I submit that this partition may very well wait for better times. Let us put up at all events a graceful face. When better times return you can go on with any number of divisions and sub-divisions. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has, of course, said that it is very difficult to manage big districts like Mymensingh and Midnapore. My Lord, up to this time, although I am a close student of administration reports, I have never seen in any report any criticism upon the Collectors of Mymensingh and Midnapore that they have failed to administer their district. That is to say, they have managed their districts as efficiently as the Collectors of Bankura, Pabna and Bogra have done, and even if the two districts are divided, the Collectors of these four districts will not show any better results than has already been achieved.

In conclusion I say, here it is a contest between a fad and necessity. I am crying for sanitation and there is the fad of efficient administration, and under the name of that fad you want to partition two districts. I hope and trust that there is enough statesmanship even in our Council just to weigh the importance of these two measures and deal with them as their urgency and importance demand.

A division was then taken with the following result :—

<i>Ayes.</i>		<i>Noes.</i>	
The Hon'ble	Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.	The Hon'ble	Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
" "	Mr. Aminur Rahman.	" "	Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.S.
" "	Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.	" "	Mr. N. D. Beaton Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" "	Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari,	" "	Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards,
	C.I.E.		C.B., C.M.G.
" "	Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	" "	Mr. J. Lang.
" "	Maulvi Abul Kasem.	" "	Mr. B. C. Mittra.
" "	Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.	" "	Mr. G. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
" "	Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.	" "	Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" "	Mr. A. Rasul.	" "	Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E.
" "	Babu Bhubendra Chandra Ray.	" "	Mr. J. Donald.
" "	Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.	" "	Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
" "	Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.	" "	Mr. W. W. Hornell.
" "	Rai Mahendra Chandra Mittra Bahadur.	" "	Mr. S. W. Goode.
" "	Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	" "	Mr. H. P. Duval.
" "	Mr. K. B. Dutt.	" "	Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
" "	Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.	" "	Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji, K.C.I.E.
" "	Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.	" "	Mr. J. Mackenzie.
		" "	Mr. G. C. Godfrey.
		" "	Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
		" "	Mr. R. Glen.
		" "	Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E.
		" "	Sir A. Birkmyre, Kt.
		" "	Mr. E. B. Eden.
		" "	Mr. E. A. Martin.
		" "	Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

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The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.
 " " Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.
 " " Mr. H. R. A. Irwin.
 " " Mr. Altaf Ali.
 " " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.

The following members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.
 " " Maharajadhira Bahadur of Burdwan.
 " " Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.
 " " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.

The *ayes* being 17 and the *noes* 25, the motion was lost.**APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.**

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 be set apart for expenditure in 1917-18 on those schemes of sanitation which have been approved by the Government but for which no provision has been made in the Budget for want of funds ;
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for the quarters for servants of the Medical College Hospital ; or from the grant of Rs. 12,00,000 for new Police buildings.

He said :—

" My Lord, sanitation does not require any advocacy. But there are many schemes of sanitary improvements which are being put off, not because they are not immediately urgent, but because we have not got the necessary money. I propose, therefore, to examine our financial position from this stand-point.

My Lord, the whole question lies in a nut-shell. Are the Government in a position at this certainly critical moment to undertake any new schemes of reform in any department ? If our Budget is to be a War Budget in the true sense of the expression, if the financial stringency is such as to preclude the possibility of introducing any reforms and improvements in any direction whatsoever, then I should be the last man to propose what this Resolution seeks to recommend. If that is our position, then we must accept it with philosophical resignation and must wait till a better time comes. If, however, we have got money enough and to spare for new reforms, if as a matter of fact we do decide to spend money on new schemes, then the further question arises :—What is the total amount we can so spend ? How to spend it to the greatest advantage of the country and its people ? What are the improvements which are most urgent ? How to distribute the amount over the different departments ? What is the rateable and equitable proportion in which the amount at our disposal should be divided amongst the different departments ? These are considerations which should engage our closest attention.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*contd.*

Now, my Lord, it will be no exaggeration to say that it is now an article of faith both with the Government and the people that education and sanitation are the two most momentous problems which we have got to tackle. The Government also insist that there are some reforms in the Police department which call for our immediate attention; and for my present purpose I shall concede for argument's sake that they are really urgent. The position then is this: Education, Sanitation and Police have the strongest claims on the public revenue and whatever amount of money we have at our disposal for new works should be fairly distributed over these three departments. But I regret to find that the most remarkable and regrettable feature of the Budget before us is that the Police have monopolised the attention and financial resources of the Government, whereas education and sanitation are nowhere. This is an arrangement which does not and cannot commend itself to us as fair. We find that the total amount budgetted for Police improvement under different heads is about twenty lakhs, whereas we have got for sanitation not more than 2½ lakhs. You may rob Sanitation to pay Police, but the Police will hardly have any occupation if village after village are decimated by malaria. If sanitary schemes are brushed aside indefinitely, then the time will soon come when in some parts of the country the Police will have the melancholy pleasure of lording it over deserted villages. The Police will soon enjoy *sinecure* posts if the insanitary conditions of our villages and towns undermine the health of our people and crush all life and vitality out of them. The burden of the song is war and the consequent dearth of money. We are reminded in season and out of season that the Budget is a War Budget. But a glance at the Budget shows that schemes of various descriptions—schemes both large and small—have, as a matter of fact, been provided for in our so-called War Budget. Read the interminably and terribly long list of new schemes for the improvement and expansion of the Police and say if you can honestly call the Budget a War Budget. The Government have declared that rigid economy is the underlying principle of the Budget before us. Does the lavish provision made for the numerous new Police schemes show that that principle has been loyally and consistently followed? Let any unbiased critic turn his eyes over pages 6—9, 21, 22 and 29 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement and then give his verdict if he finds the least trace of a War Budget in it. The Budget, however, becomes rigidly and severely a War Budget as soon as we come to sanitation and other important matters affecting the well-being of the people. My Lord, it is a misnomer to call it a War Budget: it is a prosperity Budget so far as Police are concerned. It is pre-eminently and essentially a Police Budget. It may also be very fittingly called a 'building Budget' or 'steam launch Budget.' We have got all manner of buildings provided for—buildings for the Police, buildings on land and steam-launches on water, buildings for the servants of the Medical College Hospital and buildings for the servants of the Bethune College, buildings in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh, buildings for Jail and Registration, and what not. The Police looms out very largely in the Budget. The sanitary improvements are also very conspicuous in the Budget, but they are conspicuous only by absence. My Lord, I invite a dispassionate judgment of the Hon'ble Members on both sides of the House if all the schemes for which so much partiality has been so unreservedly and openly shown are more urgent than sanitary improvements. I maintain, My Lord, that I cannot be gracefully put out of court on the plea of want of money. This is a case of Police versus Sanitation. The former claims exclusive monopoly of the Provincial revenues whereas the latter puts in only the modest claim of an equitable partition. But the Police in these days have a charm all their own and are not to be troubled with any misgiving or doubt that the verdict will be in their favour. But none the less the advocate of

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Babu Akhil Chandra Datta ; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Surgeon-General Edwards.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*concl'd.*

sanitation has also a duty to his client and this Resolution is only a humble, but honest attempt to do that duty. Does, the advocate of the Police taunt me and think I am crying in the wilderness? Well, he may."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, if I might coin an expression of my own—though I am 'motionless' to-day I am not altogether 'speechless.' I have listened to the speeches of my friends who have preceded me, and although I sympathise with the present Resolution that more money should be allowed for sanitation, I do not quite agree with him that the 3 lakhs of rupees which has been budgetted for the improvement of quarters for Medical College servants, should be taken away. This is a crying necessity, so far as we know. There have been extensive additions and alterations in the Medical College, and the Medical College to a large extent meets the wants of the Indian section of the community, to which I have the honour to belong. Therefore, I am not prepared to support my Hon'ble friend's Resolution as it now stands that the provision of 3 lakhs should be omitted and appropriated under the general head of sanitation. Of course, there are other items which might be discussed and upon which the House might, after full consideration, come to a decision whether we cannot appropriate a certain sum of money from other heads. I, being a resident of Calcutta, cannot vote for this motion as it aims at depriving the Medical College Hospital of a grant which they greatly need."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, I have very little to add to what I have already said in connection with the first Resolution. All the considerations that I put before the House in connection with that Resolution apply to this Resolution also. There are only one or two small matters to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. My Hon'ble friend, Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, did not quote me quite correctly when he said that the Secretary of State has ordered that we may only spend money on remunerative work. I did not say that. What I said was this : That it has been laid down by the Secretary of State that that the work must be immediately remunerative or imperatively urgent. I only want to correct a misapprehension that may have been caused by my friend's reference to what I have said, and the question has to be discussed with reference to the relative urgency and importance of the claims of sanitation and the claims of the Police and of the Medical College Hospital. My Hon'ble friend, the mover of this Resolution, has drawn a very pathetic picture of village after village being depopulated by malaria. I may tell him that that if more money had been budgetted for sanitation, very little of it would have gone towards the improvement of village sanitation, for we think that, with the addition of 29 lakhs to the income of the District Boards by the assignment of the Public Works Cess, the Boards ought to be able to take care of village sanitation themselves. If the object is to improve rural sanitation, even if his Resolution were carried, it would not be of much good. As regards the comparative urgency of additional expenditure on Police and building quarters for the servants of the Medical College Hospital, my colleagues the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and other official members will speak."

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARDS said :—

"My Lord, the question is between spending money on building quarters for the servants of the Medical College Hospital and spending this sum on

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Surgeon-General Edwards.*

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARDS—*contd.*

sanitation. I understand that the Hon'ble Mover was a member of the Finance Committee who approved the suggestion of building these quarters, and I do not understand why he has changed his mind. I maintain that the housing of the servants of the Medical College Hospital is a sanitary question of grave importance. At the last meeting of the Council, when I said that by providing quarters we would be removing a grave scandal, I think I spoke truly. The difficulty of managing a private house without any servants living on the premises can easily be understood, and if you fill this house with sick and then multiply it a hundredfold you can easily understand that the difficulty will be enormously increased. The Medical College Hospital has lately been doubled in size and naturally the number of servants has greatly increased. At the same time, thanks to the operations of the Improvement Trust, the busties near the Medical College Hospital have been removed, and therefore servants are having the greatest difficulty in securing accommodation. Some of the servants are living in the utmost misery and crawl in under the basement of the Hospital like dogs. Lady Chelmsford on her recent visit was deeply distressed at the sight, and was amazed at the Premier Hospital of Bengal having no accommodation for its servants. I think the best thing I can do now is to read a note from the Superintendent of the Medical College Hospital regarding this question.

He says :—

“Fully aware as I am that the present moment is a most inopportune time to press for improvements demanding considerable fresh expenditure, I have the honour to state that recent changes and future projects leave me no option but again to bring to your notice the imperative demand for housing accommodation for the numerous servants employed at the Medical College Hospitals, the lack of which must shortly prove a public scandal. The recent changes are in connection with the scheme for providing Hostels for students belonging to the various Colleges (affiliated to the University) which has caused and is causing a rapid removal of the neighbouring busties, while the present and proposed schemes of the Calcutta Improvement Trust will shortly lead to a complete disappearance of all busties from the neighbourhood of the Medical College. The effect of these changes is that more and more of the menials employed, sleep in the compound, beneath the Hospitals, on the roofs, stairs, etc., and they are now occupying the covered passages. For want of cook-rooms the mehters, in spite of all warning, cook their food in the cholera incinerator and dhobi shed, with the result that not long ago two of them were attacked with cholera. Even this lesson has not proved a deterrent. A large number of them are forming undesirable relationships in the neighbourhood, and hence we have had unseemly rows and disputes in the compound at night, disturbing the patients, and this again would appear to have led to the acquisition of debts since the Kabuli money lender now haunts the hospital precincts in increasing numbers. The menials are poorly paid, few receiving a living wage, hence they cannot be suitably fined, and when punished, simply disappear. This causes the greatest inconvenience since work never stops day or night throughout the year. These menials must live near the Hospital. They work in shifts, they have no money to spend in tram fair and so the only way to get them in hand and under control is to provide them with quarters in the immediate neighbourhood. The housing of the poor in Calcutta is going to be in the immediate future a most difficult and pressing problem. It is essential that we should settle our part of it at once, since every day now will increase the difficulty and enormously raise the cost. If these menials get a roof over their heads we get them under control. They will throw up their present employment at a

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Surgeon-General Edwards ; Mr. Lyon.*

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARDS—*concl'd.*

moment's notice and forfeit their wages. But it will require a very strong inducement indeed to make them quit their room and cook-shed. Fresh employment is easily gained but a new house never. With the provision of a home, their wives and families will return and we shall have a more contented menial staff and a freedom from the present extraordinary state of affairs now prevailing in the largest Hospital in the East."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, In the forefront of the reasons which I desired to put forward as to why money should not be extracted from the sum of 12 lakhs provided for Police buildings was because this had been definitely and deliberately approved by the Finance Committee. But I feel some difficulty in pressing this point upon the Council, as I find that the Hon'ble Member was himself a member of the Committee who signed that report. I am afraid that the attraction of this large sum of 12 lakhs has been too much for a good many of the Hon'ble Members who have their own projects to put forward, because I find that there are no fewer than eight claimants for some portion of this large sum. I would desire to point out, however, that although 12 lakhs appears to be a large sum, it is really $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the sum that we require and urgently require for the improvement of these buildings. The Hon'ble Member in the course of his speech, when he had to deal with the question of Police, may perhaps have remembered his position in the Finance Committee and have been reduced for that reason to calling the Budget names. He called it a 'prosperity and police Budget', 'a building and steam launch Budget' and so forth. This introduced a touch of humour into our debate but I do not think that it was a very serious contribution to the discussion as to how we are going to spend the small sum at our disposal. Now, I must again reiterate the fact that it was recognised in the report of the Finance Committee that the Government of India had sanctioned our dipping into our balances on this occasion in spite of war conditions, for the definite purpose of starting the scheme for which I have the honour to speak just now, that is, of improving Police conditions and starting our Police building projects. Everybody, I think, in this Council, will agree that the question of the reform of the Police is one of the greatest importance. The Hon'ble Member proposing this motion has himself recorded the fact. Now it is very difficult indeed to decide on what lines we can best reform the Police, but I venture to suggest to this Council that the improvement of the buildings in which the Police live in the mufassal is one of the most important items in our scheme of reform. Looking back upon the papers in the case, I find that the Police Commission of 1902-03, who spoke with unquestionable authority and upon whose recommendations, which were expressed in the most frank and sympathetic manner, many reforms have been based, definitely reflected, upon the state of the Police buildings in Bengal. They spoke of the inadequacy of these buildings generally, which was 'particularly noticeable in Bengal,' and it is unfortunate that the magnitude of the programme involved in tackling this question, the inadequacy of the resources of the Government and the disturbances which were inevitably caused by the partition and repartition of provinces, have forced us to delay this reform so long. When the District Administration Committee went round, they also had the same reason to complain of Police buildings. They condemned many of the *thanas* as miserable structures. The Government of Bengal in referring the matter to the Government of India last September, described a large number of them as erections of mud and bamboo and thatch originally put up by *chaukidars* and villagers, with living quarters frequently unfit for human habitation which had now been 'reduced to a disgracefully unhealthy and insanitary state, with disastrous

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Lyon ; Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble MR. LYON—*concl'd.*

effects upon the self-respect, health and discipline of the Police and consequently upon recruiting. It is essential for us, if we are going to preserve the self-respect of the Police, to reform the conditions and surroundings in which they live, and I believe this Council will realise that nothing will improve the efficiency and morale of the Force so rapidly as the provision of decent quarters, including married quarters where the men can live with their families. It will improve their health and their self-respect, it will make the position of the Police officer in the mufassal a valuable one, and not one to be lightly given up, and it will therefore introduce a certain amount of self-control. A comprehensive survey of the whole position, prepared by the Inspector-General of Police and based partly on investigations made in Eastern Bengal before the partition, disclosed the need for an expenditure of nearly 1½ crores of rupees for the accomplishment of a complete programme. The Police Commission laid down that all Sub-Inspectors and Head-contables should be provided with quarters, and in order to do this in Bengal, we shall have to spend no less than 36 lakhs of rupees. This sum of 12 lakhs is merely a small beginning to enable us to tackle a part of this programme of 1½ crores. It is in reality a modest proposal. We propose to spend 5 lakhs on the rebuilding of old quarters and on building new quarters, and 7 lakhs on the acquisition of land that is necessary and for the collection of materials. I would deprecate very strongly any interference with the allotment of 12 lakhs for this purpose, and I trust that the Council will realise the extreme importance of reforming the Police through this valuable item in our programme and will not ask us to alter this allotment."

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA said :—

"My Lord, I am sorry my Hon'ble friend Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has opposed this resolution simply on the ground that in his opinion nothing should be taken out of the grant of 3 lakhs for building quarters for Medical College Hospital servants. My Hon'ble friend has lost sight of the alternative suggestion that was contained in this Resolution that the sum may be taken either from this or from the grant of 12 lakhs allotted for new Police buildings, and therefore I take it his opposition is not really opposition. It has been said that the task of sanitation is so stupendous that if a grant is made for a further sum say for 3 lakhs, even with that we cannot make any appreciable advance in the matter, and that even then it is quite possible that rural sanitation will not be in any way improved. Of course I do not mean to suggest that as soon as this amount of 3 lakhs will be set apart for expenditure on sanitation in this year, 1917-18, the millenium will come at once and that there will be no further complaint about sanitation. Precisely because the task is stupendous, that is an additional reason why we should advance step by step however slight it may be. Then it has been said that as I happened to be a member of the Finance Committee, therefore I agreed to the grant for the servants' quarters. In this connection it is only fair to myself to say that I along with one or two other friends did object to this, but it was accepted by the majority, and when the report was sent to me for signature, I was thinking whether I should make any mention of that, and whether that would serve any useful purpose, and then without making any special mention of this, I signed the report. If that makes it unanimous, of course it is unanimous. But that is what as a matter of fact happened in the Finance Committee. So also about the other item of 12 lakhs for buildings for the Police. There was protest on my part, and I signed the report under protest.

It has been said that the provision of quarters for servants in the Medical College Hospital is an absolute necessity. I do not for one moment dispute that they are necessary, but I am not prepared to admit that it is an absolute

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; The President; Maulvi Abul Kasem.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*concl'd.*

necessity. There is nothing in the budget about which one can say that it is absolutely necessary. The essence of the matter is the relative importance of the different schemes. The question is whether this is the time for spending 5 lakhs of rupees for these quarters; if they are an absolute necessity, how is it that they have been put off all this time? Was it put off till the return of better times? and is it taken up now because that better time has come? So that is a ground which does not affect the resolution.

Then, my Lord, it has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon that police buildings are absolutely necessary for the police in the mufassal. This is also a proposal which I need not dispute. I have got some relations in the police, I shall perhaps enjoy some day the fruits of this grant, when I visit those relations. But the same question arises again. Is this the time for building police buildings at a cost of 12 lakhs. You have waited all this time. Could you not wait a little longer. The question of the reform of the police is an old question; it has been hanging fire for a long time. Cannot we wait for some time more? Besides, all the Government officials have to find their own accommodation. Police officers may do the same thing until at all events better times return when the Government may be in a position to grant lakhs and lakhs without prejudice to any other schemes."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :

"My Lord, may I rise to a point of order? Could not Resolutions Nos. III, IV, V and VI be taken together, as they refer to the same subject?"

The PRESIDENT said :

"Resolutions Nos. III to VI may be taken together. I mean that the mover of Resolution No. III will move that Resolution first and if the other speakers wish to speak in connection with the points raised in the other three Resolutions, I will not rule them out of order, but each Resolution will be put to the vote separately. I shall, therefore, now call upon the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem to move Resolution No. III."

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. III.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the lump provision of rupees nine lakhs for improving the training and pay of teachers, the sum of rupees two lakhs be earmarked for improving the pay of teachers in primary schools.

He said :

"I do not think that this resolution requires many words from me to commend itself to Your Excellency's Council. The demands of primary education have been pressed before the Government by all sections of the community, and I want only to say that the teachers of primary schools deserve some special consideration. So far as my experience goes I find that these teachers of primary schools receive a very small pay, sometimes even much smaller than the menial servants of gentlemen in Calcutta and the

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri; Mr. Hornell.*

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM—*concl'd.*

mufassal. It is quite reasonable, now that the Government of India have granted us an additional sum of 9 lakhs specially for the improvement of the pay of teachers, to expect that 2 lakhs at least will be earmarked for the improvement of teachers in primary schools."

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said .

"My Lord, in rising to support this resolution I might just as well say that to try to emphasize the importance of primary education would be as if I were trying to paint the lily. It requires no argument, my Lord, and it would be simply waste of time and therefore it follows how important it is to increase the pay of the teachers of primary education. They would teach the boys who in future would be good citizens and would shine forth in this world. Therefore everything depends upon these teachers, and the authorities know it very well, and I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will also admit that these teachers get a very small pay."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNEILL said :

"My Lord, on the question of the claims of primary school teachers, I propose to say very little, because there is a resolution (No. VII) which deals with the progress of primary education, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department is going to deal with it. I should, therefore, only waste time if I went into any great detail on this point. Besides, it seems to me to be unnecessary. All that I need say is this. Personally, I shall be exceedingly disappointed if two lakhs of rupees at least are not devoted to improving the pay of teachers in primary schools. I say this not merely because the miserable pittance which the majority of primary school teachers now receive is a disgrace; but wholly because the present educational system rests upon a basis so narrow that it is not, in my opinion, contributing, as it should contribute, to the development and progress of this Presidency. As I have said over and over again in this Council, until we can somehow or other secure funds to enable us to pay a living wage to a primary school teacher, it is misleading to talk of a primary school system at all. More money for primary school teachers is an essential condition even for securing for our present arrangements some small degree of stability. That Government are not in a position to earmark definitely at this moment any particular amount for any particular kind of training is mainly, I think, due to the position in which we find ourselves with reference to this assignment. This assignment has come suddenly and rather as a surprise. We have received no orders from the Government of India about this grant. We have been merely told that we shall get nine lakhs for improving the pay and training of teachers. The exact purport of these words is not altogether clear. It appears that the grant is intended to cover (a) the improvement of the pay of teachers, and (b) the improvement of the existing training facilities for teachers. In that case, new schemes for the training of teachers are, it seems, excluded. With this, I shall have to deal later. It might be argued, on the other hand, that a new scheme for the training of teachers, e.g., such a scheme as would be involved in the adoption of some new machinery for training Moslem teachers of classical languages, might legitimately be regarded as within the scope of the grant. There is a certain amount of doubt as to the scope of this grant, and I hope that this doubt will be quickly cleared up. I want, therefore, to assure the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and also the Hon'ble Members who have moved the next three resolutions that we do not desire in the least to meet their suggestions with the usual official attitude of *non possumus*. We undertake that their suggestions shall have every consideration, when the distribution of the grant is being worked out."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi Abul Kasem; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :

"After the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. IV.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the lump provision of rupees nine lakhs for improving the pay and training of teachers, the sum of rupees one lakh be earmarked for the improvement of the pay of Muallims in maktabas.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :

"After the remarks made by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I beg to withdraw this resolution also."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEMS Nos. V and VI.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the lump provision of nine lakhs of rupees for improving the pay and training of teachers, a sum of Rs. 50,000 be set apart for the improvement in the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in secondary schools.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :

"I do not know after all that has been said by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, that I ought to press resolution No. V. I have every hope and confidence that the Director of Public Instruction will see that at an early date a sufficient sum of money is set apart for the improvement in the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in secondary schools. I may also remind him that at the Conference which we held as members appointed for considering schemes of Muhammadan education, this was one of the specific resolutions that we recorded, and I have no doubt that the Director of Public Instruction will take all possible care to do what is necessary for the improvement of the teaching of these languages in Secondary Schools."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also withdrew the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the lump provision of nine lakhs of rupees for improving the pay and training of teachers, a sum of Rs. 50,000 be set apart for the training of Muallims.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.***APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. VII.**

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provisions made under the head Police be considerably reduced and that at least a sum of rupees 5 lakhs be provided for the expansion and development of Primary Education in addition to any grant that may be received from the Imperial Revenues, the heads and allotments proposed for reduction being the following :—

- (a) Re-organization of the Police Department in connection with the re-organization of the Eastern Bengal Police, Rs. 3,00,000.
- (b) Police buildings, Rs. 12,00,000.
- (c) Construction of steam-launches for the River Patrols of the Presidency Police, Rs. 2,10,000.

He said :

“My Lord, over and above the ordinary expenditure on Police, various sums aggregating to Rs. 18,10,000 have been provided in the Draft Statement for the accommodation and re-organization of the Police under the following heads—

	Rs.
1. Re-organization of Police service in Eastern Bengal ...	3,00,000
2. New Police buildings	12,00,000
3. Construction of steam-launches for the River Police, Presidency Police	2,10,000
4. Works in progress in connection with the re-organization in Eastern Bengal	1,00,000
Total ...	18,10,000

Out of this, the sum of Rs. 1 lakh allotted for the completion of buildings already under construction cannot but be allowed to stand; but I object to the remaining 17 lakhs which are intended altogether for new works and measures. We are not very proud of our Police and I do not realize the justification of such lavish expenditure on their account unless some definite scheme is arrived at to make them more efficient and useful to the public. At all events, my Lord, I think that brick and mortar will not make the Police very efficient, already the Police expenditure is very heavy and no more large sums should be spent on the Police such as it is at present until the pressing demands on other departments are fairly satisfied. My Lord, primary education is one of those important matters which have long waited for a satisfactory solution and ought not to wait longer. The grant for this branch of education under the proposed budget is in all probability to be the same as it stood last year. There are 40,000 primary schools in Bengal with a population of 13 lakhs of pupils. We may be proud of this progress in comparison with the other provinces; but it ought to be remembered that compared to the vast population of Bengal, this progress is extremely inadequate. Calculating children of school-going age at 15 per cent., their number is no less than 12,000,000, and if, out of this large number of boys, only 13 lakhs are at school, we can at once see what a large proportion of our boys are left to grow up in darkness and ignorance. It may be a very remote date when every village in Bengal will be provided with a primary

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Lyon.*The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*concluded.*

school or a *pathshala*; but there is no reason why we should not strive to give some education to more than 6 or 7 per cent. of the poor village boys by yearly increasing the primary schools and *pathshalas* and by giving a little more than a miserable pittance of 3 or 4 rupees to a teacher who necessarily gives the best sort of his time in his village shop or in the field to eke out his existence and then gives only 3 or 4 rupees worth of training to his boys collected during a spare hour of the day.

My Lord, I do not plead for substantial buildings or for benches and chairs for these schools. I only wish that this vast number of boys who are growing up in ignorance might be taught to read and write regularly even though sitting under the shade of a village tree or in a cowshed. I submit that in the face of the very growing demands of the people this extravagant provision for Police buildings and re-organization and so forth ought not to be allowed to stand! The point has been very largely elucidated by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon as to how our Police Officers require quarters. I admit that they do and, for the matter of that, who do not require good quarters. I believe all other officers of Government have to provide themselves with accommodation and the Police Officers may do the same. I therefore earnestly request the Government to reduce the Police expenditure under the heads noted above and to allot at least 5 *lakhs* of rupees from these savings for the further expansion of primary education. We are not very sure that the Government of India can be very liberal in its grant for education this year, and this 5 *lakhs* should be in addition to whatever grant we may receive from the Imperial Revenues for the purpose."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said :

"My Lord, I feel that, so far as this question of Primary Education is concerned, the Director of Public Instruction might have been able to explain the matter more adequately to the Council. On the other hand, as the funds attacked by the Hon'ble Member in his desire to help primary education are all included under the head of Police, which is also in my charge, I have thought it best that I should deal with the whole of the resolution.

The Hon'ble Member has suggested that this Government has not done all that it could in securing adequate progress in primary education. I do not think that the figures which I have to put before this Council will entirely support that view, and at the beginning I would say that we have, as a Government, the greatest possible sympathy with the Hon'ble Member's motion and his desire to spread and develop primary education as far as it can possibly be developed and spread in Bengal. And we have shown that sympathy in the most practical possible way. I would also invite his attention to the fact that we have now a recurring sum of 9 lakhs to distribute for the training and improvement in the pay of teachers. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell has intimated, it is certain that we shall devote at least some part of this grant to improving the pay and position of primary teachers.

There is one technical objection to the Hon'ble Member's proposal which I wish to mention, but I do not wish to lay absolute stress on it in this Council, because I would rather meet the Hon'ble Member on the merits of the case. The technical objection is that the Hon'ble Member asks us to spend 5 lakhs on the expansion and development of primary education, which obviously will be a recurring charge, from three heads all of which are non-recurring, so that the financial effect of the proposal would be that we should provide for the expenditure in the current year only, leaving the future to take care of itself, which is hardly a sound financial proposition.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Lyon.*The Hon'ble Mr. LYON—*continued.*

As to the question of primary education, I wish to give some figures with reference to the actual progress that has been made during the last few years, especially from April 1st, 1911, to March 1916. Out of these five years, four have been under Your Lordship's rule as Governor of Bengal. I hope that the House will bear with me if I give them somewhat elaborate statistics. The figures have been compared from 1901-12, practically to the present day.

Schools.		Pupils.		Expenditure.
				Rs.
1901-02	... 24,844	646,306		14,10,457
1906-07	... 24,062 + 218	715,103 + 68,797		16,06,174 + 1,95,717
1910-11	... 23,887 - 175	806,102 + 91,089		18,83,928 + 2,77,745
1915-16	... 31,612 + 7,725	1,124,109 + 317,917		37,17,242 + 18,33,314

I think this enormous increase, especially that in the last five years, will satisfy the Hon'ble Members of Council that we have not neglected primary education.

I have also accumulated a large mass of figures on the subject of the distribution of funds in hand, to show how we have spent them and on what items. And I will add some further figures to show that our sympathy with primary education has actually and quite reasonably been extremely practical. Up to last year we made various tentative distributions of funds, and we gave District Boards temporarily certain funds which were in our possession; but during the last two years we have made definite and final permanent distributions of funds to District Boards and Municipalities for the improvement of primary education. We have, for instance, given from the year 1916-17 a sum of Rs. 98,276 for the maintenance of primary schools formerly transferred to them and also a sum of Rs. 95,276 for the maintenance of new schools built in and after 1913-14. We have also provided Rs. 65,200 as the annual cost of Government schools, Rs. 39,532 as annual grants-in-aid to maktabas and Koran schools, and Rs. 1,16,268 as Government contribution for the maintenance of Board primary schools established before 1913-14. From next year, 1917-18, we propose to make the following further permanent distribution, of Rs. 5,01,724, for the enhancement of the pay of teachers in Board and aided primary schools and maktabas, and Rs. 67,248 for increase in the pay of trained teachers in primary schools and maktabas by Rs. 1 a month. There is yet a great deal left to be done, but we are going ahead and the Education Department is paying the closest attention to this important subject. And we have now also a new grant of 9 lakhs of rupees, which has been placed at our disposal for all teachers and their training.

As to the funds from which it is proposed to draw this money, I must emphasize the fact that these are non-recurring sums, and if we did finance this sum of 5 lakhs out of it, we should be left still to make provision for recurring expenditure next year. The proposal of the Hon'ble Members, therefore, is not feasible.

Now, as to the various heads from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to take this sum. I have already dealt with one of them at some length, and I do not wish to trouble the Council again with any further remarks on that subject. The Hon'ble Member has taken up a position which, I think, he will find it rather difficult to defend. He wants a definite scheme for the improvement of police, and yet he says that this improvement should not be

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Lyon.*The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon—*concluded.*

taken up until other departments have been served. He depreciates the police and the work they do, while at the same time refusing to help in rendering them more efficient. He speaks of the housing of these poor men, often called upon to do extremely difficult and harassing work in water-logged and malarious tracts, as a luxury. He has the Police Commission against him in these matters, and I do not think the Hon'ble Members of this Council are likely to support him.

I take now the definite sum of 3 lakhs for new buildings for the Police, which is apart from the 12 lakhs to which I have already referred. This non-recurring Imperial grant was made for the improvement of the Police in Eastern Bengal, and sanction was specially accorded to this grant for this purpose, and it remains under this head in our building project. We cannot very well touch it. It is part of the Eastern Bengal scheme for the improvement of the efficiency of the Police by subdividing police jurisdictions and rendering the Police of Eastern Bengal more adequate. The large increase of population in the last 10 or 15 years is partly the reason for this change. It has also been found that temporary buildings have proved wasteful and disastrous to the health of the force, and consequently it was necessary for us, when establishing these new thanas, to give them proper buildings. Every detail of this re-organization was considered with great care some years ago and we have been gradually carrying it out, with some delay owing to the outbreak of the war. I would call attention again to the fact that this sum is apart from the 12 lakhs grant which is set apart for the improvement of the existing thanas.

There is another item, the Calcutta river patrols. This again is a non-recurring head which can hardly be applied to recurring expenditure. I should like to explain the necessity for this item. A special enquiry was made a year ago to enquire how far the port of Calcutta was protected against the illicit importation of arms and ammunition as well as such articles as opium and cocaine. I need not enlarge upon the necessity that has arisen for taking precautions against the illicit importation of arms and ammunition into India. Undoubtedly, the Hon'ble Members of this Council and the outside public will realise the grave danger there is of allowing those who are plotting against the safety of the Crown with those who are our enemies in this war to help and assist revolutionary work in India by the importation of arms and ammunition, and I claim that this allotment is made as a part of a scheme for placing us in a better position to deal with such nefarious practices. Various schemes were proposed to give us greater strength against such efforts and attempts, such as the fencing of the foreshore, the enclosing of the docks, and so on, but the final decision arrived at by the experts was that the best remedy lay in improving the river patrols to enable our police to deal with the trouble at its source. It was found on enquiry that the river police was very inadequately equipped for this purpose. It was inadequate in strength and had only two obsolete launches. We have accordingly found it necessary to provide them with an Inspection launch, able to go far down the river, and five other launches for subordinate police officers and the force. It is proposed to begin with the five launches at present. We can do nothing really to secure ourselves against the illicit importation of arms until we have these launches, and the danger that exists is obviously a danger which must be met quickly. I venture, therefore, to assure the Council that while we are doing all we can to help primary education and are about to spend larger sums of money upon it, we should not reappropriate for recurring expenditure sums provided once and only once in the budget for the next year, and we should not attempt to obtain funds from items in the budget which should be immune from attack, owing to their extreme urgency.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar ; Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*

The Hon'ble Babu AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :

"In reply I have only to make a few observations. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has shown that we have made some progress in primary education. No one disputed it, and I do not dispute it, but because we have made some progress in education, it does not follow that we should incur very large expenditure for police accommodation. I do not think there is much connection between the police and primary education, except that both begin with a P. Of course I have said enough regarding this extravagant provision, and I do not think, at all events, my Lord, I am not convinced, that a case has been made out by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon that there should be this large grant for the police and that no further grant can be made for primary education.

As regards the technical objection that police buildings, etc., are non-recurring charges, but the grant for primary education would be recurring, I do not think that this is a very insuperable difficulty. If the police allotment can stand over, I think we can see our way to make a recurring grant though not to the same extent, but to a smaller extent for the purpose of increasing primary education. But as I have said enough on the point it seems to me to be unnecessary to dilate on the matter. My last word is that primary education ought to have precedence to police accommodation."

The motion was then put and lost.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—Item No. VIII.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 be allotted for starting free primary schools in some selected areas in Bengal; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the grant of Rs. 12,00,000 for new Police buildings or from the amount of Rs. 4,36,000 budgetted for land acquisition and buildings in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh.

He said :

"My Lord, the doctrine of free and compulsory primary education has been accepted by the Governments of all civilised countries. It has long passed from the domain of abstract theory to that of practical politics. In fact it now forms the very foundation of the educational system which is now actually in operation in all civilised countries.

My Lord, the people of this country like the people of all other countries feel, and feel very strongly, that it is their primary right to receive free primary education no less than it is their primary right that their person and property should be made secure. It is no less a sacred and imperative duty of the Government to provide free elementary education than it is for an individual member of the society to send his own children to school. An educated and responsible father cannot shirk the duty of educating his children any more than he can neglect the duty of protecting them from hunger and cold. The one duty is as obligatory as the other. So also with all civilised Governments. Peace and order must be maintained. The wolf of hunger must be shut out. But the duty of turning out the demon of ignorance is no less obligatory on the Government. I need scarcely remind the Council of the well-known dictum of Adam Smith that whatever may be the duty of the State with respect to the education of the rich, education of the poor up to a certain standard is a matter which deeply concerns the commonwealth.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*continued.*

The children of the soil have been insistently demanding free primary education. But it is most disappointing that the Government have not yet made any whole-hearted and enthusiastic response. The little child imploring the educated father to send him to school and the latter turning a deaf ear to the former's importunities and setting his back upon the child is a spectacle which is anything but edifying. Nor is it complimentary to the father when pressed again and again by the child to say 'Wait, my good little child, a few years more till I win the litigation which is now a severe strain upon my resources.' We have had no doubt in this country some very excellent resolutions of the Government—resolutions both ancient and modern—some of them as old as 1854 and others quite recent—solemnly acknowledging and accepting the duty of the State in the matter of elementary education and containing a solemn promise that primary education shall be free. We have had resolutions issued by the Supreme Government practically recommending free primary education to the Local Governments; but, like all pious wishes, they did not and could not bring us salvation. The most pertinent question is: What is our actual position to-day in Bengal with respect to primary education, these resolutions notwithstanding? It appears from statistics given by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell, that the upper primary boys' schools have steadily declined in number during the last five years. Similarly the number of pupils attending the upper primary boys' schools has steadily fallen off year after year during the same period. As regards the lower primary schools, we have been told that the number both of schools and pupils steadily declined during the three years from 1911-12 to 1913-14. The increase in the two following years in the number of lower primary schools is more or less misleading inasmuch as part of the increase is due to the fact that secularised *maktabs* in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, which were formerly shown as special schools, had now been returned as primary schools. Are these statistics over which we can congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell, who, a little sparrow whispers into our ears, was brought down from England as a sponsor of primary education in Bengal? Is it not true that we have not yet got anything like a system of primary education? Can there be a more severe indictment against a civilised Government than the absence of a complete system of elementary education? Is it a matter for complacency or congratulation that we have not yet got so much as a scheme for primary education, not to speak of a loyal and enthusiastic effort to give effect to it? In his last Budget speech the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell said: 'There is something in those Provinces (United Provinces) which may be called a primary school system; here there is nothing which can reasonably be described by such a term except in so far as the system of establishing District Board Lower Primary Schools has been realised.' This I maintain is culpable indifference on the part of the authorities in a matter of the gravest national importance. Is there any wonder that in these circumstances, some censorious critics will charge the Government with disloyalty, not only to the best interests of the people committed to their charge, but also to the gracious wish of our King-Emperor who was pleased to say, 'And it is my wish too that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with what follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort, and of health.'

A hope has been held out for some time past in Bengal that some attention would be paid to this matter and that a scheme of primary education would be evolved to replace the chaos and confusion which now prevail. But that is a hope which has been kept only to the ear and deferred hope has been worse than sickening. It is now more than two years that two of the best officers of the Education Department had been deputed to study and solve

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*continued.*

the problem of primary education in Bengal. They submitted their report which was placed before a representative conference of the Inspecting officers of the Presidency. 'The next step', said the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell in his last Budget speech, 'will be the working of a complete scheme.' Has that scheme been worked out? Has that promise been redeemed? In answer to my question he said in September last that the report of the two officers and the proceedings of the conference were under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and have not yet been submitted to Government. This typically illustrates the truth of the observation recently made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp that the recent activity of the Department of Education seemed to be to make plans and shelve them. All this only reminds us of the couplet—

'Promise, pause, prepare, postpone,

And end by letting things alone.'

The resolution which I have now the honour of moving asks for the starting of free primary schools in some selected area. I should say at the very outset that although I am a staunch advocate not only of free but compulsory primary education, my present resolution has nothing to do with compulsion. Nor does it ask for making primary education free all over the Presidency all at once. All that this resolution insists is that it is high time that there should be a beginning made in the direction of free primary education. The beginning may be on a very very small and humble scale, but still let there be a beginning. Let us begin with the area in which co-operative societies have sprung into existence. Free primary education is in itself an inestimable boon; it will be a double blessing in a co-operative area inasmuch as it will open up immense possibilities for that most beneficial movement—a movement for which we are most grateful to the Government; or the beginning may be made in such other area as may be selected, *e.g.* any district or subdivision or portion thereof. The area selected may be small—very small—but still let us make a beginning. I ask Your Excellency to make a start just to give an earnest of the intention of the Government to take up the matter more extensively and exhaustively when normal conditions are restored. Let the people feel that the Government are not indifferent and lukewarm about this all-important matter.

Fatten the Police by all means, but pray do not starve education; have new police buildings by all means, but let there be side by side some poor cottages where the children of the poorest classes may learn the three R's; multiply police out-posts and thanas by all means, but have also *pathshalas* side by side; raise new battalions of police officers by all means, but have a band of *gurus* and *pundits* also.

It is an elementary principle of sociology that ignorance is the root cause of crimes. Break down the wall of illiteracy and the field of police activities will be considerably curtailed. With about 94 per cent. of our people unable to read and write, is it any wonder that we should require a proportionately larger police force than in other countries? In 1868 Lord Lawrence observed: 'Among all the sources of difficulty in our administration and the possible danger to the stability of our Government, there are few so serious as the ignorance of the people.' This was quoted with approval by Lord Curzon in his resolution on education in 1904. Victor Hugo said a great truth when he observed, 'He who opens a school shuts up a prison.'

By this resolution I recommend the transfer of 3 lakhs for free primary education out of 12 lakhs budgetted for new police buildings.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi Abul Kasem ; Mr Lyon.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*concluded.*

alternative suggestion is that the proposed 3 lakhs may be taken from the grant of Rs. 4,36,000 budgetted for the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh. My Lord, we all know that the Government are very keen about the partition of these districts. We must bow down to this decision. But all the same it is very difficult to appreciate the position taken up by the Government, viz., that the partition is so immediately urgent that they should feel justified on encroaching upon what was characterised last year as the battle fund of the empire. Are these territorial distributions and administrative adjustments so very urgent that we cannot wait till the termination of the war?

My Lord, to-day is the 13th of March and within a week from to-day Your Excellency will lay down your reins. I ask Your Excellency with all the earnestness I can command to make a beginning in the matter of free primary education. The people of Bengal will gratefully remember your beneficent act and your name will go down to posterity for inaugurating a policy of great wisdom and statesmanship. With these observations, my Lord, I commend this resolution for acceptance by Your Excellency's Government and by the Hon'ble Members of the Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My Lord, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, but I need not add much to what has fallen from him. I associate myself with all that he has said."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, in the face of the appeal that has been made by the Hon'ble Member at the end of his speech. I confess that the balancing and deciding upon what matters money should be spent would be more difficult than ever, if that balancing had to be carried out. Fortunately, I am protected in this particular case by the fact that the Hon'ble Member has again proposed to provide for recurring expenditure by depleting non-recurring grants ; and in spite of what was said in the course of the discussion on the last resolution, I think this Council will understand that it is not sound finance to start on a large recurring scheme and to attempt to finance it out of funds provided for a single year only. With reference to this particular item. I do not wish to trouble the Council again with my reasons for asking them not to touch any money included in these two particular allotments.

At the same time, I would like to say a few words on the merits of the question. I fully recognised from the first from the terms of the Hon'ble Member's motion, that he asks for free primary education. I had the great advantage of listening to the admirable speech by the late Mr. Gokhale on this subject in the Imperial Council on the 18th March 1910. He spoke with great force and with that extraordinary power of marshalling his facts and that clearness of aim which characterised all his speeches in Council, and he made a considerable impression on the Council, so that it was not for want of sympathy that he was unable to press his motion to a division. The original proposal for the abolition of fees was made in 1908, when the possibility of abolishing fees in primary schools was mooted. Then came Mr. Gokhale's proposal to make a beginning with compulsory as well as free education, and the question of compulsion has occupied the stage somewhat to the exclusion of merely free education ever since.

The Hon'ble Member has spoken of making a humble beginning, but I think it is perfectly obvious that if we initiate this scheme it is bound to prove a success. It is a desirable idea in itself, it is wanted very much and

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON—concluded.

it is obvious that we should, if possible, make our primary education free; so that there is no question of experimenting with small beginnings. The initiation of this scheme would mean an obligation to go on with it and to give other parts of the country the advantage which we should be confining to a few selected areas. This would involve an enormous expenditure which, in the present state of our finances, would make the expansion of primary education, the establishment of new schools, the improvement of old schools and improvement in the pay of teachers absolutely impossible for many years to come. It has been our object for some time to improve our primary schools as well as to spread primary education, and to make these schools permanent and not peripatetic, the *guru* wandering about from village to village in search of encouragement. But if we have all these things we cannot also make education free, much as we would like to do so. We are doing what we can with freeships and scholarships and so on, but we cannot undertake to make primary education free. In the year 1907, the Government of Bengal, as it then was, estimated that it was quite impracticable to take up this question of the abolition of fees except in combination with new taxation on a scale that would arouse most serious resentment. The extra expenditure was estimated at 64 lakhs, recurring, in the sixth year after the abolition of fees, and it was stated that it would rapidly increase after that. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam at the same time estimated that the increased cost would be over 80 lakhs for carrying out this scheme for the abolition of fees. The enormous figures of population give rise to these large estimates, but they must be faced, and if we lightly begin we must go on. But, as I have suggested already, this will inevitably mean the starving of other educational endeavours for a long time to come. I have already shown, I hope to the satisfaction of Hon'ble Members, that we are going ahead with primary education and that we have secured at considerable expense an enormous increase in the number of schools and of pupils in the past five years. We cannot do more in the direction of spreading primary education and we must be content for the present.

I have already mentioned that the items from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to finance this scheme are not recurring ones. I fear we cannot spare money from these items, nor can we spare it from any other parts of the budget to meet such enormous expenditure. And we must resist the temptation to venture along pleasant and attractive paths in a country which, in the present state of our finances, must remain for some time a forbidden land."

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA said :—

"My Lord, I should like to make one or two observations in reply. The question of free primary education is of course a large order and there is no doubt about that. At the same time my resolution is simply this. Let there be a beginning made in however humble a way it may be. I said it might be introduced in a certain district; if that is thought very large then it might be tried in a subdivision. If that is also large, it might be in a portion of the subdivision, say, in a particular thana, in a very, very limited area, just for the recognition of the principle of free primary education, and as funds permit year after year, the field of primary education may be extended. The question of money is raised, and because raised at this particular time, there is of course no answer, but at the same time I quite believe that so far as the Government are concerned, where there is a will there is a way. There is so much money that can be found for so many other matters, and I for one find it difficult to believe that if the Government really desire to set apart 3 lakhs for free primary education, they are unable to do it."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.*

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—concluded.

The motion was then put and lost.

[At this stage of the proceedings, the Council adjourned for lunch. When it reassembled, the Hon'ble the Vice-President took the chair.]

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. IX.

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the lump provision for Secondary Education, a sum of at least Rs. 30,000 be earmarked for the construction of the school building of the Faridpur Ishan Institution so as to enable the School Committee to complete the ground floor of the said school building.

He said :—

"Sir, the fate of the previous resolutions shows that it has practically been a massacre of the innocents. May I express the hope that this resolution will escape the general doom. In this resolution I beg to bring to the notice of the Council the hard case of a very useful and flourishing old institution which is threatened with a collapse for want of a suitable school building. The Ishan Institution at Faridpur was founded in 1887 by Rai Saheb Ishan Chandra Das, a public spirited talukdar of the district. In 1896 he transferred the management of the school to a committee with the Magistrate of the district as its President. I believe my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Donald was its first President. The school, which now counts on its roll about 350 boys, is located in an uncomfortable tin shed and a number of thatched houses. In 1909 when Mr. Woodhead, as the President of the committee, conceived the idea of raising a *pucca* building to meet the growing demands of the institution, a plan and an estimate for about Rs. 50,000 was framed which received the sanction of the Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department. A public subscription was started and Rs. 15,000 were collected, in the hope of obtaining a two-third grant from Government. A suitable plot of land was acquired on payment of a compensation of Rs. 3,000, and over Rs. 7,000 have been spent in manufacturing about ten lakhs of bricks. But here the work has stopped as no grant has been available from Government since the outbreak of the war. The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell, who has personally visited the school, has repeatedly remarked that the school house is in a wretched condition and that the school committee should approach the Government for a suitable grant to undertake the construction of the proposed building at an early date. There were other inspecting officers also who endorsed the views expressed by the Hon'ble Director of Public Instruction. I quote these opinions in support of my proposition. My Lord, there is only one other high school in the town of Faridpur, which is the Government Zilla School, and the urgent necessity of a high school like the Ishan Institution has been admitted from time to time by the inspecting officers of the Education Department. Although the school is fully equipped a large number of boys are every year refused admission for want of accommodation. The present school houses are in a very deplorable condition, and I am afraid, that, if the construction of the building cannot be undertaken under the budget under discussion, the school may collapse altogether, and I therefore earnestly request the Government as well as the Director of Public

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Hornell; Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.*

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—concluded.

Instruction to set apart at least Rs. 30,000 to complete the ground floor of the proposed building and thereby save a very useful public institution from wreck and ruin. With these observations, I beg to leave this resolution to the consideration of the Government and of the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I desire to state that the provision of a suitable building for the Faridpur Ishan Institution is a project which has my complete sympathy, and is also one which is certainly of great urgency. I visited the school in July 1913 and encouraged the committee to press on with the scheme for providing the school with a new building. I visited the institution again last year and I was struck by the miserable conditions under which the school is now housed. I think that the Hon'ble Moyer has not exaggerated the position when he says that unless something is done to provide the school with proper quarters, its collapse is only a matter of time. The quarters are not only bad; they are impossible. A site has been obtained as the Hon'ble Member has explained. It appears that the new building required is estimated to cost about Rs. 48,000 and so far as I can gather the local contribution towards the scheme will eventually work out to about Rs. 16,000. The Government grant required will therefore be about Rs. 32,000. When the Hon'ble Member suggests that the lump provision for secondary education should be reduced, he is presumably suggesting the reduction of the lump provision out of the recurring Imperial assignment of Rs. 8,24,000, which appears on page 5 of the budget estimates. This provision includes some Imperial recurring assignments for secondary education, amounting to Rs. 2,26,000. It is not possible to reduce these assignments because they have been all assigned and are all being utilised; we cannot therefore take Rs. 30,000 without stopping something which is now being done. Nor do I think there is any necessity to make this reduction, because, if the Hon'ble Member will turn to page 72 of the budget estimate, he will see that Government have provided Rs. 1,75,000 under grants-in-aid for educational buildings for Indian boys and girls. It is not possible for Government to commit themselves at this moment to make a grant of Rs. 32,000 or any other amount towards the project with which the resolution deals. The grant will require the sanction of the Local Government and the project has not yet been submitted to them. Indeed the present position is that the revised plans and estimates are with the Inspector of Schools who has been asked by me to obtain the approval of the Superintending Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner, the approval of both these officers being required under the grant-in-aid rules. But this is certainly one of the schemes which I hope to send up before long to Government. The Hon'ble Member will remember that under the orders of the Secretary of State all new expenditure has to be scrutinised by Government with a view to deciding whether it passes the test of immediate necessity. I shall be prepared to state that this project is one which should not be delayed and I do not gather that there will be, from what I understand, any difficulty in obtaining the grant from Government."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"I am quite thankful to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. I am not particular as to the source from which this money is obtained, but as he has really pointed out that there is a provision for building grants of Rs. 1,75,000, and as Mr. Hornell has said that he would recommend this project, I am quite satisfied, and I thank him most heartily for the opinion which he has expressed with regard to this school. After the assurance

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi Abul Kasem ; Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*concluded.*

given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell I do not consider it necessary to press my motion to a division."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. X.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,36,000 in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh be suspended and that out of the said grant the sum of rupees two lakhs be allotted for building grants to junior Madrassas.

He said :—

"After the decision of this Council in connection with a similar resolution which deals with the Rs. 4,36,000 reserved for the partition of two districts, I feel somewhat diffident in pressing this resolution before the House, and, if I do so, it is simply because I want to bring to the notice of Government and the educational authorities the urgent necessity of making some grants for junior Madrassas. For some time past anxiety was felt by Muhammadan leaders and the Muhammadan community as to what sort of education they ought to give to their boys and some concern was felt by the Government as well. A system of junior Madrassas was introduced for the purpose of giving Muhammadan young men education suited to their circumstances and to their national sentiments, and the Committee of which Sir Archdale Earle, then Director of Public Instruction, was President was convened, and framed some rules for the working of these Madrassas, and although the curriculum of these institutions has undergone some changes gained by the experience of the working of these Madrassas, they are working on the same lines, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, these institutions have been doing very useful work in spreading education among Muhammadans in giving them secular education combined with religious instruction. These institutions got some recurring grants from the Government for their maintenance and some additional provision has been made for increasing the recurring grant as many of these institutions have adopted the reform scheme, but we have felt it in some parts of the Province at least that the Madrassa committees find some difficulty in providing for the necessary money for building their institutions and the departmental officers are becoming anxious for the success of these institutions. It is for this reason that I wish to press before the House and the Director of Public Instruction the necessity for giving these institutions certain building grants for their institutions."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, Government, as the Council know, are not prepared to reduce the provision made in connection with the partition of the Midnapore and Mymensingh districts. Therefore the resolution of the Hon'ble Member cannot be accepted. It only remains for me to say that if any application for a building grant for a junior Madrassa is submitted to me, it will be considered along with other applications for building grants, with a view to deciding whether the grant asked for can be sanctioned from the budget provision for building grants. I regret that I cannot say more except that I paid attention to what the Hon'ble Member said with regard to the necessity for encouraging junior Madrassas and that these considerations will weigh with me in considering any application for a building grant for such an institution which may reach me."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur ; Mr. P. C. Mitter.***APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XI.**

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 20,000 be set apart as a contribution towards the Building Fund of the Mahakali Patsala, Calcutta ; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the grant of Rs. 18,49,000 set apart as "Grants-in-aid" under "22—Education."

"Sir, the resolution I beg to move has a special interest for us Hindus of the Province. The Mahakali Pathsala is the only institution of the kind. Its utility cannot be gainsaid and has been admitted by those who have taken care to study the system followed in it.

"Sir, in the resolution on the Report on Public Instructions in Bengal for 1915-16 the Government said—'It is an encouraging feature of female education in Bengal that the *bhadralog* or middle classes are recognizing that the education of their girls up to a certain standard is a practical necessity.' But they want a special system of education for their girls. The late Sir Monier Williams has said that 'the root dogma of true Hinduism is purely spiritualistic.' It is this speciality of the faith that has shaped the social system of the Hindus—a system in which women play an important part. And if that social fabric has withstood the corrosive wear and tear of time it is because the education of our women has fitted them to the work to which they are called in the family and in society. At a meeting in London, Sir Theodore Morrison said : 'If the education of the women of India followed the same purely European lines as that of their husbands and brothers, the Indian social type which had survived for, so many centuries would be in danger of annihilation. Education of the women was inevitable as well as desirable, but the question was—How can they be given an acquaintance with English books and English ideas and yet be preserved from the proselyting action of European thought?' That question has been answered by the Mahakali Pathsala which is the outcome of the exertion of the late Mataji to raise the dignity of womanhood in modern India. In India numerous institutions have been established for the education of women where the European system is followed. I do not want to minimise their utility or belittle their endeavours to spread education. But I do say that an education suited for a wholly different civilisation—in which an ever increasing number of women are thrown on their own exertions for a livelihood, and, competing with men in professions and trades, require an education like that of their male competitors—is entirely unsuited for girls whose destiny is the home and not the market-place. So we must have a system of education suited to our own requirements in Bengal. And a scheme for such a system was adumbrated, advanced and accomplished in the Mahakali Pathsala by the late Mataji. The institution in Calcutta is a monument of her selfless love for Indian women. This institution was visited by Their Excellencies Lady Chelmsford and Lady Carmichael. Her Excellency Lady Carmichael was pleased to express her satisfaction at what she saw. Sir Valentine Chirol also visited the institution and on his return to England sent it a cheque and, what is more, also his good wishes for the Pathsala. That institution is now in want. And I propose that a modest sum of Rs. 20,000 be granted to it for its building fund.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. MITTER said:—

"Sir, the resolution as moved by the Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra provides for a certain sum of money for the Mahakali Patsala. It is

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. MITTER—*concluded.*

important in this respect that the Mahakali Patsala undoubtedly fills the necessity for a certain section of the Hindu community who would not send their girls to other institutions. That institution is, I understand, in very grave danger at the present moment. I understand that a decree has been obtained by the creditor for Rs. 36,000 and there is a danger of the house being sold up. The value of the house is considerably more than that sum. It is, I understand, worth more than Rs. 50,000. These being the circumstances I trust it would be possible for my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hornell to find this sum of Rs. 20,000 from the fund indicated by the Hon'ble Mover or from any other fund. I think it would be desirable to provide it, but whether it is possible or not, I must leave that to my Hon'ble friend to decide."

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNELL said:—

"The object of this resolution is to get Government to commit themselves to earmarking a certain amount out of the sum which it is proposed to make available during the coming financial year for grants-in-aid to buildings as a contribution towards a building project in favour of a certain institution. The Hon'ble Secretary of the Institution approached me in June last asking for a substantial grant, the object of which was apparently to assist the authorities to liquidate certain liabilities in which the institution was involved. After considering the matter carefully I was constrained to reply that I did not see my way to recommending to Government to make any capital grant. I have since been approached unofficially by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan with a view to a recurring maintenance grant being sanctioned for the institution. On the 3rd of this month I wrote to the Hon'ble the Maharaja and forwarded a copy of my letter to the Honorary Secretary. It will thus appear that while there is not at present before me any application for a capital grant, the question of a recurring grant is still a matter of correspondence between the Maharaja and myself. I do not consider that the present is the proper occasion for discussing the reasons for and against making a grant to this particular institution. Personally I am quite ready to recognise the desirability of such institutions as this and to believe that if they are efficiently conducted they may contribute a valuable part of the machinery of the education of Hindu girls. Whether in view of the great need which there is for girls' schools and the very limited amount of money now available for this purpose, it is desirable or not to make grants from public funds to these institutions, is a point in which I have not altogether made up my mind. This is not because I am not convinced of their utility, but because I feel that they have rather a special claim on the generosity of wealthy members of the Hindu community. Be that as it may, I hope that I have said enough to convince the Council that the question of making a grant for the Mahakali Patshala has not yet attained the stage of development at which Government could possibly commit themselves towards making a grant. All that the Hon'ble Member has said in favour of this institution will be recorded in my file and will be carefully considered before the general question of aiding this institution is finally disposed of. In other words, I am perfectly open to consider any special appeal that may be made, but as Government have not yet been approached and as there is no definite proposal before me, I feel compelled to oppose this resolution. It must be clear that the Government are not in a position to say that they will make any grant towards this institution, but I am perfectly willing to consider any representation with reference to the present needs of the institution from those who are in charge of it."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Rai Mahendra Chandrà Mitra Bahadur ; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"I thank the Hon'ble Member for the observations which he has just made, but the necessity of the institution being very great, in order to save the institution from annihilation, I felt compelled to bring the matter to the notice of the Council, but as the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell has assured us that he will further inquire into the subject, I have no other alternative than to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XII.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs 1,00,000 be provided for the purpose of giving small capital grants for building purposes to schools under private management ; and
- (b) this expenditure be met out of the provision of Rs. 12,00,000 for Police Buildings under head Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.

"Sir, the defects and difficulties in connection with the housing of our schools both in the mufassal and Calcutta are well known. The number of students is increasing every year. Teachers are available and Government have now made a provision for the improvement of their prospects by the grant of 9 lakhs of rupees. But the problem of housing our schools remains where it is. In the present circumstances, capital is not likely to flow in this direction spontaneously, and charity cannot possibly cope with the task of providing houses for 551 schools. Here is an humble proposal for meeting this difficulty which I believe to be perfectly sound, and which if adopted will remove this difficulty gradually. There are three parties concerned in this matter, viz., the governing body of the schools, the guardians of the pupils and the Government. I believe that each of these parties should contribute towards the building expenses. The site and plan of the school should be settled by the governing body in consultation with the University and the Government ; and when for a particular school, the site and plan have been approved, the governing body should come forward with a contribution of, say, Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 which with a contribution of say Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000 from the budgetted grant should form a margin for securing on mortgage the requisite sum for the building and the purchase of the land. The average cost according to the estimates made by a competent engineer would be about Rs. 80,000 for a three-storied house covering an area of 5,000 square feet, built upon a plot of land one bigha in area. For the purpose of repayment, the governing body should contribute annually 10 per cent. of the capital outlay. Out of this 2 per cent. should meet the rates and taxes and the annual repairs expenses ; and the remaining 8 per cent. should be devoted to paying the interest and also contributing a small sum annually to a sinking fund. If this plan be adopted the property will be cleared free of all incumbrances in about 25 years. So long as there is this debt, the first charge should be with the mortgagee and the second charge with the Government. When the debt is cleared off, the only charge should be with the Government. Of course Government will have to make some modification in its grant-in-aid rules. This experiment may be tried in half a dozen schools for the present, including one or two mufassal schools. In the case

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi Abul Kasem; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR—*concluded.*

of mufassal schools, I believe the cost will be much smaller than that indicated in my proposal, and I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell with his usual sympathy for our secondary schools will accept my humble proposal."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :

"Sir, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar. Under the present University rules, the number of students in each class is limited, and we find great difficulty in getting boys admitted into the public schools. Much of this difficulty will be removed if we can get suitable buildings according to a departmental plan and we will be able to accommodate in them the whole of the allotted number of each class and thereby extend the sphere of secondary education in this province. As the proposal of the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar is a very modest one, I think Government should come forward with some sort of help to these institutions so that the sphere of education may be further enlarged."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :

"Sir, when we were adjourning after discussing some of the resolutions an hour ago, my friend opposite, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, asked me as to why in Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur's elegant parlance I was both motionless and speechless; it occurred to me that I should explain the situation. I take advantage of this motion to do so. Hon'ble Members, in going through the list of resolutions to-day and of those who have spoken to them, will have noticed that it is exactly those who have not been lamed and maimed in the race for the last few years that have chosen to embark on a series of motions the fate of which must be foreknown. My Hon'ble friend. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, who is not altogether new to the fray but who combines in himself modesty and courage, was bold enough to send in notice of a few motions, with which irrespective of their likely fate, I am bound to be associated. The first of these we are now dealing with. The motion is one in which I am very naturally interested, and if conditions were more favourable than they appear to my friend, I myself should have taken charge of such a motion. Along with many Hon'ble friends interested in the progress of secondary education I discussed this question with the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar. after foreshadowing my views at the last Convocation speech and the teaching world must be thankful that he has taken it up. When I found that His Excellency the Chancellor took a very keen interest in the condition of our schools and the pay and position of our teachers, I had the honour of laying a scheme like this before His Excellency and since then I have discussed it with many officials and non-officials. It seemed to me then and it seems to me now that if we are to house our schools well an experiment like the one suggested must be undertaken. How few of the hundreds of schools under the University are well housed is known to all Directors of Public Instruction and all generally interested in education. We needed no Commission, we needed no inquiry to tell us that some of the schools, I should say most of them, including Government schools are housed as badly as can be imagined. We have two essentials necessary for satisfactory secondary education, viz., the number of those ready and willing to join the schools, and the number of ready, though not for the moment, ideally capable, and well constituted body of teachers. With regard to the second class of difficulties, we expect that with the fairly large sum which His Excellency the Chancellor remotely indicated at the last Convocation and which has since been placed at the disposal of this Government, it will be possible to make some little improvement. Nine lakhs of rupees is a large sum in a lump, but it is not very large when you come to consider the requisitions likely to be made on it. We have indications in

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI—*continued.*

to-day's resolution of some of the pressing items that have struck Members, as having the first right of participation. I hope that when the question is taken up, the different interests will be carefully considered and a careful allotment will be made in the interests of primary and secondary education, benefiting both Hindus and Muhammadans. We have it that there is no lack of students, we have it that so far as it is numerically concerned, there is no lack of teachers,—men who are being trained as teachers as well as ordinary graduates are available on reasonable terms. The third essential is a good house. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar and those who think with him, that brick and mortar need not play a large part in the educational polity of community like ours. That had been so in ancient India, that has been so in recent times. But since the ethics of brick and mortar have come prominently into our counsels, steps must be taken such as are open to us to provide good houses for schools. It is clear that Indian schools that are under private management, cannot within a reasonable time furnish themselves with good houses. It is also clear that neither the Government nor the municipalities or other public bodies concerned, will ever be able to furnish all the funds necessary. The only thing that remains therefore is a scheme like that which has been suggested in the course of my friend's speech. But I do not think that this is a complete scheme, and I do not think it is absolutely sound. It will have to be examined and the difficulties and weaknesses will have to be discovered and put right; the time has come when we must make up our minds to have an experiment like this. The essential idea of the scheme is that the three parties interested in providing good houses should all contribute. The governing body is to be made responsible for the school. The next is the Government which is trying to assist secondary as well as other education and along with the Government will come the municipalities which are interested in primary education which is represented in some of the lower classes. Then come those who are directly interested in these schools, that is the guardians of the pupils. If the country were rich enough it could have looked for some endowments immediately. I do not think that so far as the school education is concerned, such can be looked forward to for a number of years. Those inclined to give naturally and rightly think that when the gifts are limited their best use would be in the upbringing of those who can take their place in the requisite army of teachers. The next step therefore is to spread over the cost or the balance of as far as possible over a number of years, and that has been proposed in the scheme, namely, 10 per cent. on the outlay, i.e., the balance, after giving credit for what the governing body, or the Government may contribute. The only way to pay off the balance on easy terms and to secure the ultimate rights for the school to spread that burden over a series of years, 20 or 25, as may be, after careful calculation be found necessary. A little more may be done if a district at a time is taken up. But it will not be possible long to put off the experiment without serious detriment to the districts concerned. These are the outlines of possible improvement and if something like this is undertaken, we shall be able to improve our schools, as we have succeeded in improving our colleges. The Council will remember the grant for our private colleges which was given without any terms and conditions and that course is now urged with regard to selected schools. The grant has been made to the colleges for the last few years and has been the making of some of the colleges, and those which would have disappeared by now but for the timely help have been able to satisfy the requirements of the University regulations and have been showing fairly good results. A lakh or two a year has been able to help our colleges. A lakh or two every year may for similar purposes be given to a school Boards of Trustees who will make themselves responsible for proper management, and who will at the same time

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARKAR—*concluded.*

give an undertaking that the Government will have the first lien on the property after the building debt is discharged with the help of the proposed sinking fund. That ought to be deserving of careful consideration at the hands of the Government. I do not know whether the balancing suggested between education and the police can be effected or not. Of course the scheme is incomplete. When any member brings forward any schemes like this before this Council, he does not do so in the hope that it will be accepted then and there. That, I think, is really the ethics of resolutions in Council; it is a notice of a demand that is discussed in Council and if it be not provided for this year or the next year, the official authorities will look kindly at these proposals whenever there is opportunity, if they are in the main sound. That has been the fate of some resolutions which at one time appeared to be comparatively hopeless, they have made themselves favourably known to the authorities and some good results have followed. In this hope, I think the Hon'ble Member has brought forward this resolution, and in that hope I should like to give it all the support I can. If the Government, the University and the municipalities come together, it ought to be possible to evolve some scheme which in the case of the approved schools in approved districts may be given a start. So far as the question of rules of grant are concerned, I understand that they are already under revision and if principles like this commend themselves to the authorities, they may be taken due note of and such provision as is possible may be made. Of course schools like the Mahakali Pathshalas obviously could not well come under this category. But so far as this particular class of schools which the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar has put before us is concerned, I think we ought to face the situation and try to help the schools in any way as we can. If we cannot help them in some way, in spite of resolutions in Councils, or condemnation by the Education Department or the University, no real good can be achieved."

THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"Sir, I have listened to the speeches of the Hon'ble Mover and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. I do not quite understand the resolution as it stands. I would like to support it, but I do not know what is its real object. Is it merely to earmark a certain sum solely for the purpose of providing housing accommodation to secondary schools? The resolution, as it is worded, seems to cover not only the secondary but also the primary schools. Although I am an advocate of secondary education, my sympathies are—as things stand at present—principally directed towards primary education. In this connection I think that although a lakh of rupees for the whole Province of Bengal is quite inadequate or it may be quite as a drop in the ocean, a start may be made by earmarking this sum for providing the housing accommodation of all schools. I hope the sympathies of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will be directed more to primary schools.

Sir, last year I brought to the notice of this Council the miserable condition of houses where these primary schools are located. I may quote from the report of Mr. J. N. Roy, who was specially deputed to inspect the primary schools in Calcutta, which will at once show in what miserable condition these children are housed :—

'An ill-lighted and ill-ventilated room in a private pucca house, or an equally objectionable hut with a tiled roof; a number of boys huddled together, sitting, in some cases, on benches and, in some, on the floor, but all alike shouting at the top of their voices; a guru, uneducated and untrained, but determined to eke out a living for himself, dozing at the desk—that is the picture of an ordinary primary school.'

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. P. C. Mitter; Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*concluded.*

It will be seen that the majority of the little children are brought up in the primary schools of Calcutta under such miserable conditions. I am sure that the Government sympathise with the object with which we press our resolutions almost every year that something should be done to put an end to this deplorable state of affairs. I do not find—I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will again pull me up—that there is anything provided in the budget for the housing accommodation of primary schools. I think, Sir, that, although it is necessary from various points of view to provide sums for the housing accommodation for the Police force, it is equally important, if not more important, that a certain sum of money should be provided every year for the provision of housing accommodation for these poor little boys who are grovelling in wretched, insanitary and unhealthy houses and huts. I do not wish to take up further the time of the Council by quoting from the report as these facts are well known to the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell. I hope that this resolution will receive sympathetic consideration from the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell, and I hope also that the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar does not confine his resolution only to secondary schools and colleges.

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. MITTER said :

Sir, the scheme which has been presented to the Council by the Hon'ble Mover seems to me *prima facie* to be very commendable. If good housing of our schools is insisted on, it is not for me to enquire if it should be insisted on, but if in fact it is insisted on, necessary funds must be provided for the purpose. It is also well known that we cannot depend on private charity or on school fees for providing good houses. The most important feature of the scheme which seems to me to be most commendable is that by spreading the expenditure to be incurred over a number of years, the difficulties of the situation are met to a great extent. At the same time, it is provided that all parties interested in housing the school properly should to some extent pay for it. I do not want to take up the time of the Council by any comparison about the necessity of providing for more funds for the Police or more funds for Education. It may perhaps be that both are very necessary; but as regards the question of providing more funds for Education, I leave it to the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell to find out the source from which the necessary funds may be provided. With these words, I beg to support the resolution.

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

“Sir, I feel a little bewildered. I happen to know, for I discussed the matter with the Vice-Chancellor, what is at the back as it were of this resolution, and I do not think I am anticipating the Hon'ble Mover when I say that it bears no relation whatever to the problem of primary schools in Calcutta. We have a proposal that a lakh of rupees should be made available in order that a certain type of school may, by means of a certain process which the Hon'ble Mover has outlined, obtain new buildings. The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur hopes that primary schools will not be excluded. He says that he has not found any provision for primary schools in the budget, although he has hunted for it. Well there is no provision in the budget for the building of new primary schools in Calcutta, but I hasten to tell him, although I do not know that this matter is relevant to the motion, that we are doing something towards the housing of primary schools in Calcutta. The Corporation of Calcutta, the doings of which are well known to the Rai Bahadur, made a suggestion once that they might some day be able to raise money by loan for the construction of primary schools, if we could by

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Mr. Hornell.

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL—*concluded.*

means of a contribution defray the interest on that loan. I am having a survey carried out of all the primary schools, and when that survey is complete, I shall approach the Corporation.

Turning to the resolution, the object of which is to provide funds for aiding a special class of secondary schools, I feel constrained at the outset to point out that seeing that Government have already stated that they are not prepared to reduce the charge of 12 lakhs for police buildings, (a motion based on this proposal has already been rejected) the matter is scarcely one of immediate importance. If the money is to be found, it will have to be found within the four corners of the Education Department budget. So far as the budget estimates now before us are concerned, it would be perfectly impossible to make such a provision. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor says that these resolutions are put forward that they may be sympathetically considered by Government. I gather that the Mover will be satisfied if we agree that the demand is a real one, and if we say that we are perfectly prepared to try and see whether something cannot be done.

As to the urgency of the demand there can be no possible doubt. The housing of secondary schools is bad and many of the school buildings are disgraceful. These schools have grown up with very little behind them and they undoubtedly fill a need, but it is impossible to expect them to carry out any big improvement. I do not wish for a moment to deny the urgency of the demand, but apart from the question of finding money there is another point, which I think bears upon the question whether Government can accept this resolution as it stands.

These institutions are referred to as private schools. There are a certain number of private schools and a certain number of Government schools, but Government gives grants-in-aid to private schools under conditions which are prescribed in certain rules and there is no question of not giving a grant to a school, because it is a private institution. Government attach certain conditions to grants and I gather that these institutions, which the Hon'ble Mover has in view, are institutions which are not likely to be willing to accept these conditions in their entirety. It is true that the grant-in-aid rules are under revision, but I do not think, from what I have seen of the case, that any relaxation of the general conditions of control is likely to result from this revision; therefore it comes to this, that before Government can undertake to give money to a scheme like this, they must see whether these schools cannot come under the ordinary rules, and if there is good reason why they cannot come in, then possibly some other conditions may be made. I am not going to discuss the rights and wrongs of the question now, or the text of the scheme which the Hon'ble Member has outlined. The difference between such a proposal as he now puts forward and the ordinary grant-in-aid scheme is this, that where Government give a capital grant, they require a contribution at least equivalent and if possible two-thirds and that contribution has to take the form of a sum of money down. What the Hon'ble Mover suggests is that the contribution from sources other than Government should take the form of a loan. That introduces considerations which will require very careful consideration. Therefore I hope that the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution will see that there is really no question of the Council being in a position to accept the suggestion that a grant should be earmarked, because that pre-supposes all sorts of considerations and discussions which neither I, nor Government, nor any member of the House could possibly anticipate."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Dr. Nilratan Sarkar ; Mr. A. Rasul.*

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"The object in bringing forward this resolution was to raise a discussion on this very important matter. I never believed that a sum of one lakh of rupees would be taken away from the police grant and made over to the Director of Public Instruction to be spent in this way. But the matter is very important and at the same time I believe that a scheme like the one that I have just placed before the Council is feasible, and if adopted, it will at least go some way towards solving the great and difficult housing problem in connection with these schools. I can easily see the difficulty of accepting the proposal in its present stage, but as regards these schools I do not understand why they should not come under the grant-in-aid rules. So far as I can see the management of the schools would be quite prepared to take advantage of this opportunity, for otherwise, I believe, they cannot exist. In the case of many of these schools the University could come down upon them on grounds of sanitation and I believe that for many of them it will be a life and death struggle, and if there be any prudence among any of them, they would surely accept these conditions. But at the same time I would request Government to relax the grant-in-aid rules to this extent, that inasmuch as it is impossible for most of these institutions to contribute a sum equivalent to the Government grant for building purposes, they should be allowed to raise a loan. It is not quite disadvantageous to Government as they are not going to make a very large grant to each of these schools. It would be necessary to have a margin for raising a loan which will be paid off in the course of 20 or 25 years if we could provide for a sinking fund. However, under the circumstances as the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell has given us an assurance that he will kindly look into the matter, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XIII.

The Hon'ble MR. A. RASUL moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that out of the grant of Rs. 3,39,000 for Calcutta Hostels, the sum of one lakh of rupees be reserved for the accommodation of Muhammadan College students.

He said :—

"At the very outset I would say that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell has been very sympathetic with regard to this resolution. In the course of a conversation he informed me that over and above this sum of Rs. 3,39,000 allotted for Calcutta hostels, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs have been allotted for Calcutta hostels, and out of that, 2 lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the construction of a hostel for Muhammadan students in Boitakhana Road. I must admit that it is very difficult for me, being a new member of Council, to understand these figures. I was under the impression that this sum of Rs. 3,39,000 for Calcutta hostels was for the future, but now I am informed that it is not so, but out of this sum some portion has already been spent. I was asked to send in a speech which I did in a great hurry, and I do not know whether that has been printed. In that speech I went into the backwardness of the Muhammadans in Bengal. I need not remind Hon'ble Members of this Council that the Muhammadans of Bengal are indeed very backward in the matter of education. In fact in the report of the Administration of Bengal recently published we find that there are only 1,135 educated

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**The Vice-President ; Mr. Rasul ; Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Rasul—concluded.

Muhammadans although they out-number their Hindu fellow countrymen by ten-fold. Although Muhammadan education is advancing and progressing so rapidly at the same time, my Hindu friends must admit also this backwardness of the Muhammadan students. Then I said in that speech that it was due partly to poverty and partly to want of hostel accommodation for hostel students. The controversy has been raging for some time as to whether the Government have done their best for the accommodation of Muhammadan college students, and I also referred in my speech to a certain letter written by Mr. O'Malley on the 25th October 1916 in reply to a resolution which was sent by the Hon'ble Secretary of the Bengal Muhammadan Association over the annual meeting of which the Hon'ble the Vice-President presided, and in reply to that resolution Mr. O'Malley pointed out that the Government had done all that could be done. I do not want to challenge the figures, but I am in a position to do so. It is admitted that accommodation for Muhammadan students is not sufficient. The figures that Mr. O'Malley quoted were of 1913. In a little book that was submitted to him by the Bengal Muhammadan Students' Association there are some statistics given, and we find that in 1914-15 and 1916, the Muhammadans of Bengal have done much better than before. In 1913 only 589 Muhammadan students passed the Matriculation examination, but in 1916 we find 1,026. This shows that a very large number of Muhammadan students must come to Calcutta for collegiate education, but they cannot find hostel accommodation here. I am not going to quarrel with Mr. O'Malley over the figures, but I remember that at the Dacca sitting of the Council, I submitted before that the hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students in Calcutta was not sufficient. Now this Baitakhana hostel, according to Mr. O'Malley's letter, will accommodate about 200 students. In that letter we also find that two wings will be built to the Baker hostel, one of which will accommodate 28 students and the other 14 more. Even then, the accommodation will not be sufficient. I therefore appeal to my friend the Hon'ble Director of Public Instruction and also the Vice-Chancellor who is present here, because I may be met by the argument that this Rs. 3,39,000 is meant for the Calcutta University, to give us more accommodation. That is all we want ; of course in my resolution I said that out of Rs. 3,39,000 one lakh might be reserved for Muhammadan students, but I do not insist upon that. Properly speaking when there are Rs. 13,39,000 available, I submit that two lakhs is too small a sum. I beg of you, and I request you to see that the Muhammadan students be properly accommodated. It does not matter from where the funds may come. With these few words I beg to commend my resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"I am not sure whether the Hon'ble Member wishes to move his resolution as now worded."

The Hon'ble Mr. RASUL said :—

"Sir, I must admit that I do not understand the intricacies of these figures ; so if the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will make a statement in regard to what he can do for the Muhammadan students, I may see my way to withdraw this resolution later on. In any case for the present I move my resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution, but I am sorry to say that I have got nothing to say ; everything has already been said by my

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble Mr. ASRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI—*concluded.*

hon'ble friend Mr. Basul ; only the crust has been left for me. Sir, we have been crying for this hostel accommodation and we have been crying ourselves hoarse, but we are not ungrateful to say that we have not been given some accommodation, but the question is whether that is enough. We are all of one opinion, and I echo the voice of my community when I say that it is not enough and that there are many students who want still more hostel accommodation. Sir, we are very grateful for what has already been done. I find that about 155 students were turned away from hostels in Calcutta in one year. Every year the students are passing more and more. In 1913 a large number of students passed, and in 1916 it has nearly doubled ; so I think we have made out a very good case that we want hostel accommodation very badly. We shall be grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell for a statement regarding this matter."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"Sir, I do not think that I can offer a mere silent vote on this resolution which brings up for discussion a subject which has been next to my heart ever since I have had the privilege of securing a seat in this Council. I have often pressed, and sometimes pressed rather strongly, the claims of the Muhammadan community for a more extended system of hostel accommodation, and it was at the last session of this Council held at Dacca that I brought forward a specific resolution recommending a system of extended hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students. That resolution was not accepted, but in the course of my speech in support of that resolution I made certain statements which were challenged by Government, and I found out that when, later on, a representation was made on this subject by the Committee of the Muhammadan College Students' Association, a letter was written to the Association in reply, in which the position taken up by Government at Dacca was sought to be maintained. What I said at Dacca was this, that when in reply to a question of mine in this Council, Government stated that there were only 745 Muhammadan college students living in Calcutta, and were all provided for either with accommodation with approved guardians or in hostels or messes, I said that the figures somehow or other were not correct, and instead of the total number of 745, it was something over 1,100. My authority was that little pamphlet which had been compiled by the Muhammadan students themselves and which shows that the number was 1,127. If this had been my sole authority I might have thought that the boys had made some mistake in arriving at the figures, but for the information of this Council, I will read from the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of Muhammadan education of which the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell happened to be the President and Mr. Taylor the Secretary. This is what the report says in page 32, paragraph 114 :—

'We notice with regret that, out of 14,746 students studying in Arts Colleges in Calcutta, only 1,154 are Moslems, and we appeal to Government to take such action as will enable Moslems to have a greater share in the facilities which are offered for College education. We consider the poverty of the community, its inadequate representation on the Senate, Syndicate and Boards of Studies of the University, as also on the governing bodies of Colleges, the non-affiliation of Colleges in Arabic and Persian and the lack of hostel accommodation for Moslem College students are the chief reasons why Moslems do not take greater advantage of the Collegiate system.'

There are two things we have noticed in this statement. In the first place, the figures supplied to us, viz., 745, does not tally with the figures set forth in this statement. Whether 1,145 represents the true figure or 745, is

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar ; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZI-UL-HAQ—concluded.

only a mere question of arithmetic, and I think whatever may be the real figure, 745 is certainly not correct. Therefore I think I was quite right when I said that although according to the computation shown by Government, the boys apparently were provided for with approved guardians or in hostels or messes, there was certainly a residuum who did not find accommodation in approved hostels or messes. The statement made in this report shows whether I was right or wrong and the figure 745 was not certainly correct.

As regards the observation that has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rasul, all I would say is this that this is a matter which, more than anybody else, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, who is present here, will have to consider, and I would only recall what he said in the course of the budget discussion in 1915, which will be found reported in the proceedings of the 6th of April last year. I quote his exact words—

'I admit that nearly enough has not been done in the matter of the expenditure on Muhammadan education, especially on claims for the establishment of a Muhammadan hostel.'

And in referring to that speech, it was you, Sir, who observed as follows :—

'As regards the Muhammadan hostel, we hope to erect one in the neighbourhood of College Square. In common with the Muhammadan Members of this Council, I listened with the greatest appreciation and interest to the endorsement of their claims and I feel quite confident their claim will now be translated into action when the Hon'ble Member as Vice-Chancellor comes to deal with the 10 lakhs of rupees recently made over to the University for hostels.'

I feel sure that when he comes to manipulate the figures in the course of the management of the affairs of the University he will earmark a sufficient sum for Muhammadan hostels in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"Sir, I was one of those who at the Dacca session was not convinced by the figures placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. From the inquiry which I have since made and particularly from the pamphlet which he has brought forward, I am now satisfied that there is a strong case for additional accommodation for the Muhammadan students, and my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq has met Government on their own ground. The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell has admitted that there are at least 1,100 Muhammadan students in the colleges in Calcutta, so that the plea raised at the time that 754 were provided with hostel accommodation still leaves a very large margin of about 400 students unprovided for. I do not know whether there are more than that number. I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir, some of the facts being within my knowledge, the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell suggested that I should place them before the Council before he speaks. For many years I have been very closely identified with Muhammadan educational interests in this Council and these interests have never been absent from my mind. That Muhammadan education is on a better footing than it was many years ago was due to the exertions of the department and of those who have been doing all they could to advance the cause of Muhammadan education without being Muhammadans by persuasion. But I must freely admit to-day that nearly all that ought to be done and can be done in the interests of Muhammadan education has not been done. I have never hesitated to say that it will be necessary to give that community

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI—*concluded.*

special convenience and special concessions within limits of reason. No community can have more valuable asset than education, and it is only lately that our Muhammadan friends have begun to be alive to the value of this asset. I trust that with so many Muhammadan friends to assist us now on this Council the cause of Muhammadan education will grow more and more important every year. The Government is willing, the educational authorities in general are willing and the community itself is anxious. Therefore all the makings of progress are there. They are having somewhat better treatment than the general body of students will appear when you come to investigate the figures. Taking the number of Calcutta students to be roughly at 10,000 we have not been able to provide in these hostels for more than 1,000, that is 10 per cent. of the total. Of course there are licensed messes—and unlicensed messes that I should prefer not to describe—and such of our 9,000 students who do not live with their people will still have to reside in these messes. Taking the general percentage to be now provided in the new hostels at 10 per cent. what we propose to do is to give the Muhammadans 20 per cent., i.e., 200 out of 1,100 Muhammadan students will be accommodated as against 1,000 out of 10,000 Hindu and Muhammadans. I do not claim any special merit in having been able to do that; that was more or less automatic. The original idea was in fact that in every hostel attached to a college 20 per cent. of the seats should be reserved for Muhammadans. That was the demand put forward and when we met at Conference in Darjeeling I pointed out that it would be a mistake to have 20 per cent. of Muhammadan students in mixed hostels attached to every college, because there were difficulties that could be foreseen, and the best thing would be to bring all the Muhammadan students together in a non-collegiate hostel on the basis that at least 20 per cent. of the total number of our hostel seats should be reserved for Muhammadans, though that was by no means the proportion of Muhammadan students; and out of 1,000, 20 per cent. would give about 200. That is the objective that we placed before ourselves in preparing the scheme which included hostels for the City College, the Ripon College, the Metropolitan Institution, the Bangabasi College and the St. Xavier's College besides the Infirmary for all colleges in Calcutta. A plot of land was acquired for the Muhammadan Hostel project and I believe that the finest hostel in Calcutta will be the Muhammadan hostel when completed. It will be named after His Excellency the Governor the Carmichael hostel as announced at a previous meeting of the Council. I have been in communication with His Excellency and His Excellency has been pleased to allow his name to be associated with this hostel. We could also provide accommodation for 50 or 60 more students, possibly law and medical students, if we could put up another block. The hostel will have a prayer hall and a finer playground than many hostels in Calcutta. As a matter of fact more than one lakh out of Rs. 3,39,000 goes to Muhammadan hostel and the resolution is by no means well advised. Only Rs. 50,000 was available out of the 10 lakhs for the general scheme and the Government of Bengal were good enough to add more than Rs. 1,50,000. The whole Rs. 3,39,000 is practically earmarked, therefore an additional lakh is out of the question. I have indicated two or three schemes which may have been taken in hand when there is a saving."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"Sir, I have been asked to make a statement. The only statement I can make is this. We had two grants from the Government of India for hostels. We were considering what we should do with these two grants. While things were in this condition the Government of India gave to the

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. A. Rasul.*The Hon'ble Mr. HORNELL—*concluded.*

University of Calcutta, not to the Government of Bengal, a grant of 10 lakhs of rupees. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has referred to a certain Conference that was held in Darjeeling. What happened at this Conference was that he came forward with a programme, and said that the University would undertake to build certain hostels, but that the bill came to more than 10 lakhs of rupees. We therefore agreed to supplement the amount which had been placed at the disposal of the University for the construction of hostels, by a contribution to the extent of something like 3½ lakhs of rupees, which were to be taken from these two Imperial Capital grants, which had been previously assigned to us. The Vice-Chancellor has explained that the whole of this provision which we are now discussing, viz., the provision of Rs. 3,39,000, has been made in the budget estimates for the coming year in order that we may pay to the University what we have undertaken to pay, and he has also explained that the University programme includes a hostel for Muhammadan students to accommodate about 200 students. Well, that is the only statement I can make.

Of course with reference to the general question, I am at one with the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Muhammadan members that certainly what has been done does not meet the problem of accommodating Muhammadan students in Calcutta. That problem has been prominent during the last few years before the University and the Government, though I do not know that Muhammadan students are any worse off in this respect than the students of any other community. We have done something for Muhammadan students. We have enlarged the Baker hostel; we have rented a house in Wellington Street, and a hostel is being constructed which will be for Muhammadan students. I am not going to discuss the question how far this provision is adequate. I welcome the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Members with reference to the students of their community, because it amounts to this, that they will not tolerate the conditions which have been tolerated so long in Calcutta and elsewhere. It is an open secret that this guardian business is all nonsense. Of course, all students are reported to be living under approved conditions, because if the University did not admit that they were living under approved conditions, the University would have to send them away from Calcutta. It is exceedingly desirable that present state of affairs both as regards Muhammadans and Hindus should be ended as soon as possible. It will not certainly be ended in Calcutta without a good deal of expenditure, and my Muhammadan friends are perfectly justified in stirring this matter up until the present difficulties are removed. I am afraid I cannot suggest that there is any hope that there will be an extra lakh of rupees available, although I can undertake that the money the University require for the Muhammadan hostel now under construction will be paid to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. RASUL said :—

"Sir, I do not think I can add to what I have already said, but I have just now been informed that some of the authorised messes have been done away with. The Vice-Chancellor and the other Hon'ble Members who have spoken on this resolution, including the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell have all shown great sympathy, and we the members of the Muhammadan community present in this Council are certainly indebted to them. They have also explained that as far as this year is concerned nothing more can be done, but they will always try to do all they can for the accommodation of Muhammadan students. Some money has been spent out of this Rs. 3,39,000 in

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babū Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*

The Hon'ble MR. A. RASUL :—concluded.

building a new hostel in Boithakhana which will be called the Carmichael hostel. I do not think I can press this resolution, I beg to withdraw it."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XIV.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 50,000 be set apart for hostel accommodation on a moderate scale for about 300 students of the poorer classes, both Hindus and Muhammadans, in the Rajshahi College, suited to their means and position in life; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the lump provision of Rs. 9,25,000 for improving popular education under head 22—Education.

"Sir, I am a claimant in this resolution for Rs. 50,000 for hostel accommodation for about 300 students of the poorer class, both Hindus and Muhammadans, in the Rajshahi College, suited to their means and position in life. The idea is not a new one. Mr. Hornell some time ago saw the condition of the Rajshahi College and thought that hostel accommodation for nearly 300 students was absolutely necessary, and also some buildings are necessary for class accommodation and he prepared a scheme, and I believe a lakh or a little over a lakh for hostel accommodation and about a lakh for buildings were needed under his estimates. Lately in Rajshahi, the Rajshahi Association has undertaken to provide a large sum, about a lakh, for buildings and thereby the class accommodation question will be practically solved. Now hostel accommodation is urgently necessary. Though the Government estimate is for a lakh—I have suggested that accommodation on a moderate scale should be made for 300 students, both Hindus and Musalmans. There is a Muhammadan hostel for accommodating about 100 or so, but it is occupied not only by the college students but also by the school students. Within the college compound there is accommodation for about 200, or so, Hindu boys and nearly 300 Hindu students live in different parts of the town in rented houses. In Rajshahi, it is well known that 80 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans, and they generally belong to the poorer class, the cultivating class. I advocate hostel accommodation for poorer classes, not for cheapening education, but my idea is that we should encourage boys to live in a style which is suited to their means and position in life. It is no good to bring up together a boy of the cultivating class to live with one of the landed aristocracy, and to allow him to acquire habits which will be unsuited to his home life. They will acquire habits which they will not be in a position to maintain when they leave college. A B. A. in the Education Department earns about Rs. 50 or so a month, and it is absolutely necessary that we should not make the same arrangements for boys of all classes. In the Rajshahi College there are nearly 800 students, out of which a little over 165 are Muhammadans. As I have already said, the population in the district is over 80 per cent., for the Muhammadans. That is not only the case in Rajshahi district but also in the Rajshahi Division. I have listened with great pleasure to the account given in moving the previous resolution by the Hon'ble Mover and other Hon'ble Members of the progress made for accommodating both Hindu and Muhammadan students in Calcutta. In this I advocate the cause of both

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.*XIV.—The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—*concluded.*

the Hindus and Muhammadans in north Bengal, where the Muhammadan population is greater than that of the Hindus. As I have said, a moderate arrangement is necessary simply because the boys come from classes who are not very wealthy and cannot afford to spend much for their accommodation. A demoralising effect is being produced upon the guardians, and amongst the Hindus, I may say, also in the marriage market. The fathers of brides are practically being taxed to the utmost for meeting the growing expenses of the student community. The guardians are also doing their best to extort as much as possible to meet the students' demands. So my idea is that the spirit of self-help and self-respect ought to be encouraged and we should provide such accommodation where they will learn how to live and how to manage. It is specially in this view that I have suggested one kind of arrangements to meet the demands of the poorer classes and another for the well-to-do classes, so that both communities may be benefited. As this is a very moderate demand, I hope it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKARESWAR RAY said :—

"Sir, I come from Rajshahi and so I naturally feel interested in the resolution now before the Council. It asks for a very modest sum for a cause which should engage the careful attention of the Government as well as of the charitably disposed public even in war time. There are about 775 scholars in the Rajshahi College which ranks third amongst the Government colleges in Bengal so far as the number of students is concerned, but the accommodation provided for them in the hostels at Rajshahi is extremely inadequate. Compared with the hostel accommodation provided for in other Government colleges the state of affairs here demands for an immediate redress. The Director of Public Instruction in his report for the year 1914 has also taken notice of this inadequacy of hostel accommodation in Rajshahi; the case of the Muhammadan students was particularly noted, but three years have passed and nothing appears to have been done to remove this grievance. The Government are spending *lakhs* for providing hostel accommodation in Calcutta and Dacca, but I do not remember to have heard that any decent amount has been spent for a similar purpose in Rajshahi for a long time. Even good rented houses are not available here where the students can make their own arrangements. It is a pitiable sight to see the students going a-cringing from door to door in quest of a little accommodation—what a stunning blow it deals to their self-respect can be better imagined than described. Every educationist believes in the powerful influences of the surroundings in the formation of a student's character, but judging from the conditions prevailing in Rajshahi it appears that due attention is not being paid to this fact here.

"Sir, in all matters of progress and advancement our division, particularly our district has suffered most. The partition and the re-partition of the provinces have made our lot worse. Dacca and its neighbouring districts got the lion's share in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and even after the re-partition their disappointment now has got to be allayed by generous grants from the Government, but the people of our part of the country have been neglected all along. The Government spend from provincial revenues amounts ranging from Rs. 237 to Rs. 134 for the education of each of the students in the other five Government Colleges in the province, but the expenses of the Government for educating a student in the Rajshahi College is only Rs. 52! Sir, I do not desire to dwell at length on the manner in which the Rajshahi people are being treated, but I appeal to the Government to take into consideration the claims of a much-neglected district and grant the prayer contained in the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Dr. Sarbadhikari; Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.*

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir, I have absolutely no desire to say anything against the request for providing Rs. 50,000 for hostel accommodation, but I feel it my duty to protest as strongly as it is possible for me to do, against the some of the terms in which the Hon'ble Mover's proposal has been put forward here to-day. The last speaker spoke of a stunning blow to the self-respect of these students, but I cannot imagine a more stunning blow than has been administered here to-day by the Hon'ble Mover in his resolution. I cannot recognise such an invidious distinction between one class of students and another between the richer and the poorer classes. Wherever a proposition like that has been put forward it has been covered with ridicule and rejected as it ought to be. I hope Government will not lend themselves to such a proposal."

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, I must first of all say that what I understood by the resolution was that the hostel accommodation for poorer classes should be provided. By that I understood that cheaper accommodation should be provided."

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY interrupting said :—

"I beg to explain that I am not in favour of different kinds of hostels for different kinds of students."

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, if hostel accommodation is wanted anywhere it is Rajshahi that needs it most, specially for Muhammadans. The resolution recommends hostel accommodation for *poorer* classes of Muhammadan and Hindu students. As I am the Muhammadan Member from Rajshahi and a great majority of the people whom I represent are only tenants, I feel it my duty to see that this resolution is fully supported and passed. Rajshahi felt the need of hostel accommodation very long ago and so far back as 15 years ago the Muhammadan Association built two rooms with difficulty from subscriptions and they accommodated as many students as they possibly could. This state of affairs went on till the time when Sir Bampfylde Fuller paid a visit to Rajshahi the Muhammadans approached him for a hostel, and we were lucky then to get a hostel. But even then we were unlucky. The ground-floor of the hostel was allowed to remain unfinished as if in harmony with the unfinished administration of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. Why there is no more hostel accommodation for Muhammadan college students, I cannot say. The Rajshahi College was extended by the indefatigable energy of the Principal, but whether the Principal's energy failed when the question of the Muhammadan hostel accommodation came in, the Principal of the Rajshahi College can say or the Member in charge can say. It is not that there are not many Muhammadan college students. I am glad to say that out of 775 college students there are as many as 165 Muhammadan. The Director of Public Instruction in 1914 noted in his report that the hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students is very inadequate. The Muhammadans being poor they are very reluctant to come to Calcutta, an expensive place, if they can find education nearer home and live cheaply. We are 75 per cent. in the Rajshahi Division and if we get hostel accommodation we shall really be benefited. I know from personal knowledge that Muhammadan boys are accommodated in private houses by private people, but as the price of living has increased, Sir, private people are not so very willing to nor can they afford to keep the students as they used to do. My learned friend the Mover

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble MR. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI :—*concluded.*

has the reputation of giving board and lodging to Hindu students, and if there was another man, a Musalman, so philanthropic and charitable to Muham-madans, then our boys would not have suffered so much. With these words, I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"Sir, the assignment from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to meet this expenditure is what is known as the 'Durbar grant'. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member realises that the grant which he proposes to rob for purposes which he is advocating, is a recurring assignment. These recurring assignments were given by the Government of India under certain specific heads. The Hon'ble Member would have been justly indignant if we had been so reluctant to spend our recurring assignments, that we still have Rs. 50,000 from one of these assignments unallotted. But I do not understand how he proposes that we should divert Rs. 50,000 from an assignment which is recurring and which is being utilised; nor do I understand how he is going to divert an assignment which was given solely for improving primary and elementary education to something quite different. As a matter of fact, this particular assignment includes an annual grant of Rs. 1,32,000 for hostels, but that amount or the greater part of it, is assigned and it would be quite impossible to take Rs. 50,000 from that grant and to spend it on any capital project, however desirable. So, financially, the resolution is impossible.

"The Hon'ble Mover must be perfectly well aware that the question of hostel accommodation for the Rajshahi College has been occupying the close attention of the Education Department and the Government for the last three or four years. Three years ago I visited Rajshahi, and I have visited it several times since. We have worked out a programme and the sole reason why the new schemes have not been taken in hand was that all expenditure was held up owing to the war. What appears to be behind several of the proposals which the Hon'ble Mover has put forward lately is that he wants us to do something modest and in accordance with the real needs of the students. I fancy what the Hon'ble Member is really driving at is that hostels are unnecessarily extravagant. Well, so far as the building is concerned, we have considered that question very carefully and after consultation with the Public Works officers who are responsible to Government for questions in connection with buildings, we came to the conclusion that it was impossible to build a hostel for 250 students for anything less than Rs. 1,90,000. Various *kutchas* buildings have been advocated from time to time. Although I do not profess to have any very great expert knowledge in these matters, the Public Works officers who have examined them, have come to the conclusion that *kutchas* buildings are really uneconomical, their repairs are very expensive and they are liable to be destroyed by flood or storm. As regards the hostel buildings which we propose to construct as soon as funds are available, I may say that they will not be *kutchas* but that no more money will be spent on them than necessary. As regards the expenses of the living arrangements of the students, the best way is to leave them to the students themselves. I can assure the Vice-Chancellor that we have no intention of having one type of hostel for the richer students, and one type for the poorer. I can only say in conclusion that I hope that the hostel accommodation which we shall hope to provide as soon as possible will not have the demoralising effect upon the marriage market which the Hon'ble Member fears."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri ; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.*

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

" Sir, I fail to understand why the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor was very angry with me when I proposed that two types of hostel accommodation might be made, one for the poor and another for the richer students. However, if the Government policy be that only one class of accommodation must be made I am not very particular about it. If the students are left to themselves to make their own arrangements some of them might like to make cheaper arrangements, and if that is allowed, I am fully satisfied. I was suggesting that large expenditure might not be incurred. Whatever accommodation might be provided it should be with reference to the position of the student, that is, his position at home. Hostels are really substitutes of home, and what is done at home might also be tried to be done at hostels.

As regards the question whether the sum is available or not, of course it is difficult for me to ascertain. I found that out of a grant of Rs. 9,25,000 for this year in the budget in the revised estimates there is a provision of Rs. 75,000 only. In the next year's budget a sum of Rs. 9,25,000 is provided. I could not think that nothing out of it was available for hostel accommodation and therefore suggested that it might be taken out of that sum. If it is conceded that hostel accommodation is necessary, whether out of this sum or any other it might be provided. I am not very particular about the source from which the money should come. As I am a new Member, I could not ascertain that the sum was not available. Of course, I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell that Government is prepared to do it, as soon as money is available. But I think that if the whole sum cannot be provided for at once, something might gradually be done and some portion of it might be given at once. I believe that accommodation for 100 Muhammadans might be provided now. If it is not possible to provide any thing just now, it may be provided in the next year's budget, and so gradually the whole sum may be found.

The resolution was then, by leave of the resident, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XV.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, or such sum as may be deemed necessary this year, be set apart to meet the cost of acquiring lands in connection with Hostels for the Medical College, Calcutta ; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the grant of—
 - (i) Rs. 3,39,000 for Calcutta Hostels, or
 - (ii) in case a larger sum be required, the requisite sum be taken out of the non-recurring grants of Rs. 16,36,000 for original Civil Works for Land Acquisition and Buildings in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh and also for Police buildings.

He said :—

" Sir, in moving this resolution I beg to draw the attention of the Council to a question I asked on the 4th September 1916. In reply to that question I was told that the question of providing a hostel for the students of the Calcutta Medical College was under the consideration of the Government and

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—*continued.*

financial considerations precluded further progress with the rough scheme that had been prepared. And I had expected provision made for the purpose in the Budget before us. Unfortunately I have been sadly disappointed in the matter.

" My Lord, I remember how Lord Lansdowne in one of his speeches as Chancellor of the Calcutta University referred to the temptations to which students are exposed in this wilderness of a city. The situation has since grown worse. I do not know if the future is flashed with the radiance of beautiful dawn beckoning us into greater and brighter light,—but I cannot gainsay that the present is dark with the gloom of anarchical outrages which have sullied the fair fame of my province. At Dacca His Excellency Lord Carmichael said :—' I know that persons who, on their own showing, have sympathised with, or have committed these crimes have boasted that it is their practice to seek among the students for young men whom they may gradually persuade to join them ' and ' Government officers have found young men who are, or recently were, students who admit that they have allowed themselves to be so persuaded. ' And Bengal was glad to know that His Excellency wants to guard our students from the risks they run of being misled by high-sounding words. That risk becomes enhanced if students are allowed to live in messes where no proper supervision can be exercised over them. That the Government have been trying to remedy this state of affairs will be apparent from the substantial grants to private colleges—grants which have provided these institutions with palatial buildings for the accommodation of students. In these hostels the boarders are kept under the supervision of trained superintendents who are responsible for their conduct. It is certainly strange that though the Government is providing private colleges with these hostels and spending lots of money on an institution of doubtful utility like the Calcutta University Institute the claims of the Calcutta Medical College which is the only institution of its kind in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the premier Medical College in India—have so long and so persistently been overlooked. But, I beg to submit, that the claims of the students of this institution should be given priority over the claims of the students of other institutions as they have no fixed hours of attendance throughout the year and have, at times, to work in the morning during the day and again at night. The inconvenience, therefore, they feel when they have to live at a distance from the college or even near it in ordinary messes, cries aloud for redress and it should be the endeavour of the Government to remedy it. It is moreover an anomaly that while a handful of ' military students ' of the college have been provided with a hostel—the general students are left to shift for themselves and are often obliged to live in undesirable surroundings—exposed to temptations from which it is the desire of the Government and the people to guard them.

" Financial considerations can hardly be urged against the proposal. The Government propose to provide Rs. 40,000 for the construction of servants' quarters, stables, etc., for the Bethune College, and no less a sum than Rs. 3,00,000 for quarters for servants in the Medical College Hospital, and surely it will not be impossible to make a suitable grant with which to begin the work of providing the Medical College with a hostel. If no portion of the grant of Rs. 3,39,000 provided for Calcutta Hostels can be available for this purpose, cannot a sum of, say, Rs. 2,00,000 be taken from the grant of Rs. 16,36,000 for work in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh and Police buildings? My Lord, I will not waste the time of the Council by reviving the controversy about the necessity of partitioning the two districts—for the fiat has gone forth and nothing can now save the two districts from dismemberment and the people of Bengal

*Resolution on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BHADUR—*concluded.*

from a permanent accession of administration cost. But I hope to be pardoned if I say that now when the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle and when Imperial and the Provincial Governments ought to strain every nerve to make India's financial contribution worthy of her—it is hardly proper to give effect to expensive schemes which can well wait till better days bring with them better prospects and better opportunities for the Government to present prosperity budget. And if the Government are bent on accomplishing these expensive—I will not say extravagant—schemes, will it be presumptuous on our part to ask them to give us a portion of the allotment this year to remove a crying want? And after all it is but a modest demand that we make.

“My Lord, the educational policy of the Government is one in which the superiority of the present Government over its predecessors in India stands revealed; it is a policy which has trained the mind of young India to ‘follow knowledge like a sinking star, beyond the utmost bounds of human thought’; it is a policy which has taught young India to consecrate science to the service of man and alleviate human misery. The proposal which I make will further the object of this policy. It will not only remove the inconveniences from which the students of the Calcutta Medical College at present suffer but also surround the future students with all those elevating memorials and sanctifying associations that march in glorious procession through time and make similar institutions in England and Scotland a dream of music for the inward ear and of delight for the contemplative eye”.

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

“Mr. Vice-President, I shall not follow my Hon'ble friend into his poetic flights. I shall not argue whether Bengali students as a whole do or do not, ‘follow knowledge like a sinking star.’ I shall not even spoil his picture by alluding to indecent scrambles for purloined examination papers. In fact, I shall look at the resolution from a purely practical standpoint.

“The Hon'ble Member has suggested that we should find the money for the Medical College Hostel either from the grant of Rs. 3,39,000 provided for Calcutta hostels or from our allotment for the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh and for police buildings. I have nothing to add to what you have already said, Sir, that there is no possibility of Government consenting to reconsider the question of partitioning Midnapore and Mymensingh or the question of police buildings. It is equally impossible for us to dip into the grant of Rs. 3,39,000. The whole of that grant has already been earmarked for useful objects, connected mainly with private colleges. Therefore, we can see no way of accepting the Hon'ble Member's suggestions as to where the money should come from. At the same time, I can say at once that Government are quite alive to the necessity of improving hostel accommodation at the Medical College at Calcutta. As the Hon'ble Member is aware we have prepared a scheme which would involve an initial expenditure of something between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees; but the money is still locked up in our earmarked balances. When we prepared the Budget this year we carefully weighed the respective claims of the Hostel and the Servants' Quarters at the Medical College. After much consideration we decided in favour of the servants' quarters, which are necessary to remove a crying scandal. Although we have unfortunately been unable to provide funds for building a hostel for the Medical College, Mr. Donald, Surgeon-General Edwards and myself are laying our heads together and are seeing what is the best temporary arrangement for carrying on the work. It may be that we shall resolve to hire a building for the accommodation of the students, or it may be

Resolution on the Revised Financial Statement.

Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur ; The Vice-President ; Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri ; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Huq.

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL :—*concluded.*

that we shall make some other temporary arrangement, but I can assure my friend that the matter is at present receiving our anxious consideration. I need hardly say that there is one aspect of the question which should not be overlooked, namely, that the University Commission is soon coming to Calcutta and one of the main questions which they will consider is whether the Presidency College and the other Arts Colleges should remain in the heart of the city or should be removed to some place in the country. It is not for us to anticipate the decisions of the University Commission, but it is quite certain whatever they may decide about the Arts Colleges the Medical College must remain in the vicinity of the hospitals. Therefore, if it should come about that the Arts Colleges are moved to the mufassal we at once have available for the Medical College the excellent hostels which have been used for the Arts Colleges. There is a great deal therefore to be said for not incurring at the present juncture very large capital expenditure upon a hostel for the Medical College. In any case we mean to make the best possible temporary arrangement to meet the wants of the immediate future."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"I am glad to hear the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member and I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

**APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEMS NOS. XVI
AND XVII.**

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"The next two resolutions are practically the same, and it has been suggested that they should be taken together. If the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq will speak on the first resolution and withdraw his own one, it can be arranged."

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,36,000 in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh be suspended and that out of the said grant the sum of Rs. 2,36,000 be allotted for the establishment of a Muhammadan College in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ's resolution ran as follows :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the project for the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh be abandoned and the provision made for the purpose be utilised for establishing a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI in moving his resolution said :—

"My Lord, while introducing the revised financial statement in the last Council meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell remarked that the Budget was a War Budget. No section of his Majesty's subjects is more anxious to sympathise with the difficulties of the Government or to lend whatever

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI:—*continued.*

support and assistance they can render during these critical times than the Muhamadans of Bengal. We are ready, my Lord, to sacrifice for the time being many of our cherished hopes if thereby we can make the task of the Government easier, but when we do find that the Government are undertaking any work which is not directly concerned with the requirements of the war nor is absolutely necessary for the task of good government or the advancement of the good of the people, we are not a little surprised, my Lord, at the attitude that the authorities take up in matters in which we are vitally interested and which we have been pressing on the attention of the Government as is humanly possible for us to do. What really makes the position worse for the Muhamnadans is that the Government have felt it politic or should I say necessary to meet the demands of other sections while persistently ignoring those of ours. I find my Lord in the revised financial statement that the Government have reserved Rs. 4,36,000 in making the necessary preliminary adjustments for the partitioning of Mymensingh and Midnapore districts. What justification, my Lord, have the Government at this time to undertake a work which in all possible circumstances cannot be regarded as urgently necessary. It has been the fashion of the Government for some time past to partition Indian provinces and those who have some knowledge of the ease with which Government partition areas and with equal ease revokes their decisions have some misgivings about the justice and necessity of such schemes. In the days of Lord Curzon, my Lord, we all heard how absolutely necessary it was for the good Government of Bengal to divide her into two portions. But it did not take another Viceroy long to decide that his august predecessor was utterly in the wrong and that the annulment of the partition was the only way to ensure the good Government of the province. Bengal has been partitioned again this time for the creation of another province—I mean Bihar and Orissa. Who knows that some one somewhere in Whitehall or in the new atmosphere of Delhi is not thinking now that that was a mistake. When this is the history of partitions my Lord in this country, you will pardon us, if we withhold our admiration for this type of Government action.

“ Even if this step of partitioning Midnapore and Mymensingh were proved to be necessary I would ask, my Lord, where is the justification for taking this step now when the resources of the country should not be thrown away in undertaking measures of dubious utility and which can be conveniently postponed to some other future day.

“ But if the Government are flushed with money and is at a loss to find out any reasonable method of spending it we Muhammadans alone can suggest to the Government a score of different purposes for which money can be spent now either to remove serious obstacles in the path of progress or to give Government an occasion to fulfil the pledges to the Muhammadans of Bengal—pledges, my Lord, which with all due deference I must submit have often been honoured in the breach than in their observance.

“ I know it is a serious charge to bring against the Government, but in order to substantiate my point I wish to recall the history of the last quarter of the century of Government pledges and Government actions with regard to the advancement of Muhammadan education in Bengal.

“ Apart from the general question of Muhammadan education in all its branches and in every variety of institution I wish to point out what is more relevant to the subject-matter of this resolution that the Government have not gone beyond the expression of pious hopes which have done nothing to remove the difficulties of the Muhammadan students in getting admission to colleges or in pursuing their studies in a desirable type of institution in

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**- Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI :—*continued.*

Calcutta or in other populous centres of Bengal. The congestion that has occurred in the different colleges on account of the larger and larger number of passes every year has made the position of the Muhammadan students even worse. Not so far back as 1913 there were only 534 Muhammadan students who passed the Matriculation Examination. Last year, my Lord, the number was more than double, it being 1,125. But have the Government taken any step to relax their rule with regard to their admissions in the Presidency College? And if they are not prepared to do so, one is inclined to ask why the Government have not undertaken the task of establishing the Muhammadan College for which a scheme was prepared and almost approved by the Government.

"The demand for a Muhammadan College is an old one. Government felt the necessity of considering that subject as far back as 1871 when Sir George Campbell, the then Lieutenant-Governor, directed the Committee appointed to report on the affairs of the Calcutta Madrasa, to consider whether the Hooghly College should remain a general College with a Muhammadan School attached or whether there ought to be a separate Muhammadan College. It appears that the Government did not think it fit to establish a separate Muhammadan College at that time. Probably the Committee did not approve of that idea. But the Muhammadans have pressed the Government from time to time to consider that matter, as the necessity of such a step was increasingly becoming more urgent. In 1884 the Government of India in its Resolution of the Home Department, dated 23rd October, which adopts almost every one of the suggestions and recommendations made by the Education Commission thought it desirable to give the Muhammadans in some respects exceptional assistance in view of the backward condition into which in some provinces the members of that community have fallen. What steps, my Lord, have the Government of Bengal taken on such an important and worthy recommendation?

It has been a far cry since 1884 till now, but even in recent years Government have not been loathe to solace us with promises for the special consideration of our case, but unfortunately those promises have remained till now unfulfilled. I shall not blame the Member in charge for the Muhammadan Education of Bengal if he points out in reply that the promises were couched in such vague terms that no definite Government actions could be taken on them, that is indeed the humour of the situation. It is always the way with the Government whenever a problem becomes troublesome and in which a large section of the community becomes actively interested that the Government either come forward with a promise to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter or whisper tidings into the ears of the leaders which has a miraculous soporific influence on them.

As recently as 16th February 1912 Lord Hardinge uttered these high sounding words in reply to a deputation that waited in connection with the proposed University at Dacca. It may as you suggest said Lord Hardinge, 'be necessary to give special facilities to Muhammadans. The inadequate arrangement for the collegiate instruction of Muhammadans was emphasised by the Vice-Chancellor in his address to Convocation in 1909. I can only say that any proposal to this end which the new Governor of Bengal may take will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government of India.'

We all know what steps the Government was taking to give those facilities. It was Lord Hardinge himself who proposed the establishment of a University at Dacca and the Committee that was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Nathan to report on the whole matter suggested the establishment of a separate Muhammadan College at Dacca. About the same time specially

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI:—*continued.*

when the difficulties in establishing a University at Dacca became more and more acute, the question of the establishment of a Muhammadan College in Calcutta was again revived. The Government, it seems, thought it advisable to give serious consideration to this question, and we know that the Member in charge of the Muhammadan Education was making tremendous efforts to translate the idea into action. But here again as in all other previous cases the Muhammadans after seeing light for a short while were cruelly left in the wilderness and they know not whither to go.

The need for a Muhammadan College could not have been better expressed than in the words of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Muhammadan Education who in the course of his speech in seconding the resolution in the Town Hall Meeting said that, having regard to the increased demand for higher education among the members of the Muhammadan community there could be no doubt that by raising the Calcutta Madrassah to the status of a 1st grade college, Government will be giving a great impetus to the cause of Muhammadan education.

It is unfair to fling the unofficial utterances of the Hon'ble Member when he is holding quite a different position now in relation to the community and the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell year before last shared the regret of the Muhammadans at the postponement of the scheme for Muhammadan Arts College, but he let us understand that we could rest assured that so long as the present Hon'ble Member was in charge of the Muhammadan Education an opportunity for materialising the project will not be missed.

My Lord, the opinions and pronouncements from high quarters raise high hopes in the heart of every Muhammadan. But your Lordship knows what deferred hope and missed opportunities may lead to. Year after year the demand for higher collegiate education is becoming keener and keener among the Muhammadans. Have we the adequate means to meet the demand? Muhammadan students are refused admission owing to the want of accommodation in the present colleges. The Muhammadans being poor cannot defray the expenses which under the new regulation are going higher and higher.

"In 1913, 513 Muhammadan students passed the Matriculation Examination. We need not argue here why a large number of them cannot continue their studies. Whether one admits or not it was an open secret that they could not get admission in any college. Would it be surprising that in a single year in recent times 77 students from West Bengal and 76 from East Bengal districts were refused admission. I find in Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq's speech delivered in this Council in 1913 that more than 200 students were refused admission in Calcutta in 1911.

"Last year 1,125 boys passed the Matriculation Examination, nearly double the number of 1913. Circumstances have not changed since then.

"It looks like a miracle that this number can be provided for in colleges without any outward signs of change. There is a regulation about the limitation of numerical strength of college classes. This is detrimental to the Muhammadan students, a large number of whom failed to get admission into the already crowded classes. Then again selection for admission on the basis of passes in the higher divisions. This is another cause of exclusion for many a Muhammadan boys from the college.

Everything possible should be done to see that Muhammadan boys get collegiate education. This is matter of great mortification to us Musalmans

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mau'vi Fazl-ul-Huq.*The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI :—*concluded.*

that after all said and done by the Government nothing further than a mere notification for the acquisition of a site has been done for the establishment of a proposed Muhammadan College. My Lord the Government are in honour bound to give this matter serious consideration. Whenever an opportunity occurs Government should redeem their pledge. I submit that the proposal I am making is a reasonable one. The Government can not give any proper excuse for ignoring when they are deliberately prepared to spend not even 4 lakhs, but altogether 16 lakhs of good money and our money for the partition of the two districts which does not call for immediate action or would not upset the Government very much if it was not undertaken at the present moment. With these words I commend the resolution for favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"Sir, I have spoken so often on this very subject, that I am afraid it will only be repeating myself if I attempt to say more than a few words in support of the resolution which has just been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chandhuri. I am inclined to think that this resolution is a very ill-fated one. It comes up to-day, being according to the Hindus, *tri-osporsha*, one of the most inauspicious days in the year, and it also comes up at a time when all the members of this Council would be inclined to look at the hands of the clock pointing to a quarter to six. I do not therefore think that any useful purpose would be served if I put forward before this Council any of my arguments which I have so often urged in this Council for the support of a proposal for the establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta.

"The real point that underlies the question is this, that owing to various causes and owing to the efforts that are being made by Government in inducing Muhammadans to take more keenly to the system of education now in force in this country, we find that every year there is an ever-increasing number of students who after passing the Matriculation Examination of the University, seek admission into the colleges. If our statistics convey any meaning they show that the existing colleges with the amount of restrictions put on admission, are hardly sufficient to provide accommodation for all the Muhammadan students that seek admission into the existing colleges in Calcutta. It may be said that the same argument applies in the case of the other communities. I admit that they do, but there is one fact which we cannot ignore, and it is this, that it is only very recently that the Muhammadans have shaken off their apathy towards English education, and is willing to take advantage of the prevailing system of education. It would be a disaster if an impediment were put in the way of students, either by the want of accommodation for the students in hostels, or the number of admissions that are available for students for seats in the existing colleges. It is therefore necessary in order to limit the number of disappointed students, to establish at least one well-equipped Arts College, and I think we are all agreed that a college like this is a necessity. If I understood the members of the Council who spoke on behalf of the Government when this proposition was first brought up before this Council, I thought that there was something like a definite promise on the part of Government to provide such a college in Calcutta. The only question was about the funds, and a beginning was also made when a plot of land was acquired in Wellesley Square some time ago, and though nothing has been done since, I believe that the Director of Public Instruction, and the Member in charge of Education have been trying their best to fulfil their pledge and do something for the establishment of this much-needed Muhammadan Arts College. Unfortunately, however, nothing has been done yet, and running my eyes through the pages of the Financial Statement, I find

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Aminur Rahman.*The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—*concluded.*

that the question of the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh can very well be abandoned at least for the present, and the money thereby set free being utilised for a project about the necessity and utility of which we are all agreed. I have heard official members speak on the urgent necessity of the partition of the districts of Mymensingh and Midnapore. I do not wish to detain this Council with any remarks on that point, but I will only say that it is no use trying to convince us that the question of this partition is one of imperative and urgent necessity because we are all convinced that it is not. It is no use arguing that the scheme of administrative efficiency, however apparent or however peremptory it may be, can for a moment be set in the balance against the unanswerable claims in furtherance of education, because we have no doubt that schemes of education are unquestionably superior to those even of administrative efficiency. It is for these reasons that I think that when so many non-official members unite in condemning the carrying out of the scheme of partitioning two districts at the present moment, that that project be abandoned and I think it will meet with the unanimous approval of all non-official members in this House that no better project can be suggested than that of spreading education among the Muhammadan community by establishing the much-needed Arts College. It is for these reasons that I support my friend Mr. Ashraf Ali, and although he has suggested that a portion of the amount be set apart, I suggest that if that project be abandoned, the whole amount set free should be set apart so that we may make a suitable beginning in this direction. Of course if we fail and if Government are not prepared to abandon that project at the present moment, both our resolutions fall to the ground. I am not opposed to the partition of the two districts. Whatever may be the views of the non-official members on this point, I am personally convinced that the question of the partition of these two districts be taken up by Government, and the sooner the better. The question now is which of these should be taken up first, and so far as I am concerned, I vote certainly in favour of the Muhammadan Arts College."

The Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN said :—

"Sir, I do not wish to inflict a long speech on a tired and jaded house. It is not quite clear whether it has been decided that the money that has been set apart for the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh, will be spent for that object. It seems to me by the fact that two previous resolutions have been defeated, that the Government have almost made up their mind to spend that money for the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh. If there is any doubt on the subject, then there is some reason in pressing this resolution. There has been some talk of establishing a Muhammadan College in Calcutta and the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education in the Executive Council has always taken a keen interest in the matter. That has raised very high hopes in the minds of the Muhammadans. Apart from that, the existence of a Sanskrit College in Calcutta has made the Muhammadans determined to get a Muhammadan College for themselves. We know that when the Government were thinking of establishing a University in Dacca, they also proposed that the Muhammadans should have a separate college for themselves. Somehow or other that scheme has fizzled out for the time being and that has made the Muhammadans very disappointed. If the Government can see their way to establishing a Muhammadan College either now or at some future date in Calcutta, I think that the Government will have done a great thing. This problem of education, though it is a very pressing one at all times, becomes doubly so at war time. If the people of the country be not prepared for competition after the war, they will find themselves in a very sorry condition indeed. We all know that in European countries the problem of education is

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN :—*concluded.*

becoming one of the biggest problems ; and they are doing all that they can do to fit their countrymen for the struggle for existence that will ensue after the war. The struggle and the competition that will come after the war will be one of the greatest. We all know the Muhammadans are very backward in this country and if they are not fitted for the struggle, they will probably find themselves absolutely lost. It is for this reason, if some impetus can be given to Muhammadan education in this country, the Government will earn the gratitude of the Muhammadans for the work they will have done. I therefore think that although the Government will probably find themselves unable to undertake the work at present, they can promise that they will do so as soon as possible. And the Muhammadans will be satisfied with that promise."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"Sir, I wish that in dealing with this resolution I could utter words of hope to the Hon'ble Mover, but I do not like to give sympathy alone where I cannot translate it into action. I may assure my Hon'ble friends who have spoken on this subject that nothing has been in these years nearer my heart than the establishment of an Arts College for Muhammadans in Calcutta. We have tried our best, but we found at the end that the circumstances are such that we must consent to a postponement at any rate for some time. That we were in earnest is clear from the fact that we took a large plot of land at considerable cost for the building, but when the war came, we realised that it was not possible so long as the war lasted, to establish this Muhammadan Arts College. Probably my Hon'ble friends have not realised the amount of cost that is involved in the scheme. The resolution asks that non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,36,000 in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh be suspended and out of that grant the sum of Rs. 2,36,000 be allotted for the establishment of a Muhammadan College in Calcutta. I do not know how my friend has arrived at this figure of Rs. 2,36,000 and he has not in the course of his speech given any explanation of it. It will interest him to know that when we first considered this matter we had detailed estimates prepared and the recurring expenditure worked up to nearly 13 lakhs. The idea then was to demolish the present building which accommodates the Anglo-Persian and Arabic Department, and to build a new house, worthy of an Arts College on that site and to provide a new building in Wellesley Street site for the accommodation of the Anglo-Persian Department. The cost of the scheme would have been about 13 lakhs inclusive of the land. Afterwards it was suggested that we might leave the old building as it was for the present and then the non-recurring cost would be greatly diminished. We examined the question and thought that we might at any rate as a make-shift, have a new building on the Wellesley Street site for a college, and build in such a way that if necessary, it might ultimately be suitable for the Anglo-Persian Department. The idea was for the present to leave the Madrasa building as it is. The cost of this was estimated at over 4 lakhs, so that the minimum non-recurring expenditure required for the minimum scheme was more than 4 lakhs, and Rs. 2,36,000 would not go very far in building a house for the Muhammadan College or for the school.

"There is another difficulty. My Hon'ble friends in asking for Rs. 2,36,000 have not considered the question of the recurring expenditure. That alone came to about Rs. 70,000. The resolution does not say from where the recurring expenditure is to come. There are various other difficulties, difficulties of recruiting men for the Indian Educational Service, because the Secretary of State has definitely told us that at the present moment it is not possible to have

*Resolution on the Revised Financial Statement.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA :—*continued.*

men appointed to the Indian Educational Service in England and my feeling is—and that feeling will be shared by the Muhammadan members of this Council—that if we cannot have a first grade college it is much better that we should have none at all. We had a second grade college in the Calcutta Mādrassa. At one time, I was one of the staff of that institution. The second grade college was found to be an absolute failure, and I was glad when it was abolished. To have a first grade college with a number of men all in the Provincial Educational Service, will not, I think, satisfy the demands of the Muhammadan community, and even then the cost would be considerable. We were in hope that we would be able to establish a Muhammadan College worthy of the community before the war, but when the war came we all realised that having regard to the large sums involved, it was not possible to carry the scheme into effect soon. Besides we have not as yet been able to secure the sanction of the Government of India for the establishment of this Arts College, and as it involves a large recurring expenditure, it cannot be done without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and having regard to the conditions recently laid down by the Secretary of State, I am certain that even if he approves of it, it has no chance of being financed so long as war conditions prevail. The question has been further complicated by the proposed appointment of a University Commission to examine the whole question of University education in Bengal. It is possible that that Committee would consider the desirability of not having any more colleges in Calcutta or even of transferring the existing colleges to the suburbs of Calcutta. With these difficulties I am by no means hopeful that even if we could press for immediate provision for this Arts College, that we stand any chance of success. I have already told my Hon'ble friend, that his proposal to found a Muhammadan Arts College by taking away Rs. 2,36,000 from the expenditure in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh cannot for a moment be entertained. It is wholly and absolutely inadequate and the resolution makes no suggestion of any provision for the recurring expenditure which is much more difficult. I believe my friend's desire is not to press us to accept his resolution, but to raise a discussion so that the Council may be informed of the Muhammadan feeling on the subject, and of the importance which they attach to the establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College. If that be his desire, I think he has succeeded. But if his desire is for the immediate establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College, I am afraid for reasons which I have already stated, I cannot hold out any hopes to him.

“Then comes the question of abandoning the partition or at any rate postponing the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh. You, Sir, in dealing with other resolutions which made a similar demand have told the Council the immediate urgency of the partition. If your speech has not convinced Hon'ble Members of this Council, I am afraid nothing that I can say is likely to convince them; but there is one fact which the Council should remember, and it was pointed out to the Council by you Sir and that was this, that the amount to be spent on the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh was allowed as a special concession to be spent for this specific purpose and we have no right, even if we abandoned the partition, to spend that money for any other purpose. It was a condition of the sanction, and if the partition is postponed, the money would lapse. For these reasons, I do not think I need say anything more. This question has been discussed threadbare before this Council and the Council has already accepted the importance and the urgency of the matter. I do not think I need say anything more, although I am extremely sorry to disappoint many who came with high hopes, I am very sorry I cannot accept this resolution, although nothing would have gratified me more than to see any immediate prospect of the establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta.”

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

“ When I first moved the resolution, I had some lukewarm hopes of being successful, but when my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq pointed out the unlucky hour and the unlucky day, I was quite convinced of it, as it reminded me of the unlucky date, the 13th, which is to-day. I do not want to be very long because it is very late, it is past six. I think the Hon'ble Member has shown me sympathy, but he has said that Government have no right to spend the money on any other thing except on the partition. Therefore, even if he had accepted the resolution, he could not have done what I wanted him to do, but Sir, I want to say this only, we are very sorry to hear that for the present and for the near future there is no hope for the college. If the Government wanted to have the college they could have done so with this money. I believe they could have started a building and then the recurring expenditure could have been provided from the sources from which they would have given it before the war. We wanted to make a small beginning. I know very well if we do not have a beginning now, we shall not have any beginning for some half-a-dozen years to come, because after the war the present state of things will continue. I do not want to say anything more, but I am very sorry, that my resolution could not be accepted.”

The motion was then put and lost.

The resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq (Item No. XVII) was, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Adjournment.

THE Council was then adjourned to the next day, Wednesday, the 14th March, 1917. at 11 A.M. in Government House, Calcutta,

C. TINDALL.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th March, 1917.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1917, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS DAVID, BARON CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding (from the afternoon).*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I., *Vice-President, presiding (in the forenoon).*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. EDWARDS, C.B., C.M.G.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble MR. S. W. GOODE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. P. DUVAL.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-DAULA AMIR-UL-OMRAH NAWAB SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF 'ALI MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR MAHABAT JANG, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.*

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble MR. J. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. G. C. GODFREY.

The Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHAMAN.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH Laha, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER.

The Hon'ble SIR BEJAY CHAND MAKTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DEBENDER CHUNDER GHOSE BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. CARTER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR A. BIRKMYRE, Kt.

The Hon'ble MR. E. B. EDEN.

The Hon'ble MR. E. A. MARTIN.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FASL-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble MR. A. RASUL.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. ALTAF ALI.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY (*came in the afternoon*).

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.*

[The discussion on the Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement was resumed.]

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XVIII.

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (i) in addition to the provision made for completing the improvement which is being executed by the dredger *Foyers* to the Lower Kumar River at Charmaguria, a further sum of Rs. 50,000, or such other amount as may be required, be provided for dredging the Kumar River, from Nilochi to Takerhat (which is silting up at this place) to provide further improvements as a means of communication with the Beel Route canal in the District of Faridpur; and
- (ii) that such additional expenditure be met from reduction under the heads Police Re-organization and Improvements.

He said :—

"Sir, I opened the debate yesterday, I also begin it to-day. The Resolution which I have to place before the Council now is for the dredging of the Kumar river at a certain place, and I have suggested that the money required, which I have put down at Rs. 50,000, might be met from the reduction in the Police grant. Sir, if I had known that the allotments for the Police were as unchangeable and unalterable as the provisions of the laws of the Medes and Persians, I should have thought it necessary to refer to some other sources from which this money should be obtained; but I may say without the gift of prophecy that the large allotment made for the Police, viz., Rs. 18,10,000 will not all be spent and cannot possibly be spent, during the next year, and I believe a certain amount of it will be left unexpended from which this very small sum of Rs. 50,000 might well be met if the Government chooses to accept the Resolution.

Sir, the draft statement shows that a provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made for dredging the lower Kumar river near Charmaguria in connection with the Bhil-route canal in the district of Faridpur. I desire to point out that there is a bend of the Kumar river between Nilokhi and Takerhat, where it joins with the Bhil-route canal. This bend is silting up at certain places and thereby seriously obstructing navigation of boats during some part of the year. This channel is highly important as a feeder to the Bhil-route canal and connects Bhanga and other important centres of trade higher up. It is of the utmost importance as a means of communication as well as for the development of trade that this bend of the Kumar river should be kept open and clear all the year round.

Sir, in this connection, I have to make one more observation, although I do not consider it necessary to move any separate Resolution for the purpose. The Bhil-route canal has no doubt proved a great blessing to the people, and I find that a suitable provision has been made for the completion of the embankment which has been constructed on one side of the canal providing a road from Gopalgunge to Surdiaghat station. Unfortunately, this one-sided embankment has caused great hardship to the villagers on both sides. During the rains on one side the houses and the fields are overflowed, destroying the jute and the paddy, while on the other side they are parched and dried up for want of necessary water. Then, my Lord, I have my information that most of the small village khals and outlets falling on the line of the embankment have been closed. This is a very serious matter, as the closing of the khals and outlets is not only a serious obstacle to necessary communication with the interior but has also obstructed the drainage of the villages. If this obstruction continues, I am afraid malaria will soon appear in these places. I, therefore, suggest that in improving and completing this embankment, care

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Mr. Cowley.*

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*concl'd.*

should be taken to provide a sufficient number of sluices at intervals and also construct bridges (they may be wooden ones for the present) where any village-khal or outlet has been closed by this embankment. This is indeed a serious matter."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"The Hon'ble Member in addressing Council at length on this subject is out of order. He must confine himself to his motion."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"I was only making a suggestion and I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I desire to say a few words on the subject of this Resolution, not because I have any hope that it will meet with acceptance at the hands of the Government to-day, nor because I desire to despoil the funds provided for the much-needed improvements in the Police, but because I desire to put on record my opinion that the improvement suggested by the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution is deserving of consideration at the hands of Government, as soon as circumstances permit. I find, on looking into some correspondence on the subject, that as early as March 1914, the Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, instructed the Executive Engineer to take steps to remove the snags and bars from the point referred to. That nothing has been done so far is due to the fact that there are more urgent projects in hand, and I think that all that the Hon'ble Member can look for to-day is an assurance from Government that, as soon as a dredger is available, this project for improving the Upper Kumar river will be taken in hand. Having a pretty shrewd idea of what the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley will say presently. I would not have troubled to get up to-day, had it not been that I wished to place on record before His Excellency goes, my great appreciation of the very keen interest which he has always taken in questions relating to waterways, and to express the hope that as a result of that interest we shall before long have at work a fully-fledged Water-way Department whose duty it will be to systematically conserve and improve those most valuable assets of the State, the great rivers of Bengal and the adjoining provinces. To quote from Sir W. W. Hunter in the Imperial Gazetteer of India :—

"Rivers first create the land, then fertilize it and finally distribute its produce."

The Hon'ble MR. COWLEY said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I propose to deal first with the second portion of the Hon'ble Member's Resolution. He suggests that the additional expenditure required for dredging the Kumar river be met from the provision under the head of Police Re-organisation. That is a provincial head of expenditure, while the work of dredging the Kumar river will fall under head "43, Minor Works and Navigation," which is half-Imperial and half-Provincial. Therefore, the re-appropriation the Hon'ble Mover proposes, is totally inadmissible.

The Hon'ble Member suggests that we should employ the dredger *Foyers* for dredging the upper Kumar river, and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be set aside for this purpose ; that is to say, he proposes that the dredger *Foyers* be utilised for a period of two months in dredging this Kumar river. It is unfortunate that Government have at present only two dredgers, viz., the *Foyers* and the *Alexandra* and it is absolutely impossible, even if we allotted funds now to obtain more dredgers during the war. These two dredgers will be fully occupied during the year in dredging the main steamer routes between Calcutta, Assam and Eastern Bengal. It is imperative for us to maintain these routes.

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The Hon'ble MR. COWLEY—*concl'd.*

It is true that we have also proposed to divert one of these dredgers for a short period of time to dredge the mouth of the *Buxi Khal* or the *Hoorhora Khal* where it falls into the river *Rupnarain*. This dredging is part of our proposals for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar on its western bank, and it is recognised that this is of primary importance. With this exception, the programme of our work for our dredgers is confined to dredging the main steamer routes which must be efficiently maintained. If we had more dredgers and more money, it would have been possible to accept the Hon'ble Member's Resolution, but as matters stand at present, I do not see how it is practicable. When we are, however, in a position to obtain more dredgers, we shall certainly remember the case of the upper *Kumar* river.

The Hon'ble Member has made some observations with reference to the embankment to the south of the *Madaripur Bhil*-route, but I do not propose to discuss them now."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"Sir, the want of a dredger may be a difficulty, but I may point out that the place which I indicate in my Resolution would not be far from Char-maguria where the dredger will be employed. It will only be a few miles up where this bend of the Kumar river is sought to be dredged. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley will give me an assurance that the matter will receive the attention of Government when a favourable opportunity comes, I am prepared to accept it with thanks."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"The matter will certainly receive the attention of Government."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"In that case, Sir, I do not press my Resolution."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XIX.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 25,000 be set apart for improving the present insanitary condition of the Berhampore sluice on the Bhagirathi embankment in the district of Murshidabad; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of Rs. 1,02,000 provided for Nadia rivers.

He said :—

"Sir, on the 13th December last, I asked the Council a question about the unsatisfactory and insanitary condition of the Berhampore sluice on the Bhagirathi embankment in the district of Murshidabad. In reply, the Government admitted that some improvement was necessary and the matter was receiving the attention of Government. Then on the 23rd January last, I put another question inquiring about the estimated cost of improving the sanitary condition of the sluice. I was told that the Government expected to receive the estimates shortly and I was assured that when received the estimates would be considered by Government. I find in the Budget before us that a sum of Rs. 1,02,000 has been provided for works connected with the Nadia rivers and I hope Your Excellency's Government will issue necessary instructions to the Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division, to take up the matter and thus remove a standing nuisance which is a menace to public health."

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Mr. Cowley; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur; Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.

The Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY said :—

"Sir, the estimate which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Member in his speech amounts to Rs. 7,600. This estimate provides for the improvements to the drainage channel from the Berhampore sluice to Berhampore bhal and if the channel be extended from the Municipal culvert under the Berhampore Khagra road to the deep portion of the Berhampore bhal, the additional cost will be something like Rs. 2,500; so the total estimate of the cost will be about Rs. 10,000. Government have decided that the work, being one of urgent necessity, will be sanctioned and that funds will be provided for it from the sanitation grant at the disposal of Government in the coming financial year."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"Sir, in the circumstances explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley, I shall be satisfied with a grant of Rs. 10,000 and beg to withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XX.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be allotted for the purposes of preparing a definite and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of rivers in the Dacca Division and for giving such effect to it as may be decided upon under expert advice and guidance; and
- (b) the expenditure be met out of the total provision of Rs. 24,66,000 made for original works under head "Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department."

He said :—

"Sir, in putting up a plea for an effective improvement of the rivers in Eastern Bengal, all that I ask for is a fuller recognition of the enormous value of navigable water-ways, and a larger employment of our resources, under a comprehensive scheme, for their permanent improvement. I readily acknowledge the efforts so far made by the Government in this direction; but I do not know if the magnitude of the present evil has been fully realised. To my mind, the choked up water-ways of Bengal have grown into a serious menace to the health and prosperity of the country, and they call for more than fitful attempts at their improvement. Sir, I am strongly persuaded that in tackling the problem of the water-ways of Bengal, we can no longer depend upon partial measures and temporary make-shifts, but should set about working under a comprehensive and definite scheme, the absence of which was, only the other day, admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley. The present condition of the water-ways of the Presidency may, I am afraid, be ascribed to an inadequate appreciation of their great economic importance and necessary relation to railways. I am reminded that even in Europe and America, the importance of the water-ways was all but forgotten on the birth of the Steam Engine, but the Governments in those countries have now risen to a full consciousness of the enormous importance of navigable water-ways not only as a means of communication but also as an essential requirement for the growth and development of industrial enterprise and for exploiting the country's resources. Explaining how the nations in the west have now come to attach particular importance to their water-ways, Mr. O. C. Lees, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Bengal, in his six lectures on water-ways in Bengal says :—'All the great nations have come to realise the paramount importance of providing abundant transport facilities in order to foster the development of industries and

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI—*contd.*

commercial enterprise. The recognition of the great economic value of water-ways, as a measure to this end, has been the natural outcome of that realisation. The practical result of this recognition has been the expenditure of enormous sums of money for the rapid improvement of existing water-ways and the construction of navigable channels. The large navigation schemes are now being pushed forward with the greatest activity, more especially in those countries fortunate enough to possess natural channels adaptable to modern requirements. This great movement has not taken shape with the idea of supplanting railway enterprise, or even of checking railway development, but in the rational belief that facilities for cheap transport can be better secured by water-ways which are as necessary as railways for the development of the country's resources. Finally, the outlay has, for the most part, been incurred, or at any rate is being incurred, to-day, without the expectation of any direct return in the shape of tolls, which in most of the countries have been totally abolished.'

Now, Sir, I do not intend to take the House through a reading of the string of figures representing the vast sums annually spent by the nations of Europe and America in maintaining and improving their water-ways. I am aware of their vast resources as well. I will only take little Belgium which has a total area of only 11,378 square miles, that is, in other words, one-seventh of the area of the British territory in Bengal. This small country, for 25 years, between 1875 and 1900, has spent close upon one crore of rupees for her water-ways annually, and, we are told, 'The Government attributed the commercial prosperity of the country almost entirely to the facilities of transport that had been secured by water-ways worked in connection with the railways.'

Sir, no comparison is my intention, for I am aware it may not be quite fair. An inquiry, however, as to what practical recognition has been made of the importance of the water-ways in our country will not be irrelevant. I admit I have not been able to ascertain the exact amount spent in actual works of river improvement. It is perhaps sufficient for my purpose to state that, so far as the rivers in my part of the Presidency are concerned, not more than Rs. 40,000 on the average have, annually, been spent for their improvement during the last ten years, and this, out of an average provision of 12 lakhs or thereabouts for the water-ways in the whole Presidency, distributed under the several heads of minor works and navigation by Public Works Department and by Civil Departments. I need only add that the above sum of Rs. 40,000 has gone only for the two rivers in Dacca, namely, the Buriganga and the Dhaleswari. The other rivers in the riverine districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Barisal have practically received little or no attention. There is, of course, the Madaripur Bhil Route, a work of considerable magnitude; but I am sorry I am not in a position to form an idea of the value of the attempts made at actual river improvement in the interior of the Dacca Division. Judging from the facts before me, and knowing what I do, of the condition of the rivers in my part, I feel constrained to say that the claim of these rivers have never been adequately dealt with. It cannot be said that there have not been any difficulties in the way of internal communication, navigation and sanitation in rural areas of Eastern Bengal which are directly attributable to the deterioration of the rivers. No doubt, bandalling and dredging operations are going on for the last ten years; but as we have been informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley, the dredging operations succeeded only partially, the results have not been of a permanent nature, and since 1915-16 dredging has been abandoned as of little use. This is all that appears to have been done for the improvement of rivers in that part of the Presidency where, more than elsewhere, the health and prosperity of the people depend very largely on the condition of its water-ways. If Bengal is rich in her rivers, Eastern Bengal is particularly so. The big rivers, the Padma, the Brahmaputra, the Meghna

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI—*contd.*

and the Jamuna, with their innumerable tributary streams and streamlets furnish, in that part, facilities for cheap transport, supply water to rural areas and means of internal communication and natural drainage. But how do these rivers fare to-day? Sir, it is perhaps unsafe for a layman like myself to enter into a technical study of the condition of the rivers, nor does there seem to be any necessity for so doing. The gradual silting up of these rivers is a stern reality. Water-logged streams, marshy tracts, stagnant waters and water scarcity, have now-a-days, been the rule, rather than the exception; and, I believe, with Dr. Bently, that it is these conditions that are directly responsible for the appalling rise in mortality from malaria and cholera. In Tangail, Jamalpur, Manikganj and Munshiganj the question of improvement of silted up-streams and khals and the need for canalisation are urgent. In Eastern Mymensingh, again, in certain parts, the disparity between the country-level and water-level, owing to the last great earthquake, is such as to have led to an entire stoppage of natural drainage over vast areas that need clearing up.

Sir, the popular notion is, that since the great earthquake of 1897, there has been a general rise in river-beds and a process of gradual silting up is going on, bringing on, in its train, general unhealthiness and water-scarcity in the areas through which these decaying rivers run. The Brahmaputra is dead at Mymensingh, and although, owing to periodical flooding, some parts in Eastern Mymensingh are yet free from malaria, Jamalpur, within recent years, has turned into a congenial soil for the growth and development of malaria, and signs are not wanting that the whole district will very shortly be in the firm grip of the disease. Indeed, it is high time that systematic efforts were made to save the rural population from all the evils of dying rivers. Sir, I again admit I cannot lay any claim to expert knowledge on the question of river improvement, but I cannot persuade myself to believe that nothing can possibly be done to improve the rivers, that things would better be left to themselves. I have it, however, on the authority of Mr. Lees, that 'In Bengal, at any rate, the conditions are more favourable for the improvement and extension of navigation facilities than in any other country in the world.' Indeed, Sir, the layman wonders why dredging operations cannot be undertaken so as to remove the silt deposits at the junction of tributary streams of the Brahmaputra, the Jamuna and the Padma? why cannot canalisation be undertaken in Vikrampur? why cannot the junction of the streams and khals in Mymensingh and other parts be opened up? The same authority has given it as his opinion that liberal employment of suction dredgers can alone secure effective results. The evil effects of silted up rivers have been admitted by Dr. Bently in his researches into the etiology of malaria. Mr. Lees, whose above opinions have been published by the Government of Bengal, points out the direction in which effective results can be obtained. The question, however, arises where are we to find the money? No less an amount than Rs. 24 lakhs 66 thousand have been budgetted for original works in charge of Public Works Department even in this year of unusual financial stringency, and this, roughly, forms one-third of the whole amount provided for Civil Works in charge of the said Department. Considering the enormous economic value of navigable water-ways, in transport facilities, and in development of industrial and commercial enterprise, considering also, that in my part they are the only possible means of internal communication, in view, again, of the appalling signs of depopulation from cholera and malaria in riverine districts; judging from a full knowledge of the local conditions, Sir, I certainly think that an allotment of a lakh of rupees, out of the liberal provision made for original works under the Public Works Department, for the purposes of a comprehensive scheme of river improvement in Dacca Division, is only a modest prayer, as much as it is a just demand.

With these words, Sir, I commend my Resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Cowley.*

The Hon'ble MR. COWLEY said :—

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has divided his Resolution into two parts: the first is the preparation of a definite and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of rivers in the Dacca Division, and the second is that funds be provided for effect to be given to such a scheme.

This proposal is somewhat similar to the one which Government have already had under their consideration and which was referred to in this Council in the answer given to a question asked by the Hon'ble Rai Srinath Ray Bahadur, on the 5th March, 1917. Owing to the absence of so many officers of the Public Works Department on military duty, it has not been possible at present to proceed with one inquiry which the Hon'ble Member has suggested in his Resolution, but I may say that we have had several reports from the Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle on the small rivers in the Bakarganj district which should be improved, and these reports have been recorded and are not being lost sight of.

The Hon'ble Mover has drawn attention to the great importance which is placed in Belgium and other continental countries on the importance of water-ways. I feel sure that he does not know what this Government have already done in this matter. We have now under consideration and hope shortly to submit to the Secretary of State, for sanction, a scheme involving an expenditure of two crores of rupees. Besides this, it might be of interest to the Hon'ble Member to know what expenditure has been incurred by the Government during the last three years in the districts of Bakarganj and Faridpur. I find that in 1914-15 the expenditure on the improvement of water-ways, generally in the Bakarganj district, amounted to Rs. 1,25,735; in 1915-16, Rs. 2,68,147 and 1916-17 (up to the end of February), Rs. 3,07,127. In the district of Faridpur, in 1914-15, it amounted to Rs. 3,71,018; in 1915-16, Rs. 3,89,146 and in 1916-17 (up to the end of February), Rs. 3,05,565. In addition to this, the expenditure on the improvement of the rivers Dhalleswar and Buriganga in the Dacca district in the same period amounted to Rs. 14,846. The total expenditure in the Bakarganj and Faridpur districts and on these two rivers in the Dacca district has amounted to the large sum of 19 lakhs in three years. We have in progress the improvement of the lower Kumar river, the Madaripur Bhil Route, the Barani Khal and other minor rivers.

I must apologise to the Hon'ble Member, in that, I perhaps misled him when I informed him in my letter of the 1st March, 1917, that a sum of Rs. 42,250 had been set aside for the improvement of rivers in the Dacca Division. This mistake arose from a misinterpretation of the words 'Dacca Division.' The answer which I gave him was meant to refer to the 'Public Works Dacca Division' and not to the Commissioner's Division.

We have at present only two dredgers, and we cannot possibly take up schemes over a very wide area with a small number of dredgers. Government have not, however, been unmindful of this, and the Hon'ble Member will be glad to know that before the war began, we had submitted to the Director of Stores at Home, specifications for dredgers which the Irrigation Department of the Government would wish to purchase. Of course, with the advent of the war, this expenditure has become impossible even if we could obtain the dredgers. We prepare a working programme for the two dredgers we have in our possession. This working programme is the forecast of what work the dredgers will actually do in the course of the year. The forecast has already been made for the coming year 1917-18, and I am sorry that we cannot pay more attention to the rivers in the Dacca Division beyond the main steamer routes which we will attempt to maintain.

The last point is the question from which funds are to be procured. The Hon'ble Member proposes in his Resolution that the cost be met from the

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Mr. Cowley ; Babu Brojendra Kishore Ray Chaudhuri ; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur ; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.

The Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY—*concl'd.*

Head of 'Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.' This head, however, is a provincial one, while the cost of improvement of rivers falls under head '43—Minor Work and Navigation,' which is a divided head. The re-appropriation suggested is, therefore, impossible."

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley, I beg to withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXI.

The following Resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 60,000 be set apart for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar caused by the silting up of the Banspati Khal, the Poorana Khal and Nabin Babu's Khal in the Amta Basin in the district of Howrah ; and
- (b) the said sum be taken out of the special provision of Rs. 2,50,000 set apart to meet the cost in connection with the projects for mitigating the effects of floods in the Burdwan Division.

He said :—

"Sir, from the information I have received this morning and from the conversation I had with the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, I do not think that it would be justifiable on my part to press this Resolution and I beg to withdraw it. At the same time I shall ask the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley to consider how relief can best be afforded to these affected areas, because the Council knows well the ravages which the river Damoodar has done to this part of Howrah. I, therefore, felt it my duty to bring this matter to the notice of this Council. As no portion of this amount (Rs. 2,50,000) is available, I have no other alternative than to withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXII.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a lump provision of one lakh of rupees, or such other sum as may seem necessary, be made for raising the initial pay of Munsiffs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month ; and
- (b) the expenditure be met from the lump provision of rupees two lakhs provided for unforeseen requirements.

He said :—

"Sir, a year ago, almost to a day, I moved this very Resolution in Council. and although I was not successful in inducing the Government to accept my Resolution, I had hopes that within a short time some steps would be taken to give effect to the recommendation in that resolution. I find, however, that during this one year nothing has been done and there are no indications that Government propose to do anything to give effect to such a recommendation. I do not wish to take up the time of this Council by discussing the merits and demerits of this Resolution, because I think we are all agreed that the Munsiffs are a most useful body of public servants and extremely hard-worked,

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and the amount of duties they perform are not only of an onerous character but of the very greatest importance to the litigant public. There is one matter which, I think, we ought to take into consideration in discussing a Resolution like this. We are all aware that in the Provincial Civil Service, the Executive Service which is the exact parallel of the Provincial Judicial Service, the initial pay of Deputy Magistrates pay has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250; then in the Police Department, the Deputy Superintendents of Police start with an initial salary of Rs. 250. These two bodies of public servants start life very young, the Deputy Magistrates almost invariably before they are 25, and the Deputy Superintendents of Police also at that age, unless they are recruited from the department itself. In the case of Munsiffs, they have got to pass the B. L. Examination, practice as a Pleader for at least three years and then take their chance either of securing a permanent appointment or continuing to practice as a Pleader. I do not think I am far wrong when I say that Munsiffs never get a permanent post before they are 30 years of age. It is extremely unfair that Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Superintendents of Police start life at about 25 and start with an initial salary of Rs. 250, whereas, Munsiffs have to start at a much later stage of life at an initial salary of Rs. 200 only. I do not think that Government will, for a moment, encourage the idea that the Munsiffs are the least useful body of public servants. As far as I can understand from the reply which was given to my Resolution last year, the only difficulty in the way of Government was not only a financial one, but also the fact that the matter was under consideration by the Public Services Commission. Their recommendations have now been published, and I think that, since we are all agreed that a recommendation like this ought to be accepted and the recommendation of the Public Services Commission having also been published, the Government should lose no time in giving effect to the recommendation contained in this Resolution. With these few words, I beg to commend this Resolution to the acceptance of Government."

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"Sir, the question now before us has been so thoroughly agitated for some time that it requires very few words from me in support. Government are themselves committed to the reform sought for in this Resolution. The increase in expenditure which the present proposal would entail, was even budgetted for a couple of years back. But the official conscience suddenly awoke to the thought that there was the Public Services Commission which might take exception to any act of justice being done behind its back. And true to the traditions of Red Tape, Government shelved the proposal. The official motto in these matters of reform seems to be—'don't do anything to-day, if there is a passable pretext for putting it off, unless of course it concerns the well-being of the Police or District Partition schemes.' So the proposal was shunted off the rails. And now that the Public Services Commission has said its say, and indeed recommended, among other things, this very measure which we advocate to-day, we are certain to be told in the official reply that Government are absolutely helpless in these matters, until the report of the Commission has been properly sterilized and subjected to all sorts of bacteriological tests—until it emerges out of circumlocution office considerably boiled down and suited to the official palate. And when that glorious consummation is brought about, the poor Munsiff must again wait till there is a superfluity of cash in the Hon'ble Mr. Donald's strong-room, which even all the thinkable and unthinkable Police Schemes cannot exhaust. The Munsiff seems to be the step-child of Government, and must wait for his crumb of comfort till the others have had their fill.

* Sir, I want to impress upon this Council that the subordinate judiciary is one of the very few institutions connected with Government that command

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*Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ;
Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.*

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY—*concl'd.*

universal confidence and respect. In far off corners of this province, in uninviting surroundings, the modest Munsiff toils ceaselessly, embodying, in the eyes of the people, the virtues of an impartial and liberal Government and the noblest attributes of British justice. Rightly understood, the subordinate judiciary is by far the most valuable assets of Government, and something should be done immediately to better the prospects of its members."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. Members of Council will remember that this question has been discussed in this Council more than once and last year this matter was brought up before this Council by myself. We were then assured that the case of this deserving class of public servants will receive consideration at the hands of Government. Last year the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda stated, on behalf of Government, that they had already budgetted Rs. 21 thousand for increasing the initial pay of the Munsiffs, but that they were waiting for the publication of the report of the Public Services Commission. I need not repeat the exact wording of the speech of the Hon'ble Nawab, but it was understood that the Government viewed sympathetically the question of raising the initial pay of the Munsiffs. As has been observed, the Munsiffs are a hard-working educated body of public servants, but their initial pay does not compare favourably with that of the members of the sister service and to raise their initial pay will, I think, not entail a very great extra expenditure on the Government. I hope that this Resolution will meet with sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir, I wish to associate myself wholeheartedly with the first part of the Resolution, but the second part which is a question of financing the scheme is always a difficult business on these occasions. Last year we were told that the long-deferred improvement might be soon expected and the pendency of the deliberations of the Public Services Commission which was standing in the way then of immediate action has now disappeared. Of course, there is the further difficulty that Government have not yet had an opportunity of considering the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. Members of this Council have frequently spoken on this subject and I am not sure whether we could add anything more on the literature of the subject. The Hon'ble Member in charge, who, as a Member of the Executive Council for the last five years, tried to do his best to improve the service, will soon be transferred to another sphere of public usefulness. What he could not do as an Executive Member, will probably be able to do as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and will give effect to improvement in one of the most valuable services of the Province."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"I beg to support this Resolution—at least the first part of it. Having some experience of the work of the Munsiffs in Civil Courts, I thought it my duty to bring their case before the Council. If the criterion of the judicial service is work then my submission to the Council is that their initial pay should be raised. Oftentimes they have got to work till late hours of the evening and all the satisfaction that they get is a poor salary. I think it is the duty of the Government to consider whether their initial pay should not be raised to Rs. 250, as explained by the previous speakers. I submit, therefore, that the Council will kindly consider the claim of the Munsiffs for a higher rate of pay."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

“Mr. Vice-President, a great deal has been said by the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution, as well as by those who have supported him, of the value of the services rendered by the Munsiffs to Government and to the public. As to that, there has been no difference of opinion at any time, and Government have always recognised the value of their services. Last year, a similar Resolution was moved by the same Hon'ble Member. I told him that I sympathised with him, but could not do anything until the report of the Public Services Commission was out, and he thought at that time that this meant an indefinite postponement. The report has now been published and now we know what the recommendations are, and if Hon'ble Members had cared to examine them he would probably have found that he was rendering a very doubtful service to the Munsiffs by recommending an initial pay of Rs. 250 for them, for, as a matter of fact, the recommendations of the Commission shows that they desire that the initial pay of the Munsiffs should be Rs. 300. The Government of India have promised that they would consider the matter most expeditiously. It seems strange that we should be asked to take the matter out of the hands of the Government of India at the present time by giving the Munsiffs an initial pay of Rs. 250. Apart from these considerations, it is proposed to meet the expenditure from the Head 'Unforeseen Expenditure.' It is always dangerous not to have some provision made for unforeseen expenditure, and this is not the least important part of the case. Anyhow, the Services Commission have proposed to improve very materially the prospects of the Munsiffs and Government have their report under consideration and this explanation will, I hope, satisfy Hon'ble Members.”

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

“Sir, I understand, from what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge, that Government are not prepared to accept this Resolution. I have been told that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission go much further than I advocate on behalf of the Munsiffs. But there is the element of uncertainty as to when these recommendations will be given effect to, and if I had any reason to hope that these recommendations would be given effect to within a reasonable time, I would not certainly have brought up this Resolution for discussion. My own feeling is that it will take years and years before the recommendations of the Public Services Commission are given effect to, and, meanwhile, I think it will be an act of bare justice to a hard-worked body of public servants that they should be put on an equality with their brethren in the other Provincial Services. If I am permitted to say so, I think that it is not only extremely fair, but extremely just, that they should get this initial salary, not from to-day, but with retrospective effect from the date on which the initial pay of Deputy Magistrates was raised. Government never waited for any report of any Public Services Commission or the recommendations of anybody when they raised the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrates from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 on their own initiative and I ask, is it not unfair, is it not making rather an invidious distinction between the different members of the Provincial services, when you give an initial salary of Rs. 250 to members of the executive branch and refuse that little concession to members of the Judicial service? As it is, the public impression is that the members of the Judicial service do not receive adequate consideration at the hands of the executive Government, and for this reason, I think, this distinction should not be maintained. If Government think that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission could be given effect to without delay, of course it would be an act of bare justice to the Munsiffs to let this matter stand over so that Munsiffs might begin on Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 250. I think Government might temporarily accept my recommendation of fixing the initial salary at Rs. 250 now, instead of waiting for an indefinite

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ—*concl'd.*

period in the hope of raising it to Rs. 300. With these few words I would press this Resolution to a division."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Murahidabad.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.	Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E.
Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.	Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.	Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G.
Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	Mr. J. Lang.
Kumar Shih Shekharewar Ray.	Mr. B. C. Mitra.
Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri	Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.	Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E.	Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E.
Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.	Mr. J. Donald.
Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.	Mr. W. W. Hornell.
Maulvi Abul Kasem.	Mr. S. W. Goode.
Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.	Mr. H. P. Duval.
Mr. A. Rasul.	Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.	Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.	Mr. G. C. Godfrey.
Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.	Raja Hrishikesh Lahar, C.I.E.
Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.	Mr. R. Glen.
Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E.
Mr. K. B. Dutt.	Sir A. Birkmyre, Kt.
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.	Mr. E. B. Eden.
Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.	Mr. E. A. Martin.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. A. Irwin.
 " " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.
 " " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Aminur Rahman.
 " " Mr. Altaf Ali.

The Ayes being 23 and the Noes 23 the Hon'ble the Vice-President, presiding, gave his casting vote against the motion which was accordingly lost.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXIII.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a lump provision of rupees one lakh, or such other sum as may seem necessary, be made for raising the salaries of Clerks in Registration offices; and
- (b) the expenditure be met from the lump provision of rupees two lakhs provided for unforeseen requirements.

He said :—

" Sir, in this case at any rate, I do not think we need trouble ourselves about any Public Services Commission Report, because, as far as I remember, when this matter came before the Council last year on my motion, I was given to understand that Government accepted the principle embodied in this Resolution. The only question then was that of funds. I do not know, but as far as I could understand the reply of the Hon'ble Member in charge, the Government of India had sanctioned this scale of increment, perhaps conditionally. If that is so, I do not know if I can press this Resolution. If the scheme has already been sanctioned, subject to some conditions, I will not press it, but leave it to the Government to give effect to it as early as possible."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"The Secretary of State has given conditional sanction to this expenditure, that is to say, to give effect to it on the improvement of the financial position. We cannot go against this."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXIV.

The following Resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) provision be made for an annual grant of Rs. 18,000 to the Bengal Home Industries Association for the purpose of helping Cottage Industries in Bengal ; and
- (b) the expenditure be met out of the sum of Rs. 50,000 provided under the Head, "Lump Provision for Development of Industries"—"26B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments."

He said :—

"Sir, I ask your permission to withdraw this Resolution. In this connection I have to offer my best thanks to the Government for kindly making an adequate grant to the Home Industries Association."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXV.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 be provided for further strengthening the staff of the Department of Co-operative Societies by the appointment of a second Joint Registrar, four Inspectors with knowledge of weaving, one Inspector with knowledge of fishery work and one Inspector with knowledge of dairy work ; and
- (b) the expenditure be met from the lump provision of Rs. 30,000 for the Director of Industries under the Head "26B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments."

He said :—

"Sir, in this Resolution it is my contention that the progress of the working of the department of co-operation is extremely slow, and that this slow rate is due to the inadequacy of the staff. In support of my contention I may quote only two authorities. Mr. J. C. Jack of the Indian Civil Service, writing about Faridpur, says : that the present rate has not enabled 1-100 of the ground to be covered in 10 years, it will not be possible for the district to eliminate the professional money-lender in less than a thousand years. Again, Sir Daniel Hamilton says : at the present rate of progress, Bengal will not be covered with a fertilizing scheme of credit before the year 2200. Sir, up to this time, I may point out the movement has not touched the fringe of the industrial question. There are only 31 known Credit Societies, and all the rest are what we call the Credit Societies chiefly concerned with agricultural credit. But the question of the industries has presented itself in an urgent shape on account of the war. In this country, as well as other countries, we, as well as other people concerned in the welfare of the state, must try to tackle this question in the best way we can. After the war there is sure to be an industrial war, and we must make preparation for meeting industrial invasion from undesirable quarters, but is any industrial movement possible without an adequate development of the department of co-operation ? As a case in point, I might mention the case of the Bengal Home Industries Association. The Association has been launched with the idea of promoting the cottage industries of Bengal, but the Association can make very little progress without the help of the department of co-operation. Such help has

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Dr. Nilratan Sarkar ; Babu Surendra Nath Ray ; Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR—*concl'd.*

been promised by the department, but the department is helpless on account of being inadequately staffed. It is true that provision has been made in the Budget for an additional staff of four Inspectors, one Auditor and one Joint Registrar, but all this will be absorbed in the ordinary work of the Association, and if important industries like weaving, fisheries and dairy work are to be included in the programme of the Association, the staff must be substantially increased. My proposal, therefore, is to make a further addition to the staff of the department of co-operation in the way suggested by my proposal here. As regards the appointment of the second Registrar, I may point out that the MacLagan Committee had recommended that there should be one Registrar for every 1,000 Societies, and the number of Societies at the present moment in Bengal is 2,666, so we are entitled to have a third superior officer. I need not detain the Council further on this point. I wish only to bring to the notice of Government what fell from the lips of Sir Daniel Hamilton when he said, a pice lost to the department is a gold mohur lost to the people and another gold mohur lost to the Government, and to this I may add, that a pice added to the expenditure on the staff of the department would be a gold mohur added to the resources of the people and a gold mohur added to the income of the Government."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"Sir, I associate myself with what has been said by the mover of the Resolution, and I hope that it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I shall deal with this Resolution in a very few words. It needs no words of mine to assure the House that we cordially support the co-operative movement and that we are prepared to do anything reasonable on its behalf. But the House may or may not know that the large question as to whether the Registrar and the supervising and inspecting staff should be officials or non-officials has not yet been decided. The Secretary of State has, as a purely temporary measure, sanctioned an official staff up to 31st March, 1918. Between now and that date, in other words, during the financial year which is before us, the Secretary of State will probably make up his mind as to the future of the supervising staff of the co-operative movement. That being so, it hardly behoves us to appoint a very large official staff during the last year of the experimental period. The question has been thoroughly investigated by the Committee of Sir Edward MacLagan. The report of this Committee will of course be the principal document which the Secretary of State will have before him when he passes final orders upon this important question. Meanwhile, Local Governments have been authorised to make such temporary arrangements on a moderate scale as are essential to cope with the current work of the co-operative movement. During the year 1916-17 which is just closing, we appointed four temporary additional Inspectors and during the year which is about to begin, we intend to appoint four more additional Inspectors. I think the House will agree that, in the special circumstances of the case, we are doing all that is reasonable. The Hon'ble Member, as I understand him, presses us to appoint experts for special subjects—experts for fishery, weaving, and so on. That is one of the questions which has been receiving our careful consideration and will no doubt receive the careful consideration of the Secretary of State when he comes to deal with the whole problem—I mean, the question whether it is better to appoint the supervising staff (be they officials or be they non-officials) area by area or subject by subject. Different people recommend different solutions. Personally, I think that, in the present state of organisation, it is better on the whole to appoint men area by area, good all-round men who will carry on all the co-operative work in the villages under their charge. That has generally been our policy ; but we have departed from it

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Beatson Bell; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—*concl'd.*

in one case and have appointed a special officer for the weaving industry. At present there are only 17 weaving societies. We have one officer for these 17 societies and it is certainly an adequate provision. On the whole, we are at present inclined towards the geographical distribution of our officers, but for all that we have a perfectly open mind. The Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar has quoted Major Jack. I admit that Major Jack is strongly in favour of a very large increase in the organizing staff of our Co-operative Societies. Major Jack has not, however, proposed that we should appoint specialists for special subjects. He has proposed that the appointments should be made geographically and that the officers should be recruited from the same class as the *kanungos* who carry out our survey and settlement operations. The opinion of Major Jack on this point is one of the very greatest weight. In short, I have only to say that the Government are giving, and will continue to give very careful consideration to the question of providing an adequate staff for the Co-operative Societies of the province; but we regret that we cannot accept the Resolution in the form in which it has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mover."

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"Sir, I had expected that a modest Resolution like this would have been accepted by the Government, particularly as the money would not be wanting. However, as it has been rejected, I think that I shall be justified in pressing this Resolution to a division. It is all very good to wait for the decision of the Secretary of State in certain matters and the decision of other Committees, and in the meantime, the psychological moment, the golden opportunity for developing the resources of our country and developing our home industries, will slip away. After the war, as everybody knows, we shall be swamped with goods from most undesirable quarters. This is not only the view of the poor Bengali in Bengal but I know that most of the people in the allied countries have made provisions for such swamping and are making provisions for meeting it in the best way they can. Commissions have been working in great numbers and preparations are being made for this purpose, and it is only a feeble attempt that is being made in order to put things in order here, and it is impossible to do anything without the help of the co-operative movement. However, I have nothing more to say and hope that the Council will accept this Resolution."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.

Mr. Aninur Rahman.
Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.
Kumar Shih Shekharswar Ray.
Babu Brojendra Kisior Ray Chaudhury.
Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.
Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E.
Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.
Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
Maulvi Abul Kasem.
Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.
Mr. A. Rasul.
Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.
Mr. Altaf Ali.
Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.
Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.
Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
Mr. K. B. Dutt.
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.
Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

Noes.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.

Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda,
K.C.I.E.
Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards,
C.B., C.M.G.
Mr. J. Lang.
Mr. B. C. Mitra.
Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E.
Mr. J. Donald.
Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
Mr. W. W. Hornell.
Mr. S. W. Goode.
Mr. H. P. Duval.
Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Mr. G. C. Godfrey.
Mr. R. Glen.
Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E.
Sir A. Birkmyre, Kt.
Mr. E. B. Eden.
Mr. E. A. Martin.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. A. Irwin.

„ „ Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.

„ „ Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

„ „ Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Ayes being 23 and the Noes 23, the Hon'ble the Vice-President, presiding, gave his casting vote against the motion which was accordingly lost.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXVI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a lump provision of Rs. 25,000 be made for the improvement of the Civil Court buildings at Pirozpur (Bakarganj); and
- (b) this expenditure be met from the provision of Rs. 65,000 made for experiments for potatoes, bonemeal, etc., and for purchase of special varieties of paddy seeds, which projects may either be abandoned for the year or taken up on a reduced scale.

He said :—

“ Sir, I do not know if I have caused a surprise in this Council, both by reason of the recommendations made in the first portion of the Resolution and also the suggestion which I have made as to the source from which the expenditure should be met! The Civil Court buildings at Pirozpur have got a history of their own. It may not be known to Hon'ble Members that, unlike very few other buildings of this kind, the Pirozpur Civil Courts are held in houses with corrugated roofs, and it is on record that a certain Munsiff, after sitting a couple of hours, complained of a severe headache and had to leave work, and on the next day, after a few hours, he fell down senseless from his chair and was carried home and afterwards died of heat apoplexy. Pirozpur is a very unhealthy station and the Munsiffs have got to work during the hot season in a building of that insanitary character. I believe that the High Court has made it a rule that the Munsiffs have to stay for two years only at Pirozpur, whereas, they have to stay for three years in other places. This question was brought up by me year before last, and I also spoke privately to Mr. Green when I met him in Darjeeling, and I explained the whole question, and he was good enough to say that he had considered the matter, and to all intents and purposes, it had been settled that the improvement of the buildings would be taken in hand within a very short time. Nothing has been done since then and I was also surprised to find that no provision for the improvement of these buildings has been made in this year's Budget. It is a matter of the most urgent necessity, and I think Government would do well to consider whether Rs. 65,000 should be set apart for the useless experiment of potatoes or for giving relief, if not by increment of salary, at least by sanitary housing, to a very useful class of public servants. As regards this experiment of potatoes, I referred to it last year.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq ; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Mr. Beatson Bell*The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ—*concl'd.*

I do not know what other Members think of it, but so far as my experience goes, nothing substantial has been done towards developing potatoes in this country. I do not know also what the department of Agriculture does, but so far as I am concerned, I have never met any officer of this department doing any substantial work in any part of this country. The experiment of potatoes may stand over for some time and meanwhile the money may be set apart for the improvement of these buildings. If Government think that something should be done in this direction, my recommendation is that a sum of Rs. 25,000 at the outset will only be required for the improvement of the Civil Court building at Pirozpur and the rest may be spent on potatoes. With these few words I beg to commend my Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I am prepared to admit that this project of the Munsiff's buildings at Pirozpur is one of importance but there are various other projects of the same kind which are perhaps much more urgent. We have plans and estimates of a double Munsifi at Pirozpur which would cost about Rs. 88,000, and perhaps, on account of the increase in prices, this estimate would be exceeded now. We have drawn up a list of the urgent projects and have submitted them to the High Court and asked their opinion as regards the relative urgency of these various schemes. We could not take up these under the present conditions, but we have made this reference to the High Court, so that, when we are able to carry out these schemes, there may be no delay on account of the High Court's advice being needed. But so far as this year's Budget is concerned, we have no money to carry out the schemes for Civil Court buildings in Bengal, and therefore I am not in a position to accept the Resolution.

As regards the Agricultural department, I understand that the expenditure has been cut down to the very minimum, but this is a matter on which my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Beatson Bell, is in a better position to speak."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I have only to add a few words to what the Hon'ble Nawab Sahib has already said. I am in a position to say something on this subject as I have frequently seen these buildings at Pirozpur. In fact, I think I was in the district when they were constructed. It is true that they have tin roofs, but they have also got masonry plinths and below the tin roof there is an under-roof, designed to mitigate the heat. The buildings are exactly of the same type as hundreds of schools and colleges and thousands of private residences in the Province. It is not a type of building which I like, but I cannot see why the Civil Court buildings at Pirozpur should be considered before all the other buildings of the same type, both public and private.

I am more immediately concerned, however, with the Agricultural department and with the experiments which it is making. The grant which we have allotted for experiments, is, I venture to say, on a very modest scale and cannot possibly be reduced. We are not dealing with potatoes on a large scale, but we are encouraging people, specially in areas visited by floods and drought, to grow potatoes as a cold weather crop, which will carry them on where the paddy harvest has failed. I am satisfied that, by our encouragement of potatoes in those areas, we have mitigated the sufferings, perhaps saved the lives, of many poor families. Similarly, in regard to bonemeal, we have been doing most useful work. There are demonstrators all over the

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Beatson Bell ; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq ; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*The Hon'ble Mr. BEATSON BELL—*concl'd.*

country even if my Hon'ble friend has not happened to meet them. They are helping people to obtain bonemeal and are teaching them how to use it. The results have been most encouraging and we mean to go on with the good work. Above all, what I object to is that there should be any reduction in our experiments in regard to rice seed or jute seed. The work that is now being done upon these two crops at the Dacca farm is work of the very highest importance. Mr. Hector is in charge of rice, Mr. Finlow in charge of jute. After years of patient experiment they have selected single plants which are markedly superior to other plants. They have taken the seed of these single plants and have gradually reproduced it year by year.

We have now got this superior seed in commercial quantities and we are giving it out to the raiyats in suitable places throughout the Province. The results which we expect will be of the greatest importance to the agricultural prosperity of Bengal. It would be a thousand pities if, just when we have reached this practical stage, we have to relax our energy and cease to place this good seed within the reach of the raiyats. I, therefore, associate myself fully with the Hon'ble Nawab in deprecating any reduction in the moderate allotment which we have made for continuing our agricultural experiments and demonstrating their usefulness to the masses of the people."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"Sir, the question of housing Munsiffs in comfortable buildings is more for the Government to consider than for me to say anything about it, and I do not wish to enter into any controversy as to the utility or otherwise of the department of Agriculture. But, I think, the Hon'ble Member who spoke first on this Resolution on behalf of Government admitted that the houses in which the Civil Courts are now held are not quite satisfactory and that some improvement ought to be made in them. I should only add this, before I resume my seat, that when I looked at the lavish amount proposed to be spent on Police buildings, I thought that the question of housing these Munsiffs in comfortable buildings was at least of equal importance as that of housing Sub-Inspectors and Head-constables of Police. If the latter can claim twelve lakhs odd from Government for the improvement of their buildings, I think that the Munsiffs who have got at least equally important duties to perform, may expect a little share of the Government's grants. So far as the importance of the buildings for the Munsiffs is concerned, I would ask Government to take it up at an early date. With these few words, I would leave it to the Government to consider this resolution."

The Resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXVII.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 60,000 non-recurring, and Rs. 10,000 recurring, be allotted for making arrangements in the Presidency College for teaching Zoology, by providing accommodation and equipment for Theoretical as well as Practical teaching of the subject, and by appointing one Professor and two Demonstrators ; and
- (b) the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 be met out of the provision of Rs. 12,00,000 for Police buildings under Head

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.*The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR—*contd.*

"Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department"; and the recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 be met out of the Rs. 2,00,000 provided as General Reserve for unforeseen requirements under Head "32—Miscellaneous."

He said :—

"Sir, it is not true that our age is the age of mechanism, or our science the science of matter and motion. The science of life has given us the great dominating concepts which to-day vitalise our literature, our philosophy, our religion, our social ideals and our ethical values. Our thoughts no longer run in mechanical grooves along lines of force. And the ideas of conservation and correlation of Energy have been displaced in literature as in life in the speculations of the philosopher as in the projects of the Social Legist or Eugenist by the concepts of hereditary and variation, of environment and habit, of reversion and atavism, of natural selection and segregation.

And this had made itself felt in the educational world of to-day. The elementary education programme of the present age has demanded the introduction in our school curriculum of the story of life; and the natural classes and genera and species of plant and animal forms are now furnishing an ample scope for that training in sense observation which is a *sine qua non* of education in its earlier stages. Further, the demand for a sound and broad based culture, of which the study of Life forms the consummation, has led to the rapid extension of biological studies in the world's Universities. And all the Indian Universities but one have provided for the teaching of Zoology as well as Botany as liberal scientific studies. The one defaulter is the University of Calcutta, a city which boasts of what is perhaps the finest and biggest zoological collection in the world! Botany we have long recognised and our botanical gardens therefore are free from the reproach of the barren zoological sister. But the scientific value of Zoology for the study of problems of Life and Evolution is greater than that of Botany. In any case the omission of Zoology leaves an anomaly—indeed an anachronism—on our hands. Our Physiology and our Botany for the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees are dissociated from Zoology but are allowed to keep company with Mathematics or Physics, Physiology and Botany accordingly are not studied in the light of Biological Science as a whole but are taken as sectional and isolated sciences, and therefore shorn of much of their cultural scientific value. And the prevailing ignorance of biological facts and theories has had a curious effect on our Psychological and sociological studies, including our economic science and our political philosophy. These have tended to become doctrinaire and hypothetical, abstract and jejune, because our youths have the haziest notions of the factors, conditions and limits of growth and evolution. Again we have introduced Comparative Psychology and Animal Psychology as post-graduate studies, but without a preliminary knowledge of Comparative Zoology the student will not profit much by this teaching. Some of the existing courses, therefore, must be supplemented by Zoology, if they are to be stimulating and healthy, or if they are to be other than mechanical and empirical.

So far I have confined myself to the requirements of mental discipline and liberal education. But the scientific study of Zoology has also an important bearing on the cultivation of the economic resources of the country. To mention only a few important industries, pisciculture, cattle-breeding, forestry, sericulture, apiculture, etc., call for the services of trained Zoologist specialists and the report of the Public Services Commission notices the dearth of Indians having competent Zoological knowledge and training. It is highly desirable that Bengalees should receive sufficient training in their country to

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Dr. Nilratan Sarkar ; Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter ; Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR—*conclud.*

take advantage of the industrial openings provided by the natural resources of the fauna of India.

Nor need any apprehension be entertained that the provision of teaching in Zoology will entail any heavy expenditure. It will mean only the opening of a new section in the Science Department of the Presidency College. For two or three dozen students, which is all that one can expect for the I. A. or I. Sc. and the B. A. or B. Sc. courses, we require a staff of one Professor, preferably a man who has taken the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge, and two Demonstrators. We require also new Laboratory rooms equipped for practical work. I have estimated the initial outlay at Rs. 60,000 and recurring charges at about Rs. 10,000* a year. This small expenditure will help in tapping new resources in the country, and repay itself a hundred-fold in its cultural value and reaction. Such large ends, cultural as well as utilitarian, speculative as well as practical, I fondly hope will not fail to touch a sympathetic chord in this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER said :—

"Sir, in saying a few words in support of this Resolution, I note that the question is for the present more or less of academic interest. I know that it will not be possible to provide funds out of the Heads mentioned in this Resolution. But I am one of those who believe in the scientific study of Zoology and specially at the present moment it is of great importance for us in Bengal. I have got a little book, a very valuable book 'Nichol on Fisheries in Japan' and I see what Japan has done in that department, *namely*, that Japan has added to her national wealth by the scientific *culture* of her fisheries, and it is impossible to develop fisheries more properly unless you have some grounding at any rate of scientific education in Zoology. Therefore, on the question of principle, I think that we should have an institution where young men can obtain the necessary theoretical instruction in Zoology and I hope that Government will try to introduce the study of this branch of study as soon as funds permit."

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"One great reason why I should like to support this Resolution is this : that unless in the elementary stage, in the I. A. or I. Sc. or B. Sc. classes in Colleges such teaching in Zoology is provided, the higher teaching that is provided under Sir Tarak Palit Trust would be absolutely impossible. To take up advanced Zoology, students should have an earlier elementary training in Colleges. Of course, so far the Indian Museum has been good enough to provide such teaching as was necessary for one or two M.A. students in Zoology. But these students have done so thoroughly badly in the examination that it has become absolutely clear to us, who have run the thing, that without proper training in the earlier days it is absolutely hopeless for a man to go up to the M. Sc. examination in this subject. Of course, the University can never and does not like to suggest to the Colleges as to what course they should take up. It is our duty on the contrary to try to keep them to as few subjects as possible. It strikes every one that in the Presidency College which has already got a physiological laboratory, it may not be found difficult to arrange for such a teaching in conjunction with the authorities of the Zoological Gardens and the Indian Museum. So it strikes me that if money can be found, it would not be so difficult to arrange for the teaching of this subject as in the case of other branches of learning, as a portion of the time of the staff of the Indian Museum can be devoted to encourage teaching on this subject. For this reason I beg to support the Resolution."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Hornell; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Mr. A. Rasul.*

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNELL said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I should like to say at once that I entirely endorse what has been said about the desirability of teaching Zoology in Calcutta. Indeed it seems rather strange that this subject should have been omitted. As the Hon'ble Mover has pointed out, we have a fine Zoological Garden here and we have also in Calcutta the head-quarters of a very energetic Zoological Survey. So far as the resolution goes, I need merely point out that Government have already expressed their inability to reduce the grant for Police buildings, and I am quite sure that at this hour the House would not wish me to discuss that question over again.

As regards the general reserve, I understand from those in charge of finances that it is quite impossible to reduce the sum of 2 lakhs which is considered to be the minimum on which the administration can proceed. There are further reasons why it would be impossible for Government to say here and now that they would do anything this year. The proposal is to me at least a new one. I have asked the Principal of the Presidency College whether he knows of any such proposal and his reply is in the negative. Of course even supposing we had the money we should have to consider a good many things before we could begin work. We have first of all to decide what arrangements would be suitable; we have then to submit them to the University and we have finally to get the University's recommendations agreed to by the Government of India. All I say is that I regard the suggested provision as one which should be made and I propose to refer the whole matter to the governing body of the Presidency College. The Governing Body will be asked to take the matter into consideration at once and make definite suggestions. I hope that this will be sufficient for the mover of the resolution. Of course he must realise existing financial conditions being what they are that this is not a pledge to start the instruction this year or next year. All I can say is that the matter will be considered and if it can persuade the Local Government that it is desirable provision will be made as soon as possible."

The Hon'ble Dr. NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"Sir, I have faith in the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction and I ask your permission to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXVIII.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. RASUL :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the duty allowance of the Principal, Presidency College, and local allowances of the Dean and Bursar of the said institution be suspended till finances improve, and the sum of Rs. 7,800 set apart for the purpose be allotted as grants for furniture for aided secondary schools.

He said :—

"My resolution was about suspending the duty allowance of the Principal of the Presidency College and the local allowances of the Dean and Bursar of the same institution and spending that amount on purchasing furniture for aided secondary schools; but I am assured by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell that Rs. 11,000 has been set apart for the same purpose, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; The Vice-President: Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"May I rise to a point of order? There were several resolutions which suggested the transfer of the Police grant to some other purpose, but the Council threw out those suggestions. The resolution about to be moved now also makes the same suggestion, and as the Council threw out previous suggestions of the same nature, is this resolution in order?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"I cannot rule the resolution out of order. It is a positive request for the expenditure of a certain sum of money for a certain purpose. I believe the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to ventilate a particular subject and I believe that the general opinion of the House approves the policy that has been adopted allowing some latitude to members in inviting the attention of Government to such requests."

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXIX.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) the amount estimated under the expenditure head "Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" as representing the Augmentation Grant to District Boards for 1917-18, viz., Rs. 4,30,000 be increased by Rs. 3,20,000; and
- (b) the latter sum be provided for by a corresponding reduction in the amount of Rs. 12,00,000 for Police Buildings.

He said :—

"Sir,—If any figure in the financial statement has puzzled me more than any other, it is the amount of 4 lakhs 30 thousand which has been shown under the head 'Civil Works in charge of Civil Department,' as Augmentation Grant. The augmentation grant was first instituted by the Government of India in 1905 for the benefit of the District Boards, and is expected to represent about one-fourth of their actual receipts from land cess annually. When the grant was inaugurated, the District Boards in Bengal used to enjoy the road cess revenue only, which represented half the total land cess; but the local bodies of some other provinces were more fortunate at that time, in that the entire land cess used to be credited to them. So, when the augmentation grant came to be sanctioned, it was calculated at one-fourth of the road cess receipts so far as the local bodies in Bengal were concerned; while in regard to some other provinces it was calculated upon the entire land cess which was appropriated by the local bodies there. From 1905 to 1912, this Imperial grant continued to be calculated and disbursed by the respective Local Governments, at the rates fixed, and debited to Imperial funds. In 1913, the public works cess was surrendered in favour of the local bodies of Bengal, by the Imperial Government which made a fixed assignment of Rs. 24 lakhs 93 thousand to the Local Government as compensation for this loss of revenue to the provincial funds. The local bodies in Bengal are therefore enjoying the entire land cess since 1913-14. And the augmentation grant, according to the avowed principle of allotment, should now be doubled, being calculated at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total land cess now administered by our local bodies. But my Lord, far from this being the case, it is a matter of common experience with the Boards, that the augmentation grant has been decreasing since 1913-14—a phenomenon to which my attention was drawn by the local bodies which I have the honour to represent.

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—*continued.*

"I asked several questions in this Council directly or indirectly bearing upon this point, and have been favoured with replies characterised by varying degrees of vagueness, which have on the whole successfully parried the questions raised. On the 13th December, 1916, when I asked for papers relating to the augmentation grant and the surrender of the public works cess, I was met with a flat refusal. Then came the last Government Resolution on the working of the District Boards, which stated that a windfall of Rs. 1 lakh 35 thousand and odd in the shape of unallotted surplus of the augmentation grant for 1913-14 was available only last year. There appeared to be an air of mystery about the matter; and my suspicion was strengthened that there was some leakage somewhere to account for the depletion of the augmentation grant. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald sought to explain the so-called windfall by stating that there was a mistake in calculation in 1913-14. I must confess, Sir, that I remain unconvinced that Hon'ble Mr. Donald's department can ever blunder over simple arithmetic. However that may be, I followed up the subject with a few more questions. And on the 5th March last, in reply to starred question No. 13, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald was pleased to explain the new process of computation of the augmentation grant. In the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, the amount of augmentation grant is fixed at 25 per cent. of net receipts from road cess, less the amount by which the net public work cess exceeds Rs. 29 lakhs 42 thousand. 'This latter sum,' the Financial Secretary was further pleased to explain, 'is made up of the Imperial assignment to Provincial Revenues as compensation for the loss of the public works cess and the amount of the equilibrium grant that was resumed when the public works cess was made over to District Boards.' Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that although the Government of India made the fixed assignment of Rs. 24 lakhs 93 thousand to this Government, admittedly in compensation for the surrender of the public works cess to the local bodies, Government are not content with this assignment but must have the exact equivalent of the actual amount of the public works cess every year. And to satisfy this rapacious craving of the Financial Department, the District Boards must yield up their legitimate revenues.

We cannot, it is true, charm the dark recesses of the Financial Secretariat out of the secrets they hold. But fortunately for us, there are some official statements here and there which throw a glimmer of light on the point at issue. Turning to the Budget Speech of Sir Edward (then Hon'ble Mr.) Baker as the Finance Member of the Government of India in March 1905, we find that the Imperial Government for the first time in that year made provision for annual grants-in-aid of the funds of all districts and Local Boards in India equal approximately to 25 per cent. of their total revenue from cesses on land.' And the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale acclaimed it as one of the most interesting features of the Budget, representing a frank acknowledgment of the claim of local bodies to participate in the financial prosperity of the Government of India. A few years later, the Decentralisation Commission in their report suggested that this Imperial grant should be increased, and that the entire net proceeds of the land cess of those provinces where Government used, at that time, to take a considerable portion of the same, should be made over to the Boards. Three years after the publication of this report, we find Mr. Gokhale, in March 1912, moving a resolution in the Imperial Council about the resources of the local bodies in which he put in a vigorous plea for a juster treatment of the claims of these bodies upon Government revenue. Although the resolution was negatived by a majority, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson made it clear that Government were in accord with the object of the resolution. As a sequel

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—*continued.*

to this, the next Imperial Budget—which was the first budget presented at Delhi,—made the important provision for surrendering to the local bodies such portion of the land cess as used to be appropriated by some of the Provincial Governments. In explaining the arrangement, Sir Guy stated thus :—

‘ We propose to make assignments to Local Governments to enable them to forego the amounts which at present are appropriated for Provincial use from the cess on land The development and encouragement of Local Self-Government is indeed an object as to the desirability of which all are agreed, and it is with this object in view that we desire to increase their resources by abolishing the appropriations which I have mentioned. The consequence, however, of this abolition will be a loss to Provincial Revenues which Local Governments cannot themselves sustain ; and I therefore will make them assignments.’

Sir Guy then proceeded to state that the Local Governments would resume certain grants of a general nature which they provided out of their own funds—the augmentation grant not obviously being one of that character.

In Bengal, however, there does not appear to have been a correct appreciation of the terms of this act of Imperial beneficence to the local bodies. Sir William Duke, in introducing the Bengal Financial Statement for 1913-14, expressed his belief that the ‘ amount of the augmentation grant will be gradually reduced as the natural growth of the public works cess overtakes the total received.’

Sir, this statement of Sir William's reveals an amazing misapprehension of the nature of the augmentation grant which was not affected by the surrender of the public works cess in any manner whatsoever. Following Sir William, other officials have interpreted this generous grant made by the Imperial Government in an ungenerous spirit.

Sir, I shall be glad to be told that I have not been able to read these official pronouncements in their true light. For, to me, it is not a comforting thought that Government have deliberately shut their eyes to the true nature of the obligation laid upon them with regard to the distribution of the augmentation grant which they hold in trust for the local bodies. It is indeed, a distressing thought that in this particular matter, the Government of Bengal have been dealing with the local bodies in a manner, which, had it been a matter between private individuals, would have justified an action for breach of trust. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Donald will be able to satisfy us that his novel formula for the calculation of the augmentation grant is the result of some understanding with the Government of India of which we know nothing as yet.

But I have already said that from all we have read upon the subject, we have been led to believe that the public works cess, with all its possibilities of expansion or otherwise, has been made over to the coffers of the District Boards, and the Provincial Government have been given in exchange an assignment amounting to Rs. 24 lakhs 93 thousand, and have been further empowered to resume certain grants which the Boards used to receive from the Provincial Revenues, and which we are told represent Rs. 4 lakhs 49 thousand. But the ingenious device adopted by this Government for indirectly appropriating the public works cess itself, if carried to its logical consequence, may some day eat up the entire augmentation grant ; for, according to the process of curtailment spoken of by the Financial Secretary, if the actual public works cess in any year exceeds Rs. 29 lakhs 42 thousand by more than the amount of the augmentation grant, the

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY—concluded.

grant itself will disappear so far as the Boards are concerned, although the amount of the grant will continue to be debited to the Imperial revenues.

Sir, Government should not persist in their present policy with regard to the augmentation grant, which, to say the least of it, is indefensible in principle, illogical, and unjust alike to the Imperial Government and the local bodies.

The amount provided for in the Budget as Augmentation Grant is Rs. 4 lakhs 30 thousand, which is much less than 25 per cent. of the road cess. If we take the latest available figure for road cess, which is 30 lakhs 28 thousand and odd, for 1916-17, the augmentation grant should be roughly Rs. 7 lakhs and 50 thousand.

I therefore move that the amount of augmentation grant as budgetted for be increased by Rs. 3 lakhs and 20 thousand. I do not care from what funds Government pay this sum. But, as according to the rules, we have to specify a counterbalancing reduction somewhere. I propose that the deficit be met from out of the budget for Police buildings.

Sir I tremble to speak of that august institution—the Police—in a spirit which might smack of irreverence, but I shall ask you to consider whether now is a propitious time for investing so much in bricks and mortar. I shall ask you also to remember that in the words of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the work of the local bodies 'concerns the health and comfort of the public far more intimately than that of either the Supreme or the Provincial Governments.' And in this view, no retrenchment ought to be grudged in order that a glaring injustice to these useful institutions may be removed and a just liability discharged.

Sir, from the statement made in answer to my starred question No. 13 on the 5th March last, it appears that during the last three years, Government have made deductions—systematic, unauthorised deductions—from the augmentation grant aggregating about Rs. 5 lakhs 20 thousand. I had a mind to move a separate resolution asking for a refund of this amount. But so far as these past deductions are concerned, I shall be content to leave the matter to the Hon'ble Nawab's discretion for the present. If once the principle I am contending for in this resolution is conceded, the claim about these unjust appropriations in the past becomes irresistible."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"Mr. Vice-President, I am glad to be able to accept this resolution though not unconditionally. At the same time, it must not be supposed that I at all accept the view of the situation that has been pictured by the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution. He has characterised the attitude of the Financial Department as 'rapacious' and he has said that the District Boards have been kept out of their legitimate dues unjustly by Government. I do not think that any question of justice arises in this case; it is a question purely of the generosity of Government. After the assignment of the public works cess to the District Boards I think Government would have been quite justified in telling Boards that they must manage their business with their own funds without expecting any augmentation from Government; but instead of doing that all that we have done is this: we have calculated the augmentation grant on the basis of the road cess being Rs. 29,42,000, that is, the figure at which it stood when the public works was assigned to the Boards and we have deducted from the grant—as already explained on a previous occasion—the increase that has since taken place in the public works cess which is a growing revenue and as a compensation for which we only get from the Government of India a fixed assignment. Therefore, as I said just now, this

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The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA :—*concluded.*

Government was quite justified in making the deduction and in looking forward to the gradual disappearance of the augmentation grant when the whole of the amount was represented by the increase in the public works cess itself. Government, however, had no desire to withhold its generosity from the District Boards. As I have said before, the augmentation grant was purely an act of generosity. Long before the Hon'ble Mover had made it his special subject in this Council, we looked into this matter and we have been considering whether we could not be more generous with the District Boards and we have been in correspondence on this subject with the Government of India. We have recently decided to continue the full grant for the future ; and it is for this reason that I have told my friend, the Hon'ble Mover, that I am prepared to accept his resolution—but I cannot do so unconditionally for this reason that we have not provided for this money in our present budget and we cannot give it from the source from which he would like to find this money, *viz.*, grant for police buildings. What we intend to do is this : we shall try to find the money this year and if we cannot do so, next year the whole of this money will be given to the District Boards. I think this will satisfy the Hon'ble Member that the conduct of Government in this matter has not only been just but that Government have been generous to the District Boards. There is no question of rapaciousness to complain."

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Member for so kindly accepting my resolution though conditionally. If there is no difficulty in the way I would withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, may I be permitted to deal with Resolutions XXX and XXXII together, because they relate practically to the same matter?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"It will be of some practical benefit to discuss these two resolutions together ; but they will be put to the votes separately. I think, however, that it would be better if we discussed resolution No. XXXI first and then took up XXX and XXXII. I now call upon the Hon'ble Member to move Resolution No. XXXI."

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXXI.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) Rupees 50,000 be set apart for creating a few scholarships and for affording facilities for acquiring higher knowledge in Forestry, Mining and Railway Engineering, and for apprenticeship in suitable commercial concerns for higher branches of commercial training ; and
- (b) this sum be met from the lump grant of Rs. 8,20,000 under head 22—Education.

He said :—

"Sir, I do not wish to take a long time. We have been trying to impress upon Government that more avenues of employment for the *bhadralok* class, both Hindus and Muhammadans, and suitable arrangements for imparting

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The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURY—*concluded.*

technical instructions are absolutely necessary. In this resolution I only suggest that a few scholarships be created and arrangements made for affording facilities for imparting higher knowledge in some of the commercial subjects, I mean by arranging for apprenticeships in commercial concerns, and making necessary grants to the students after the completion of their education, so that they may be able to carry their knowledge into practice. I think there is no difference of opinion that something should be done in this direction. As there is a growing demand and the so-called middle classes are in great difficulty for want of avenues of employment, a beginning at least may be made by creating a few scholarships and arranging for imparting higher knowledge in mining and other things. We have now a polytechnic institute—a gift of the Hon'ble Maharaja of Cossimbazar. With these few words I beg to commend my resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

" Mr. Vice-President, the lump provision from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to meet this expenditure, is, as I explained yesterday, a part of a recurring allotment sanctioned by the Government of India some years ago under various heads. The recurring assignment originally was Rs. 13,20,000, but of this sum 5 *laks* represent a recurring grant towards the Dacca University. This provision has been curtailed in the budget estimates for next year, consequently the assignment is now Rs. 8,25,000. This was distributed by the Government of India under various heads, only Rs. 37,000 being assigned for technical and industrial education. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Member is financially wholly impossible. It is impossible, because the assignments made under various heads have all been distributed and are now being spent, and it is also impossible, because this Government cannot divert the provisions made by the Imperial Government for certain heads to certain other heads. I am quite able to understand the point of view of Hon'ble Members who think that too much is being spent on police buildings and who want more to be spent on education, but I am unable to understand what is gained by suggesting that certain recurring grants sanctioned years ago which are all assigned and are being used, should be diverted to purposes which are not covered by the original assignment and which could not be financed from these grants without the secondary and elementary and other branches of education which are now being financed out of these funds being discontinued.

Taking the resolution as it stands, I only wish to suggest one thing. The Hon'ble Member has said that the question of more openings for the *bhadralok* class is one of importance. We all recognise that importance; but I do not quite understand why he should ask in this humble way for a few scholarships, as if a technical scholarship was something hitherto unheard of. If he would refer to the Education Department Budget he would find that we have provided for scholarships as follows :—

1. Engineering scholarships,
2. Mining scholarships (ordinary),
3. Ditto (special),
4. Scholarships for apprentices in the Civil Engineering College,
5. Ditto in the School of Art,
6. Ditto in the Engineering and Surveying schools,
7. Stipends and scholarships in Technical and Industrial schools, and
8. Scholarships in other special schools.

He can scarcely be unaware that the Government of India have for years being giving technical scholarships which are tenable in England nor can he be unaware of certain experiments which this Government have made, notably

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The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL—*concluded.*

the opening of a Tinctorial Chemistry class at Sibpur. The class was exceedingly well equipped, but it has had to be closed because no students were forthcoming. Is the Hon'ble Member also unaware that there are technical scholars who have been to England and who have done very well there, but who are now absolutely unable to find any employment.

With reference to apprenticeships in commercial institutes, I may say that we have a Commercial Institute in Calcutta. I do not know what my friend means by 'apprenticeships in commercial firms'. In commercial firms in England, most people begin by entering a firm on, say, £20 a year and doing the work of a combined duffry and peon.

Government is fully aware of the importance of the matter to which the Hon'ble Member has drawn attention ; but I do demur to the suggestion that that a few scholarships might be given as if nothing had been or was being done."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, in reply I beg to say that I do not understand, why my resolution cannot be accepted. I did not ask for a large sum from Government. I am aware of what arrangements have already been made, but I say that something more should be done and the arrangements for the commercial classes in Calcutta do not seem to me to be satisfactory. If the present arrangements do not impart higher knowledge in commercial enterprises, I would ask that something more might be done."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

"I wish to clear up this point. The Calcutta Commercial classes provide even instruction in higher branches of commerce, but the difficulty is that nobody goes to them."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"Sir, I am glad to hear that there are such arrangements in the Calcutta Commercial classes ; but I am sorry to learn that no advantage is taken of them by the *bhadralok* class. There seems to be no doubt that the *bhadralok* class is in difficulty in regard to employment. More avenues of employment are therefore necessary for them. Why the advantage offered to them is not availed of is, however, a mystery to me. I am glad that Government are anxious to do all that is necessary in this matter, and I would leave my resolution to Government to deal with it in any way they think proper."

The resolution was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn.

**APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEMS Nos. XXX
AND XXXII.**

XXX.—The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 15,000 be set apart for appointing experimentally a few special educational supervisors for careful and sympathetic supervision over students in selected Government institutions, whether living in hostels or messes or with their guardians ; and
- (b) this expenditure be met from the lump provision of Rs. 9,25,000 under head 22—Education.

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The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—concluded.

XXXII.—He also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 10,000 be set apart for appointing experimentally a few instructors for imparting moral and religious training on national lines to students, both Hindus and Muhammadans, in selected hostels under Government management ; and
- (b) this expenditure be met from the lump provision of Rs. 9.25,000 under head 22—Education.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

“I am proposing only a tentative measure in these two resolutions. Formation of character is an important subject and we are all deeply interested in it and arrangements should be made for our boys in hostels for the formation of their character. Although guardians and parents hope that this should be done, the hostel superintendent cannot always do it. And although some teachers and professors have to look after the hostels, boys are practically left to themselves. Formation of character requires certain supervision and so long as the boys are at home the guardians do as much as they can in this direction, but there are no adequate arrangements in the hostels for the growth of a spirit of self-respect. If boys of tender age are left to themselves, they may go wrong. It is for this that I am advocating these tentative measures.”

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

“The Hon'ble Member has asked that his resolutions Nos. XXX and XXXII may be taken together. The Hon'ble Member is speaking exclusively on his resolution No. XXXII and I do not know whether he wishes to speak on XXX.”

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

“Yes, Sir, I shall also speak on resolution No. XXX. As I was saying the boys should not be left to themselves. Some arrangements should be made so that they may be watched constantly. In what way they deal with their fellow-students, in what way they live—all these things should be looked into.

As regards religious training, there is a difficulty. Of course I was glad to hear from the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor that in a Calcutta hostel arrangements are going to be made for a prayer hall. I hope that similar arrangements will be made for Hindus as they have been done for Muhammadans. But I say in all seriousness that unless there are religious instructors no one would care to go to the prayer hall. As I have said before I think in the hostel the duties of guardians devolve upon the hostel superintendent, but as he cannot possibly attend to everything, I think special arrangements ought to be made for religious teaching. But I say that this may be started as an experimental measure and, if it proves successful, the arrangements may be developed.

In the budget only a small sum has been provided for general improvement of education. But whatever that may be, if the principle is once accepted by Government, then I have no objection if the money comes from other sources than the one I have indicated in my resolution. With these few observations I commend these two resolutions for the acceptance of the House.”

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The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

“ Sir, I want to associate myself with the proposal of the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri that some arrangements should be made for imparting religious instructions to our boys. And I think this can be done without encroaching upon the funds at the disposal of the Government. We have started a hostel in Burdwan and one of the stipulations of appointing a Superintendent made by Government was that he should impart religious and moral training to the boys residing in that hostel. The same arrangements can be followed elsewhere without any additional expenditure. In any case the time has come when some arrangements should be made in this direction and I hope that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will take some steps in this direction. With these words I support the resolution.”

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

“ Sir, my difficulty is that resolution No. XXX suggests that Rs. 15,000 should be set apart for appointing experimentally a few special educational supervisors for the careful and systematic supervision of students in selected Government institutions ; whether living in hostels or messes or with their guardians.”

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

“ I have modified this to the extent that these supervisors should exercise supervision over students in hostels.”

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

“ The Hon'ble Member has not amended his resolution and the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell is quite in order in discussing it as it stands on the agenda.”

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

“ With reference to Government hostels, I should like to say that if the Hon'ble Member had only given me the benefit of a few minutes preliminary conversation with him I would have shown him that there was a scheme for giving grants to members of college and school staffs for the duties which they perform as hostel superintendents. The particular assignment to which the Hon'ble Member would debit the cost of his proposal, contains a grant of Rs. 1,32,000 for hostels. We are now spending a part of this grant on improving the supervision of hostels, not only those attached Government institutions, but also those attached to aided schools. Government feel that it is essential that these superintendents should be members of the staffs of the colleges and schools concerned. I do not, however, know whether the educational supervisors whom the Hon'ble Mover has in view are to be members of the staffs or they are to be hired outsiders ; if the latter then I have the strongest objection to his proposals. I do not understand how a man who is not on a college or school staff is going to fill in his time supervising the morality of boys who are absent in their college or school for the greater part of the day.

With regard to the question of messes and students living with their guardians, we have tried to encourage a system by which a member of staff of the college or school concerned has a certain area handed over, as it were, to him, and that member exercises or is supposed to exercise general supervision and to cultivate friendly relations with the students living within that area. I do not say that this is very effective, but it is some thing.

Taking the resolution as it stands, are we really to regard the Hon'ble Mover's suggestion seriously? What is suggested is that a certain class

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The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL—concluded.

of officers be appointed—I presume appointed by Government and certainly paid by Government—and that one of the duties of these officers should be to interfere between the guardians and their wards. The resolution before the House is that the officers are to exercise supervision over pupils living in hostels or messes or with their guardians. As I said in another case, the system of guardians is in some cases scandalous. There are cases where a college student lives with a school student, the college student becomes the guardian of the school student for the purposes of the school and the school student becomes the guardian of the college student for purposes of the colleges and there are various other equally ingenious devices. On the other hand there are serious *bond fide* guardians. Is it suggested that Government should come between the guardians of this kind and their wards? The proposal, as it stands although it may be designed to meet difficulties, is a dangerous one.

There is very little to be said with regard to resolution No. XXXII. The proposal is altogether vague; it says that Rs. 10,000 should be set apart for appointing a few instructors for imparting moral and religious training on national lines. The whole question of moral and religious instruction in schools is still before the Government of India. The question as regards hostels is not at all difficult, as the superintendents of hostels can easily arrange with the consent of the college authorities for such religious and moral instruction. I understand from my Hon'ble friend, Maulvi Abul Kasem, that such an arrangement has been made in the Burdwan hostel. I do not see any necessity for further expenditure on this matter.

I regret that Government are unable to accept either of these resolutions."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"As regards resolution No. XXX, I submit that one portion may be withdrawn and that the last portion may only be taken up because my Hon'ble friend, the Director of Public Instruction, says that as the resolution now stands it is not possible for Government to accept it. I may be permitted to withdraw the first portion for the present. As regards the last portion, i.e., the portion dealing with students living in hostels or messes, what I intend is this; that a whole-time man may be appointed to supervise their conduct and that this should be done by Government. No private arrangement is possible and it is not desirable perhaps that an outsider should be introduced."

The Hon'ble THE VICE-PRESIDENT said :—

"Before the Hon'ble Member goes any further, I think I must put the matter clearly to him. The resolution before the House has not been formally amended in any way. The procedure of the Council must be followed and unless the resolution has been amended formally with the permission of the President it must be put as it stands. If the Hon'ble Member, however, wishes to withdraw his resolution, it may be withdrawn, but I cannot at the present moment allow him to amend its form."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"I will put this resolution. As regards the other resolution, I am met with the objection that this is not the time and that also it is a question of funds. It is an experimental measure and if it proves unsuccessful, it may be discontinued. My proposal only concerns students living in hostels and messes and if funds be supplied to the hostel authorities, some arrangements could be made towards giving religious instructions to the students. No

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri; Mr. Hornell.*

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI—concluded.

private arrangements can possibly be made. And I hope there should be no difficulty in finding the funds.

Resolution No. XXX was then put and lost.

Resolution No. XXXII was then, by leave of the Vice-President, withdrawn."

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXXIII.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 6,000 be set apart for opening one more section in each of the first and second year classes in the Rajshahi College for accommodating at least 200 additional students; and
- (b) this sum be met from the lump grant of Rs. 8,20,000 for expenditure for the recurring grant under head 22—Education.

He said :—

" Sir, the scheme will not at all be costly to Government. I made the suggestions last year to the Principal of the Rajshahi College, for 250 boys had to be refused admission into the Rajshahi College. As there was necessity for additional arrangement I suggested it, and it was not given effect to. A nominal grant of Rs. 6,000 may be made to the Rajshahi College for opening two sections for the 1st and 2nd year College classes. I am sure that the income from fees would be quite sufficient to meet the expenses that will be incurred. I hope that this modest request will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

" Mr. Vice-President. I regret that Government are unable to accept this resolution. This proposal went up to the governing body of the Rajshahi College last year, and having been rejected it has now been put before the Legislative Council in the form of a financial resolution. I have already explained that the funds from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to find the money cannot be touched. All fees are under the Government rules paid into the treasury; so that if the proposal were accepted, we should have to find the money from next year's budget to finance the scheme during the currency of the coming financial year. The fund from which the Hon'ble Member wishes to finance this scheme is not only all earmarked but was not provided by the Government of India for collegiate education. Therefore the proposal is financially impossible.

For the last three years, the question of the development of the Rajshahi College has been receiving very careful attention. In 1913, I paid a visit to the College and went exhaustively into the various questions connected with its development and approached Government. We have now worked out a scheme of development. That scheme involves, among many other things, new lecture rooms, new hostels,—we have been told that students—specially Muhammadan students—are wandering from door to door in Rampur Boalia unable to find accommodation. All these considerations will have to be carefully considered and there are no funds from which we can immediately finance this scheme. This proposal was rejected by the governing body last year and it has not yet reached me. In these circumstances, I hope the Council will agree that it is quite impossible for Government, having

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri ; Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL—*concluded.*

never seen this proposal, to commit themselves to this expenditure, more especially as the source from which the Hon'ble Member would meet the expenditure is not only all assigned but is not available for education of that character."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said—

"I am sorry that this modest resolution cannot be accepted and that the paltry sum of Rs. 6,000 cannot be found. My Hon'ble friend knows full well that this money can be recouped by fees to be paid by students. The question was before the governing body, but they could not do anything without special sanction and for that sanction I have put forward this resolution. I am not yet convinced that there will be any difficulty about the matter and I still hope that the resolution will be accepted by the Council."

The motion was then put and lost.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for an hour for lunch. On its reassembling His Excellency the President took the chair.]

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM Nos. XXXIV & XXXV.

The following resolutions stood in the name of the Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—

XXXIV.—This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 be made for creating a few scholarships for the Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, attached to the Rajshahi College, for the study of Sanskrit Vyakaraṇa, Sahitya, Smṛiti and Darsana ; and
- (b) this sum be met from the further recurring grant of rupees one lakh and fifty thousand under the head 22—Education.

XXXV.—This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) an annual grant of Rs. 600 for contribution for carriage accommodation be made to the P. N. Girls' School at Rampur Boalia in Rajshahi ; and
- (b) this expenditure be met from the lump provision of Rs. 30,000 for Female Education under head 22—Education.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"With reference to resolutions Nos. XXXIV and XXXV I had a talk with the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell. As he is sympathetic in this matter, I beg permission to withdraw these resolutions.

The resolutions were then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXXVI.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 60,000 be set apart for expenditure in the year 1917-18 for the Chandpur Water-supply Scheme ; and

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA :—*continued.*

- (b) the expenditure be met from the grant of Rs. 3,05,000 under the head Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges ; or out of the grant of Rs. 2,10,000 for the construction of steam launches for the River Patrols of the Presidency Police ; or out of the grant of Rs. 78,642 for construction of thana launches and floating thanas for the River Police in Eastern Bengal.

He said :—

" My Lord, this is a resolution of a most non-controversial character. In fact I find myself in a position to put my case still higher and to say that the scheme in question has already obtained the administrative approval of your Excellency's Government. The estimated cost is Rs. 64,000, not Rs. 60,000 as appears on the agenda through a clerical error either of my own or in the office of the Legislative Department. This cost has been proposed to be met by a loan of Rs. 42,000 and a contribution of Rs. 22,000 from the Provincial Revenues. This financial arrangement has also been accepted by the Government more than a year ago. But there was no provision made for this grant in the last year's budget and the work could not be executed. We are now discussing another budget and it is disappointing to find that the claim of this small scheme has again been passed over. Chandpur is now a thriving but congested commercial centre and the proposed water-works is a matter of the utmost immediate urgency and cannot be indefinitely put off without converting the place into a hot-bed of cholera and other epidemics. My Hon'ble friend on the right, Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, tells me that the introduction of water-works has mitigated the ravages of cholera and small-pox in Houghly, Sahebganj and British Chandannagore. I cannot imagine any nobler object upon which money can be spent than the prevention of epidemics.

I have made two suggestions as to the source from which the money is to come. I do not know and cannot say whether better suggestions could not be made. We non-official members labour under a very great disadvantage in this matter. For after all there is more beneath the budget than appears on the surface. There is much more in the budget than we non-official members know. I am free to confess that I have made a suggestion, because under the rules I have got to make one. That is, however, a question which may more profitably and appropriately be left to the Government.

My Lord, I have great faith in the financial resources of the Government in this war notwithstanding the lavish provision made for numerous new schemes in various directions has confirmed my faith. I do believe that the Government can without much difficulty find out the amounts in question, if they are at all earnest about the matter.

I wish to make one general observation about the resolutions moved by non-official members on the revised financial statement. We non-official members of the Council are merely interpreters of the wishes and feelings of the people. If we have any business here, it is simply to present the popular side of the shield to the Government. Resolution after resolution has been moved on the revised financial statement. These resolutions merely crystallise the views and feelings of the people with respect to the budget. My Lord, it is said that a budget in all civilised countries reflects the wishes and wants of the people. The non-officials members have availed themselves of the valued right of moving resolutions on the budget. The *Statesman* may shower ridicule upon our devoted heads as lavishly as we have showered money upon police projects, but I maintain that we have tried by these resolutions, according to the light within us, honestly to tell the Government what the people feel and think about the budget before us. But the fate of these

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• *Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*concluded.*

resolutions is anything but inspiring and edifying. There were as many as 88 resolutions on the agenda. One after another all these resolutions have practically been negatived. In other words, the wishes of the people embodied in these resolutions have been summarily and contemptuously brushed aside. Have the Government seriously considered the effect which the proceedings of these two days' meetings of the Council are bound to produce upon the people of Bengal? Are the deliberations and labours of this august body during these two laborious days anything upon which either the Government or the people can be congratulated? Will not the impression go forth from one end of the country to the other that our much vaunted reformed Council is not, for all practical purposes, a whit better than that of the pre-reform days? Will not people think that it is a case of all that glitters is not gold? Will the Government consider the full significance of such impression gaining ground in the country? Need I point out that the inevitable result will be to frustrate the very object with which, what are called, the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced? Need I say that this is disastrous from the Government standpoint? All friends and well-wishers of the Government recognise that any step taken to confirm an impression in the mind of the public that in the Council Chamber there is going on a perpetual conflict and contest between the official and non-official members is not conducive to the best interests either of the people or of the Government.

As a friend of the Government, my Lord, I would ask you to pause and consider whether it is not high time that the Government should turn over a new leaf so as to prevent the impression from gaining ground in the country that the budget debate is absolutely unprofitable to the people and that the non-official members are no more profitably employed than crying in the wilderness. When the people agitated for a reformed and enlarged Council and for larger powers for the elected non-official members, our critics said that we were crying for the moon; and now judging the tree by the fruit our opponents have very good reason to laugh within their sleeves and to reflect with satisfaction that the powers conferred upon the elected members to move resolutions on the budget are no more substantial than moonshine. My Lord, as the proceedings of the Council went on these two days from resolution to resolution, the feeling that oppressed me most was that we non-official members sit here only to play the part of the chorus in a Greek tragedy."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, I am sorry that I cannot accept this resolution, and for this reason that the money that has been provided in the budget for sanitation is not sufficient to carry out this project, and the proposal that my Hon'ble friend has made for taking money from some other sources is one which cannot be accepted, because the money so provided is for equally if not for more urgent work. I shall not follow my Hon'ble friend in his general observations. I think that if the country were told by him and by other friends of Government, that while the war is on, Government require to economise their resources, he would be doing a very useful work. I think that the outside public require this kind of teaching more than the Council Chamber here.

In 1914, we promised to pay a contribution of Rs. 60,000 to the Chandpur Municipality, but the Commissioners wanted a loan of Rs. 34,000 in addition. Then the war came and we found ourselves unable to give this money to the Chandpur Municipality. We had a number of other urgent schemes and we have provided Rs. 2,50,000 for schemes of water-works. All that I

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Lyon.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA—concluded.

can tell my Hon'ble friends is this : that when better financial conditions prevail we will consider the claims of Chandpur and we admit that this is an urgent case and as soon as we are able to provide the money we will do it. One other fact remains to be stated. My Hon'ble friend asks for only Rs. 60,000 as a contribution from Government. Is he prepared to say that the municipality can carry out the scheme without a loan, and if not, unless there is a loan of Rs. 34,000 how could the scheme be carried through? Besides the scheme is now old. What was expected to be sufficient in 1914 will not be sufficient now, because prices have gone up and I doubt that even with a loan of Rs. 34,000 and a contribution of Rs. 60,000 the municipality will be in a position to carry out the water-works. My Hon'ble friend ought to realise that the demands for water-works comes from all the municipalities in the Province. It is not Chandpur alone that requires water-works. There are various other municipalities who require water-works much more urgently than Chandpur. When Government had plenty of money the municipalities did not come forward with their proposals and their contributions. Now that we cannot find the money we are pressed on all sides for it. If the work is considered very urgent Government will consider the matter at the earliest opportunity when they are in a position to do so. With our limited resources and other calls on us, I cannot promise that we can find the money this year. The further proposal is that the expenditure be met from the grant of Rs. 3,05,000 under the head 'Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges' or out of the grant of Rs. 2,10,000 for the construction of steam-launches for the river patrols of the Presidency Police, or out of the grant of Rs. 78,642 for construction of thana launches and floating thanas for the river police in Eastern Bengal. I know that in making budget provision for all these items, every case was carefully considered on its merits and provision was made for those which were immediately and imperatively urgent. It is no use telling my Hon'ble friends that we cannot pay any portion of the money budgetted for police purposes for water-works, for one Hon'ble Member told us yesterday that he will not be convinced that any money is necessary for police buildings. Well, if that is the attitude of mind, I am afraid I cannot convince him. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon will try to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I only wish to refer to one item. This comprehensive resolution suggests three alternatives of finding money. As regards the first alternative, 'Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges,' it has already been explained to the Council why money cannot be spared from that head. The second refers to the construction of steam-launches for river patrols, Rs. 2,10,000. I had the honour to address the Council yesterday on that subject. But the third alternative is one poor unprotected item to which no reference has yet been made, and that is the sum of Rs. 78,642 for floating thanas and launches."

In pursuance of the policy which we adopted yesterday of explaining all the items attached and defending them on their merits, I will say just a few words on this particular item. This sum of Rs. 78,642 has been provided out of a special non-recurring Imperial grant which was given for this specific purpose, the purpose of reorganising and improving the police in Eastern Bengal. It is part of a large scheme for reorganisation which includes the river police. Special investigations were made with reference to river crimes some years back, and it was ascertained that there was an enormous amount of undetected river crime and a great deal more unreported. The fact is well known to some Hon'ble Members of this Council. In order to meet this state of things, it was determined that it was necessary to make an improvement in the river police. It was found that there were vast stretches of unpatrolled

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta; Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON :—*concluded.*

rivers infested by dangerous gangs of thieves and dacoits, and we have to persevere steadily until our organisation has been completed. The scheme included 27 floating police-stations, of which 25 were in Eastern Bengal. These were actually constructed, but two were taken over by the new Assam administration and we require two more. The dockyard has hitherto been unable to construct these two, but they can do so now, and a sum of Rs. 23,242 is required for this purpose. Twenty-eight station launches were required, and 12 were completed, but the Military Department have, for purposes which have been most successfully carried out in Mesopotamia, commandeered eight of them; these are to be replaced after the war. Four more are under construction, and we provide for laying down an additional four at a cost of Rs. 55,544. I would earnestly beg the Council not to interfere with our perseverance in this matter and to continue to provide the equipment which is required in order to carry out a scheme which has proved definitely successful."

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA said :—

"In view of the observations made by the Hon'ble Member in charge and by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, I do not think that I can take up the time of the Council with anything to say in reply. I shall, however, say this, that it is very difficult to explain things to the people of the outside world about the want of money on account of the war in view of the fact that we have money for so many new schemes. Otherwise, if there were absolutely no new undertakings we would have been satisfied and it would have been easy to explain matters to the people."

The motion was then put and lost.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXXVII.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 25,000 be granted to the Kurseong Municipality as a contribution towards the improvement of the town by electric installation and other necessary reforms; and
- (b) this sum be met from the grant of Rs. 11,09,000 under head 32—Miscellaneous.

He said :—

My Lord, I want for the improvement of the Kurseong Municipality a grant of Rs. 25,000, but in view of the observations made with reference to the resolution just moved, I do not know what fate awaits my prayer. Kurseong is a sanitarium and a large number of people resort thereto for the improvement of their health. If Government could see their way to grant this amount for the improvement of the Kurseong Municipality by electric lights and other sanitary improvements, it would be much appreciated by the residents. I hope that this grant will be made, I do not like to detain the

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*Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda ; Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri ;
Mr. Pravash Chunder Mitter.*

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI—concluded.

Council long with any further observations. With these few words I commend it to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"My Lord, having opposed the resolution for water-works, I can hardly be expected to give a promise for an electric installation in the Kurseong Municipality, and I believe my Hon'ble friend does not claim that this would either make the place cleaner or free from malaria. If the people of Kurseong want a luxury like an electric installation, I think they ought to pay for it and not look to Government for a contribution. The other matters referred to are very indefinite and I do not know what they are and I cannot say anything about them. I may inform my Hon'ble friend that we do not officially know of any such scheme. We have demi-officially information about a scheme which provides for electric current being obtained from Darjeeling. That question is again bound up with the hydro-electric scheme for the Darjeeling Municipality, the execution of which depends upon Darjeeling getting a loan of 4 lakhs. It is no use our providing money for an electric installation in Kurseong when they want the current from Darjeeling, and Darjeeling is not likely to be able to give it for many years to come. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to discuss the source from which the Hon'ble Member proposes to get the money for this scheme."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, in view of the observations made by the Hon'ble Member in charge, I do not press the resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. XXXVIII.

The Hon'ble MR. PRAVASH CHUNDER MITTER moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision for an expenditure of a sum of rupees four lakhs and thirty-six thousand for land acquisition and buildings in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh be omitted.

He said :—

"My Lord, in placing the resolution before this Council I shall assume that, having regard to the discussion which took place yesterday, some arrangement is necessary for relieving the District Magistrate of his duties ; I may add that it is my personal opinion that, regard being had to the nature of the charge in the district of Mymensingh, some arrangement is certainly necessary for relieving the District Magistrate of his heavy duties. Though not to the same extent, but perhaps to some extent, it is also necessary in the district of Midnapore. The proposal, as I understand it, is to divide the district of Mymensingh into three districts with nine subdivisions in place of the five we have at present. As regards the district of Midnapore, the proposal is to divide it into two districts and to have six subdivisions instead of four. Regard being had to these proposals, I venture to think that the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs and odd which we want to provide in the budget for that purpose is wholly insufficient ; it does not represent even

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.*The Hon'ble Mr. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER—*continued.*

a fraction of the capital expenditure necessary for the purpose. We do not know, my Lord, what the total amount of the capital expenditure will be. I have tried to calculate it in my own way—I must admit that such calculations are liable to error—and I find that the total capital expenses cannot be less than 50 lakhs for providing four additional district head-quarters and also for providing six subdivisional head-quarters. As regards recurring expenses, I should think that they cannot be less than 10 lakhs of rupees. If the Government is ready with estimates, then perhaps the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department will be pleased to let us know what these figures are. If, however, Government are not prepared with these estimates then I submit that is a point against them. Before launching into schemes of this nature, it is absolutely necessary that Government should know exactly to what sum the estimates would amount to. At any rate my Lord, although the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon about the necessity for the partition of these districts and the necessity of relieving the district officers, it has not yet heard from the Hon'ble Member what the total expense would be. By providing this 4 lakhs and odd in the present budget Government commits itself to this definite scheme in this definite form. Next year we do not know what the position of the finances would be. If the war continues, it is certain that the financial position would be much worse, but let us hope for the best and let us hope that before next year victory will be ours. Even then, my Lord, the financial position will be a difficult one. For years we cannot expect to have the normal state of our finances. It is not necessary for me to dilate further upon the point as it is pretty obvious to everybody. After providing for the 4 lakhs, if the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of finances next year and if the Government which will be responsible for the administration of the province next year, find that it is not possible, regard being had to the war conditions, to provide for anything like 40 or 50 lakhs for capital expenditure and to provide for anything like 10 lakhs for recurring expenditure, then the whole of the 4 lakhs would be thrown away and thrown away when every rupee is of the utmost importance for the defence of the Empire. My Lord, it is for that reason my proposal is this : if it is necessary to partition these districts, partition them by all means, but before doing so, let us know what the total cost will be and also let us know whether next year we shall be in a position to meet the necessary expenses. Without such assurance I think, my Lord, with the greatest respect to those who are responsible for providing this 4 lakhs and odd that it is not a businesslike way of proceeding with the matter. I therefore propose that instead of providing for a small fraction of the capital expenses this year it will be much better to provide for a substantial portion of such expenses next year. My Lord, if your Excellency's Government accepts my suggestion, then do you really much delay this much desired consummation? By providing for 4 lakhs you do not intend to partition the districts in the current year. Suppose next year, funds are available and if you provide for 25 lakhs by way of capital expenditure, then perhaps the ultimate delay will be a delay of five or six months only. Conceding for the sake of argument, the delay will be delay of a year, even then it is necessary to know where we stand. My proposal is simply this : If these districts have got to be partitioned, let us decide upon partitioning them after full facts as to expenditure are placed before this Council and placed before the public, and let us consider the matter after the new Government is formed, for we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that your Lordship is going to leave us, much to the regret of the province and of all the Members here ; and as a new Government is coming, the personnel of which will be different from that of the present Government, that Government will be committed to this scheme in all its details and that is my point

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq ; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER :—*concluded.*

with all details, as to where the headquarters of the three districts in Mymensingh will be and with details as to where the headquarters of the two districts in which details as to the headquarters and limits of the 16 subdivisions of Midnapore will be. The new Government will be committed to all these and if they find that the financial resources at their disposal are not such as to enable them to give effect to these detailed schemes, and if they find it necessary regard being had to their resources to have two instead of three districts in Mymensingh, and so on then a good portion of the money will be wasted. On the other hand, I again venture to remind the Council that my proposal is not that you must not have a partition but my proposal is that if we are to have a partition, let us have it after we know the financial position better and we cannot know better unless we are in the neighbourhood of the closing of the next financial year.

For all these reasons, my suggestion is not, as was suggested by some of my Hon'ble friends, that the money saved by not partitioning these districts should be spent for other purposes. My suggestion is merely that that provision be omitted and if that provision be omitted, that money will either be in our hands or in the hands of the Government of India, and I dare say that when fuller and more definite financial schemes will be brought forward, that money will be forthcoming next year. I am not unmindful of the fact mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon yesterday that we cannot have 2 lakhs or thereabouts from the Government of India and we cannot spend that from our total closing balance. If next year the demand for partition be as keen as they are now, I daresay that the Government of India will not object to giving us the same facilities next year as this year. With these remarks, I beg to place the resolution before the House."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I did not wish to make any speech on this resolution, because directly or indirectly, we have had this matter discussed since we began this sitting of the Council yesterday. I rise at the present moment to make a suggestion and wild as it may appear to be, I am quite serious about it. I hope it will serve to shorten controversy which has clustered round this project of partitioning of Midnapore and Mymensingh. We all agree, at least most of us, that in the interests of administrative efficiency these two districts ought to be partitioned. We differ as to how this money budgetted for is to be spent because we think that the present time is not an opportune moment for undertaking a financial project of such a responsible character. If, therefore, the money can be had in some other way, we do not think we ought to object to the partition being carried out. In this connection, I would just make a suggestion to the official members of this Council. Why should not they, for instance, forego a portion of their salary for a year and use this money for the partition to be carried out, in the interests of administrative efficiency ; they should be prepared to make this sacrifice, as of all people they are the best advocates of efficiency, I think they should undertake to make this little sacrifice in this matter. If this can be settled, I will ask my Hon'ble friend to withdraw his resolution. If it is not accepted, I will support it."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I regret that this motion was not moved at an earlier stage, because many of the motions, which have been discussed and voted upon, upon this question of partition or no-partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh, would not have been discussed. Many of our colleagues have been casting a

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Kerr.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL—*concluded.*

longing eye upon this sum of Rs. 4,36,000 which has been ear-marked for this partition. The debate would perhaps have been shortened, and we would have finished many of the resolutions because if this resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Provash Chunder Mitra could not be accepted by the House, then, as a natural consequence many of these resolutions would have been withdrawn without any discussion, I must say that the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq always enlivens the debate with a little pepper and salt of criticism, sometimes well merited and sometimes humorous. After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution, will the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon tell this Council whether any calculations have been made with reference to this scheme of partition."

The Hon'ble MR. KERR said :—

"My Lord, I do not propose to cover the same ground that was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon yesterday in putting forward the general reasons for pushing on the schemes for the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon showed that partition was necessary for the introduction of any large extension of local self-government through village unions and that partition would consequently assist directly those schemes which are mentioned in many of these resolutions for sanitation, primary education and so on. He pointed out how the partition schemes were delayed for many years partly owing to the partition and re-partition of Bengal and partly owing to the care with which these schemes had been examined so as to meet the difficulties of the people concerned. He showed that the schemes are now in an advanced stage, that we are in a position to start work on them and that both the Government of India and the Finance Committee of this Council have agreed that we should begin by providing a comparatively small sum in the next year's budget. He also pressed upon this Council that they should confirm that action of the Government of India and of the Finance Committee and the Council agreed at any rate to this extent that the sum of Rs. 4,36,000 should not be transferred to any other object. As the Hon'ble Mover has pointed out, his resolution is of a somewhat different nature to the resolutions which were discussed yesterday, because he proposes to cut out this expenditure altogether without transferring it to any other head. His objection is, I gather, not to a scheme of partitioning these districts, but to the fact that the Council does not know to what extent of expenditure they would be committed by accepting the expenditure which has been proposed in the budget. That is, of course, perfectly true; the budget is an annual budget and does not show the cost of schemes as a whole, but fortunately I am in a position to give the Council a certain amount of information on this subject.

The estimates for the partition of Midnapore have just been worked out in detail. They are still subject to the sanction of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, but I may say that the total initial expenditure will be about 15 lakhs. The total recurring expenditure will be about a lakh annually.

For Mymensingh we have not yet selected the headquarters of the western district, and it is therefore impossible to say at the present moment what the expenditure on land will be. We may, however, take it that the expenditure in Mymensingh will be about double that of Midnapore.

The Hon'ble Member has suggested that a little delay over these matters would not do any great harm, and that if we make a start at once there is a risk that this sum of Rs. 4,00,000 will be thrown away. That would not be the case, as this sum is provided for initial expenditure on the acquisition of lands and the collection of materials, bricks, etc., for building

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Kerr.**The Hon'ble MR. KERR—continued.*

purposes, and these things will not be lost even if there is delay subsequently. Unless we begin this work at the beginning of next cold weather, we shall be thrown back a whole year and not a few months as the Hon'ble Member has suggested. As to the Hon'ble Member's request for details of the schemes, I need only say that the schemes have been described at length in various notifications which appeared in the gazette on several occasions, and I do not think I need take up the time of the Council in explaining the schemes in detail.

I would like to bring this Council down to some concrete facts and to show the real manner in which the carrying out of these schemes of partition will affect the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants concerned. There seems to be some sort of impression that money spent on schemes of sanitation or education produces an immediate and perceptible improvement in the condition of the people; but that expenditure on partition schemes will at best make a few officials a little less hard worked or more comfortable, and that it will produce no effect on the ordinary inhabitants of the district. If the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq's proposal were accepted, partition schemes would not be an unmixed blessing to the officials; but I need hardly go into that. I want to get down to facts and I want to tell this Council of an area which I know very well—the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore, because I lived there for the best part of two years. The area of the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore is over 3,000 square miles and the population must now be over a million and a half; and with all due deference to what the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar said yesterday, I say unhesitatingly that the administration of the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore compares very unfavourably with that of Pabna, Bôgra and Bankura.

Take the question of chaukidari assessment. This is a matter which touches every family in the district, rich or poor, sick or well, and every grown-up person. When I arrived at Midnapore, I found a shelf stacked with a formidable bundle of papers and I found that these were all complaints against the chaukidari assessment of different villages. My predecessor was too busy to look into them. Well, I was young and keen at the time and resolved to go into the matter. I tackled it as soon as I went out into camp and I did what I could, but I found very soon that it takes at least two days to assess a village properly, and I had not two days to spare, let alone 2,000 times 2 days; nor had I even time to draw up an assessment scheme which could be worked out by others. The result was that the bundle of papers was bigger when I left the district than when I arrived there and from what my Midnapore friends tell me, it is properly bigger now than it ever was, unless the people have got tired of complaining. It is perfectly obvious that the only way in which a question like chaukidari assessment can be tackled, is by the constitution of properly organised panchayets or village committees, or whatever you like to call them, but you cannot ask the District Magistrate to proceed to form these committees, when he has to look after a Sadar subdivision of the size of Midnapore. Now I say that a just and equitable chaukidari assessment would add materially and immediately to the happiness and contentment of the people, and particularly of the poorer classes. I think also that, if the partition of Midnapore resulted in nothing more than this, it would be well worth doing. But the partition will, I hope, do much more than this. I could tell you of some police-stations in Midnapore which have not been inspected by the District Magistrate for years, and to which even the Superintendent of Police can only pay brief hurried visits, during which it is quite impossible to concert measures to deal properly with crimes and criminals. I could also tell you of registration offices where the arrangements are of the most primitive and inconvenient description, because none of the higher district officials have time to look into

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.*The Hon'ble MR. KERR—*concluded.*

matters or try suitable schemes for improvement, or to work out such schemes for the higher authorities in the forceful way which is necessary in order to extort money from my hard-hearted friend in charge of the Financial Department. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General could also tell you that the same thing happens in regard to mufassal dispensaries and hospitals, which the Civil Surgeon cannot possibly get round in a year. I could also tell you of the aborigines and of the woful state into which they have fallen, because no district officer has had time to establish those personal relations which are absolutely essential if you are going to do any good to primitive people of this kind. I will not weary the Council by going further into the details of district administration. I merely claim that I have established that schemes of partition of excessive administrative areas, if properly conceived and drawn up with reference to the wishes and convenience of the inhabitants, are capable of doing an immense amount of good to the people concerned. I do not under-rate the advantages and potentialities of education or sanitation, but if it is a question of spending a sum like 12 or 15 lakhs non-recurring, and a lakh or so recurring, which may be taken as the ordinary cost of a district partition scheme, I am inclined to think that you would do more good by putting that money into schemes of partition of huge over-grown districts like Midnapore and Mymensingh, than by putting it into small schemes of education and sanitation, for which the district is not administratively ripe. In fact, I would go further and say that the formation of districts of manageable size is a necessary preliminary to any great advance in sanitation or primary education. And I do hope that when the districts are divided, the local committees will be able to make very great advance, and the District Magistrate will have more time to consider the best way of meeting local needs. We have no doubt that this will be the best way to advance the ideal of local self-government which the Hon'ble Members of this Council have so much at heart."

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER said :—

"MY LORD, I have listened with great interest to the speech of my hon'ble friend, but I must confess that I could not follow him when he referred to the question of expenses on sanitation and education. I never asked like some of my hon'ble friends that this money instead of being spent on partitioning the two districts should be spent on sanitation and education, nor could I follow my hon'ble friend when he referred to the necessities of partition. I began by saying that I am personally convinced that some strong measures must be taken for relieving the District Magistrate of his work, and I may say that a careful study of the District Administration Committee's report has convinced me that so far as Mymensingh at any rate is concerned, some steps are absolutely necessary, but I submit that my hon'ble friend has not really answered my arguments. My argument was this, if you want a partition, have it and have it as soon as possible. My hon'ble friend says, if you do not provide four lakhs and odd this year, then it will mean a year's delay. Delay means that next cold weather you cannot go on securing building materials and so on, but if we do not have the money next year how are we benefited. If we have the further money, next year there will also be the money which is unspent this year, but if on account of the war and on account of financial difficulties it is not possible for us to have the 40 lakhs odd, which I am told is necessary, then I ask again how are we benefited? Nobody can foresee now what our financial position will be next year, and is it wise and is it just that the Government should be committed to a scheme at a time like this when it is difficult for anyone to prophesy what the financial position will be three months hence, not to speak of one year."

*Resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.**Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.*The Hon'ble Mr. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER—*concluded.*

A division was then taken with the following result :—

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
" " Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.	" " Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E.
" " Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.	" " Mr. N. D. Beaton Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Dr. Doba Prasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E.	" " Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G.
" " Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.	" " Mr. J. Lang.
" " Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	" " Mr. B. C. Mitra.
" " Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Subhwardy.	" " Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
Maulvi Abul Kasem.	" " Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq	" " Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E.
Mr. A. Rasul.	" " Mr. J. Donald.
Babu Bhabender Chandra Ray.	" " Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.	" " Mr. W. W. Hornell.
Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.	" " Mr. S. W. Goode.
Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	" " Mr. H. P. Duval.
Mr. K. B. Dutt	" " Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.	" " Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.
	" " Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
	" " Mr. J. Mackenzie.
	" " Mr. G. C. Godfrey.
	" " Mr. Annour Rahman.
	" " Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
	" " Mr. R. Hen.
	" " Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E.
	" " Sir A. Birkmyre, Kt.
	" " Mr. E. B. Eden.
	" " Mr. E. A. Martin.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. A. Irwin.
" " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.
" " Mr. Altaf Ali.
" " Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

The following members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
" " Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.
" " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.
" " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.

The Ayes being 16 and the Noes 26, the motion was lost.

On the conclusion of the debate on the Resolutions on the Financial Statement the Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD rose and said :—

"My Lord, we are on the eve of Your Excellency's departure from amongst us and we are very sorry that we shall not be able to further enjoy the benefit of Your Excellency's rule. For the last five years, Your Excellency has shown a constant and keen anxiety for the well-being of those entrusted to Your Excellency's care, and we shall all suffer by Your Excellency's departure. My Lord, you shall never be forgotten by those who look upon Your Excellency's exceptional qualities of head and heart with feelings of great admiration. Your Excellency's good nature, high mindedness and love of justice have endeared Your Excellency to all, rich and poor alike, throughout the province of Bengal. We trust and fervently pray that from the time that Your Excellency embarks homeward right up to the moment that you set foot on the shores of England Your Excellency will meet with nothing but good luck ; and in the future and for many years to come Your Excellency will enjoy continued prosperity and contentment. With a very heavy heart, I beg to bid Your Excellency farewell."

Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan; Sir Archy Birkmyre.

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"My Lord, in ordinary circumstances this will be the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council over which Your Excellency will preside not only as the Governor of Bengal, but as President of this legislative body. The time has come for you, Sir, to say farewell and no body of members have a better right to say farewell to you first than the members of your Legislative Council. I do not wish to speak about Your Excellency's qualities as an administrator, for there are abler hands to do justice to that fact through the public bodies which will be presenting you with farewell addresses. I wish therefore to confine myself, Sir, to speak of you as our President of this Council. It is true that some of us have not been able to see eye to eye with Your Excellency or Your Excellency's Government in many matters. But we all agree that we have every reason to be grateful to you, Sir, as President of this Council for the unfailing courtesy which you have always shown us and if there has been any erring on the side of the President it has always been on the right side. And if I may say so without being accused of a spirit of levity, that during a hot day in March or during a long day of innumerable resolutions many of us enjoyed forty winks, thanks to Your Excellency's leniency and the official members also joined issue with us wholeheartedly. And this is due to the fact, Sir, that while these long discussions have been on, your vigorous mind has been busy working at that tell-tale blotting pad before you from which has emanated the jute bandage and many an ingenious little thing which my friend Mr. John MacLaren of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. has had to work out afterwards. My Lord, we are very sorry indeed to part with you, Sir, and if some of us have in season and out of season brought in this Council the questions of industrial development, of sanitation and of rural water-supply, it has been due to the fact that Your Excellency's kind interest in these matters have spurred us on to bring these facts to the notice of the Council so often as well as of the public at large. There are few statesmen who have had such opportunities of studying the problems of Colonial and Indian administrations as Your Excellency had and we look forward to the time when in the House of Lords Your Excellency will be able to press to the notice of the House many of the pressing needs of the Colonies as well as of India and of Bengal in particular.

In conclusion, Sir, on behalf of the landholders of the five divisions of this Presidency, I beg to wish Your Excellency a farewell and we do so very reluctantly."

The Hon'ble SIR ARCHY BIRKMYRE said :—

"My Lord, it is my privilege on behalf of the European non-official members of this Council to convey to Your Excellency an expression of our regret at your impending departure from Bengal and our good wishes for your future welfare. At the time Your Excellency assumed office as first Governor of this Presidency, the European commercial community were in a state of alarm and indignation at the proceedings which had resulted in the dethronement of Calcutta as the titular capital of India and the consequent removal of the seat of the Imperial Government from a city which is the embodiment of progress and enterprise in India to a centre which from a commercial point of view might be described as a remote, if interesting, mufassal station. Several years have now passed since the change was made and we have no reason to alter our views, then expressed, that a serious mistake was made—in fact the lapse of time has shown that our fears regarding the inconvenience to the commercial community were amply justified. Our feelings regarding the indignity which we then considered had been placed on Calcutta have been softened to a great extent as time has gone on and this we feel may be principally attributed to the tact and sympathy which Your Excellency has invariably shown towards our affairs. In fact we consider it was an extremely happy decision which brought Your Excellency from

Babu Surendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble SIR ARCHY BIRKMYRE—*concluded.*

Madras to be the first Governor of Bengal. It has been Your Excellency's guiding principle to gain first-hand knowledge of the many and various problems which have come before you, and we appreciate in no small degree the interest you have taken in the welfare and development of this Province. My Lord, you have visited many of our mills and workshops, our mines and plantations—indeed there are few, if any, of the industries of Bengal with which Your Excellency has not made yourself personally acquainted. It has been a source of great pleasure to those who have had the privilege of showing you over their undertakings to note the real interest which you have displayed in all you have seen—an interest which has, in many cases, resulted in suggestions from Your Excellency of no small practical value. On the occasion of many of those visits you have been accompanied by Her Excellency, who has invariably shown her interest in the commercial development of the Province in all its branches, and I hope the Home Industries Association which Her Excellency has recently been instrumental in forming will remain a lasting memorial to Her Excellency's practical solicitude for the welfare of Bengal. Though I have confined my remarks to that portion of Your Excellency's activities which more closely concern the commercial community, I would like to say we are in no wise blind to the wise and sympathetic manner in which the Government of the Province, under Your Excellency's guidance, has handled the many and difficult political problems with which it has been confronted. I feel sure when the history of Bengal is handed down to future generations, the part Your Excellency has played in this respect will be more than appreciated. It now only remains for us to wish Your Excellencies a safe and pleasant voyage Home and every success in the work which we are certain you will soon be called to put your hand to in the service of the Empire. We believe, whatever that work may be, Your Excellency is not likely to forget Bengal and her interests, as most assuredly your many friends here will not forget you nor what you have done for the Province while you have been here."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :

"My Lord, as representing in your Lordship's Council the municipalities of the Presidency Division, which is the premier division in this Presidency, I should like to say a few words on an occasion like this.

It is about five years ago that the people of Bengal heard with the greatest satisfaction of Your Excellency's transfer from Madras to our newly constituted Presidency for Your Excellency had already earned there the esteem and regard of the people by your sympathetic administration. Your Excellency since your advent here has been popular with all classes of people of this country of whatever class or creed he may belong. The people of Bengal highly appreciate the deep sympathy and the keen interest which Your Excellency has always taken in all that concerns the well-being of the people of Bengal. Your earnest solicitude to promote their political, intellectual and industrial progress, the kindliness of your relations with the representatives of the people and the tone of sympathy which you have imparted to the administration will be gratefully cherished by the people long after you have left these shores. Your genial temper and cordial relationship with the people of this country have brought about a good will between the two races and inspired confidence towards the British rule. My Lord, much depends upon the head of an administration specially of an administration such as yours have been. You as the highest official in the land have shown by your treatment of the people of this country how they should be treated by the officials.

My Lord, we know full well that the war has been the stumbling block to progress in several ways—for we have been deprived for the last two years of those grants from Imperial Revenue without which any

Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble RABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*concluded.*

improvement in the education and sanitation of this Presidency is impossible. We know that if it had not been for this war, many much needed reforms would have been accomplished facts ere long. But Providence has decreed otherwise. Many of this good intention on the part of your Lordship's government remains unfulfilled on account of want of financial resources. But, my Lord, this war has been of indirect advantage to the people of this country. The people of this country wanted an opportunity to show to their fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire that they are equally anxious with them to uphold the dignity and prestige of the British Raj. It was through your Lordship's influence and exertions that the Bengal Ambulance Corps was formed and the Government knows of the splendid work done by them in Mesopotamia. It was again through your Lordship's influence and exertions that the Bengalees were allowed to enlist as soldiers and the Bengalee Double Company was formed and they all speak well of these new soldiers of His Majesty the King-Emperor from their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief to the Captain in their regiment at Karachi. It is a misfortune that the people of this country are not always given opportunities to show their usefulness to their King and country. We are therefore grateful to Your Excellency for affording us the many opportunities of showing our metal and how useful we can be to the Empire, when the disabilities under which we labour have been removed.

We wish very much that Your Excellency had remained here at the head of this Government some time after the war had ended, when we expect some boons to be conferred on the people of this country. A man of your Lordship's sympathy for the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country would have been of signal service to the people. We trust your Lordship's successor will carry out in a sympathetic spirit the progressive policy which you have initiated.

One word more and I have done. The people of Bengal are all sensible of the great interest which Her Excellency Lady Carmichael has taken to develop the home industries of the country as well as to educate the women of this country as nurses for nursing the sick in our hospitals. We expect a new life to the home industries from the part she has taken to promote them and long will her name be remembered among the poor and the cottage owners of Bengal.

This is the last occasion on which Your Excellency is presiding over the proceedings of this Council and in taking leave of Your Excellency, we feel sure that you will take an abiding interest in the welfare of Bengal and her people. We wish you a safe voyage home. May you live long in your Island home to do good to the people of this country, who, I assure you, are deeply grateful to you, and are attached to you by bonds of love and affection.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"I desire to associate myself with my Hon'ble colleagues who have preceded me in tendering to Your Excellency our tribute of respect and gratitude for what you have done for our country during your tenure of office. My Lord, the experiment of having a Governor to rule over the destinies of the people of Bengal has been fully justified by what Your Excellency has done during the five years of your office. When we remember your benign sympathy with the people our hearts melt with gratitude. I remember the celebrated speech of His Majesty the King-Emperor (then Prince of Wales) when he was being entertained in the Guildhall after his return from India that it was sympathy which was required in India—and it was genuine sympathy alone on the part of our rulers which was required to win the hearts of Indians. Your Excellency during your term of office has, by your sympathy, won the hearts of the people of Bengal. There have been differences of opinion in matters of administration, but there is no ruler on the face of the earth

Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*conold.*

who can satisfy all aspirations and all parties. I do not flatter your Excellency when I say that the whole country is truly grateful to you for your genuine sympathy and love for the people. Accessible to all to Prince or peasant alike you have taken the deepest interest in the welfare of all classes of this country. Unfortunately, the war has retarded some of the improvements which were foreshadowed for the development of the country. Still Your Excellency's sympathies for the people have been fully demonstrated by some of your measures, notably the development of self-government by conceding to the people the privilege of electing non-official Chairmen in some of the District Boards and Municipalities in Bengal. Your keen interest for improving the sanitation of Bengal by appointing committees to investigate the question of rural water-supply and the question of how to prevent malaria—all these facts show that you were keenly anxious to improve the condition of the mass of the people whose destinies were committed to your care. Foremost amongst your work and with which Her Excellency Lady Carmichael is associated is the industrial development of the country. Upon it also depends the prosperity of the country and Your Excellencies have tried your best to inaugurate measures for the development of the industries of Bengal. I hope when you return home you will be pleased to hear that the measures which you have inaugurated have developed and have produced happiness and prosperity in the country which was committed to your care. My Lord, we feel the pang of separation. For five years you have been in our midst working and mixing with us and sympathising with our aspirations and trying your best to meet our wants. It is a genuine feeling of pain at the inevitable separation. The people of Bengal were anxious to approach their Sovereign for the purpose of getting an extension of Your Excellency's term of office, but Your Excellency could not see your way to stay here any longer and the idea was eventually given up. My Lord, when you return to your sea-girt isle in whatever sphere you may be placed, I would ask you to remember India. I would ask you to remember Bengal and its people, and do your best to elevate Indians to take their proper place in the great British Empire."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, after all that has been said, it is scarcely necessary for me to say anything further, but on behalf of the Muhammadan members of this Council representing the five divisions, I wish to give an expression, however inadequate it may be, to all that we feel on the impending severance of Your Excellency's connection with this Council. I am one of the very few members who have had the privilege of sitting in this Council for the whole period during which Your Excellency has presided over its deliberations and I can truly say that whatever may have been our lot in the discharge of our duties as non-official members of this Council, we have always received the utmost sympathy and consideration at Your Excellency's hands. Your Excellency has always allowed us the utmost latitude in the discussion of questions brought before this Council and we all very gratefully remember the opportunities that have been given to us of bringing up questions affecting the public interests for discussion freely in this Council. My Lord, even in the ordinary circumstances of life it is always a sad thing to have to part company, but on this occasion our grief is all the more keen because by Your Excellency's departure we lose a Governor whose wide sympathy and capable statesmanship have won for him the respectful regard and esteem of all sections of the community.

On behalf of the Muhammadan members of this Council, I beg to offer to Your Excellency a very sad and regretful farewell and we all join fervently in praying to the Almighty Dispenser of events to grant Your Excellency long life and continued prosperity."

His Excellency the President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT SAID :—

"GENTLEMEN,

I thank those Hon'ble Members who have spoken about me. Their words were far kinder than I deserve, but I know they meant what they said; and I am truly grateful. I thank all of you for the way in which you accepted their words. When one has worked in close touch with friends for five years one cannot but feel sad when the work has to come to an end. You are my friends and I do indeed feel sad just now. When I came to Bengal to preside as Governor over my colleagues in Council five years ago I confess I felt anxious. I knew that the changes which brought me here were not wholly welcome to many of those over whom I was to rule, and I was not quite reassured by the thought that the Government which brought about those changes relied, as their Despatch to the Secretary of State showed, on the fact that by the help of a singularly able Civil Service a series of men of no conspicuous ability had been able to carry on a difficult Government in other places; for the same despatch led me to expect greater difficulties here than are found in other places; and I knew that some of those who most clearly foresaw difficulties doubted whether any good thing could come out of Madras. But it was not long before I learned that far more people in Bengal were willing to help me than I could have hoped for and that criticism is always meant to be fair and that anything which may seem harsh in it is due to want of full knowledge, not to ill-will.

It has often been pointed out that a Governor in India presiding over his Legislative Council has to do what in England and many other countries is done by two men. He has to act both as Speaker of his Council and also as head of the Executive Government; and I have myself pointed out, though I do not know that what I said was understood quite as I meant it to be, that a Governor is the only man here who can effectively play the part so often needed in the public interests played by the leader of the opposition in England. It is not always easy for one man to discharge such varying duties. I did not expect to satisfy every one at all times, but I have been fortunate in those who helped me. I thank my colleagues on the Executive Council who form so to speak my cabinet; among them there has only been one change. Sir William Duke—to whom I owe as much gratitude for help as any man can owe to another—left us, and was succeeded by Mr. Beatson Bell; but Mr. Lyon and Sir Shamsul Huda have worked with me all through. To each of them I desire to express my thanks.

I would like to take this chance too of publicly thanking all my officials for what they have done to make the burden of my labours light. I fear they must often have thought me slow-witted. It must be annoying to have a Governor asking tiresome questions about things he knows nothing of and wanting to have explanations of matters which to an expert seem obvious. When I read the questions put by some of you in the Council I occasionally wonder whether the Governor or the Additional Members of his Council give most trouble to Secretaries to Government; and when I find how gladly the Secretaries suffer me, I feel that they must be very wise indeed.

I thank you all for the help you have given me in this house, for your ready acquiescence to my rulings and for the intelligent way in which you have done your work. No one can say that Legislative Councils have been a failure in India; most now admit that the Councils must as time goes on be treated with greater consideration and be given larger powers. I was struck when a very high official told me that he thought Councils have done one very good thing for India; they have, he said, helped to make officials more painstaking and more accurate. I had not thought of it in that light. I have looked on the Councils as institutions which will train unofficial Indians to use the extended power which they hope some day to have: and it

His Excellency the President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—*continued.*

has been my aim as your President to encourage you, when I had a chance, to so use the powers you now have, as to convince those who can secure future powers for you of your fitness to make good use of them.

I hope you have not found me too harsh in my rulings. I feel convinced that strict adherence to a proper procedure is most essential. I believe that you will find your best guide in the traditions of the British House of Commons and I am glad that I am to be succeeded by a man with considerable House of Commons experience, and who, therefore, can help you much.

You and I have not passed a great deal of legislation. I am sorry for this. But it was inevitable, you all know why. You all long for the cause to be soon removed; and I trust you will all do your best to induce the people of this Presidency to make full use of the opportunity which the issue of the War Loan will give them directly of taking their part in removing it. Most of our energy in the house has been taken up in asking or answering questions or in discussing resolutions. A somewhat profitless use of energy I believe some of you think it. But to that I demur. By questions and answering of questions, by resolutions and the discussion of resolutions we get to know each other's minds. Government cannot do justice to itself, any more than it can do justice to the people over whom it is set, unless both the people know the mind of Government and Government knows the mind of the people: it is the duty of those of us who are officials, especially of my three colleagues and myself, to explain what Government think and why we think it, but it is no less the duty of those of you who are not officials to let me and Government know what the people whom you represent think.

Some of you have told me that my administration will be remembered chiefly as the administration which enforced an Act which is not a Bengal Act,—the Defence of India Act,—an Act which some of you say the people of Bengal do not like, and in the administration of which some of you find much to blame. I have spoken of that Act before, and I am going to speak of it again now. It is only fair to you and to my successor that I should. Some of you believe—I have heard you say so—that the greater proportion of those who have been dealt with under the Act have been proceeded against merely because police officers have suspicions about them. I have told you before that that is not the case; and I tell you again that it is not the case. I have frequently asked those who made the statement to let me have the names of a few, half-a-dozen even out of the large number—they say it is far the larger proportion of approximately 800 people dealt with under either the Defence of India Act or Bengal Regulation III of 1818—whom they believe to be merely the victims of police suspicion. They have not so far sent me any names. But I am having every case re-examined and most carefully tabulated and 776 cases have been re-examined up to date. Of these—

One hundred and twenty-one have been implicated by their own confessions made here in Bengal.

That is quite apart from some others who have made confessions to authorities outside of Bengal. A further 229 are implicated by confessing associates whose statements are supported by corroborative evidence such as finds of arms or property known to have been stolen in dacoities or by documentary evidence or by their own conduct on arrest.

One hundred and sixty-one are implicated by the confessions of associates, generally two or more, but without such corroborative evidence as I have just mentioned.

*His Excellency the President.*HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—*continued.*

One hundred and ninety-five are implicated by such corroborative evidence supported by statements made by informers.

And 70 have been implicated by evidence of informers coupled with evidence of association. Of these 70, 10 are accused by informers, who have been murdered. This strengthens, to my mind, at least, the case for believing that the information given was probably true.

In six other cases bombs were produced by the sources who gave the information.

In 21 more of the 70 cases what seems to be very strong evidence of association with known criminals is relied on, in addition, of course, to the informer's statement.

In 17 the men are accused though only on the evidence of informers of such dangerous crimes, that I do not think Government would be justified in giving up such control as they have of them.

In 16 more cases release has been granted or shortly will be granted. Releases from control under the Act since the beginning of this year amount to about 30.

These figures show that the number of cases in which there is not something very definite to justify detention is under 5 per cent. of the whole of cases dealt with and in this number of less than 5 per cent. there is strong evidence of association in addition to informers' statements.

If what I have said is true, and I believe it is true, it is enough to show that there is no truth whatever in the accusation made against Government to the effect that we are dealing with these men merely on the suspicion of individual police officers.

I have only mentioned so far 776 cases. These 776 are the cases of which up to now a re-examination has been made, but the complete number of cases dealt with altogether under the Act and under the Regulations in Bengal is 791. It is fair that I should point this out though it is not very material, for the difference is satisfactorily accounted for. There are three cases examined before but not yet rereexamined, I hardly expect to find anything wrong with these. The remainder are cases sent here by the Government of India with orders to intern or from other provinces and of three men belonging to other provinces dealt with by other Governments.

There was one case in which a man was released just after the order issued as his was found to be a case of mistaken identity.

As showing that the information received by the police is not as unreliable as some of our critics tell us it is, I would like to point out to you that such information has led to 54 finds of arms and ammunition. Forty-seven of these were finds of pistols or pistol cartridges. In 20 of these cases the arms found have been identified as the stolen property of private persons who had complained of their loss by thefts or dacoities in which people of the *Bhadralok* class were suspected at the time the losses occurred. It must, I think, strike you as significant that 14 of the persons dealt with were men actually seen shadowing police officers, and that in five cases the shadowing was followed by actual murder.

Five of those whom we have dealt with, while in custody, threatened police officers with death, and three threatened witnesses with death.

Some of you have told me you admit that the crimes exist; you even admit that Government may be right in their ideas as to who the criminals

*His Excellency the President*HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—*continued.*

are, but you deny that the Defence of India Act has been of any use. I do not agree with you and I will tell you why. The Defence of India Act was passed in August 1914, but the information obtained by means of the Act relates in some instances to crimes which were committed before the passing of the Act. We may take, roughly speaking, the 1st January 1914 as the date on which we began to be able to derive any benefit from disclosures made owing to the Defence of India Act. Before that date there were 107 outrages of the kind we are considering. Some of the men concerned in 85 of these were convicted. In a fair proportion of cases approvers or informers have mentioned the names of men who have subsequently been dealt with under the Defence of India Act when found by Government to be reasonably suspected of complicity in other crimes, but no clue whatever has been found in 49 out of the 107 cases.

Since January 1914 down to the middle of last month there have been 67 outrages—convictions have been obtained against men concerned in eight of these. Confessions naming some at least of the perpetrators have been made in about 42 other cases, and there is other evidence making similar disclosures in all but eight of the remainder. I unfortunately must not disclose names, but I can assure you that it is not at all a large proportion of those who have committed outrages since January 1914 to whose identity the police have no clue. The total number of absconders is not large, that of those whose names are indefinitely known is very small indeed. But these numbers include some very dangerous men, and until these very dangerous men are under our control, it would be most unwise for Government to deal as leniently as I would like with other men who are mere tools—sometimes perhaps tools who have no idea to what evil purpose they themselves are being put. We cannot let our care slacken while there are men uncaught, who we believe have been concerned in two or in some cases even more—six in one case—murders. The Defence of India Act is what has helped us. I am only saying what I believe to be absolutely true when I say that the Defence of India Act has helped to defend the young educated men of Bengal as nothing else has defended them—not their own fathers—not their teachers for they were ignorant; not their associates, nor they themselves for they were blind to the danger, against a mean criminal organization which, while it pretends to aim at freeing India from a foreign tyranny, is doing a great deal to bring Bengal into a hatred which she does not deserve from her fellow provinces in India and which can only result in postponing of reforms which will benefit not Bengal only, but the whole of India.

I have said enough, gentlemen, on this subject. I would only once more appeal to you—as I have appealed to you before—not to disregard facts.

There is much that India needs; you can all of you help her to get it. Those of you who are Indians have every reason to try and get it: and you will, I honestly believe, get it more surely with the help of my countrymen than you can do alone. The whole British Empire has its eye on you as it never had before. If I may give you one parting word of counsel it is this—do not refuse—merely because of some hard things which have been said or even of some hard things which have been done, to let your case be well looked into by men who are Britons by blood, but who do not live in the British Islands. There is ignorance—~~gross~~ ignorance if you will—about each other both in India and in the Colonies. I have tried to learn, I think I have learned something of the way in which the people of the Overseas Dominions look on human affairs, and I think I know something of your attitude. You pay me the compliment sometimes of telling me that I understand quicker than many of my fellow-countrymen do what the true aims of Indians are.

*Adjournment.**His Excellency the President.*HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—*concluded.*

Sometimes I hope I do, but if I do so at all, it is because I learned in Australia to appreciate an attitude of mind towards England which had I never been there I should never have known, and which has often been recalled to me in conversation with your most earnest thinkers here.

To those of you who are officials I know I need say little. It is your proud boast that your every action here is meant to benefit the people of the land in which you serve. If you do but truly realize what the needs of the people are, your actions will win their own reward. I believe you could get more help than you do from the people in realizing this, and it is largely because I want you to get more help that I look forward to extension of education and of local self-government. Finally, I would ask those of you who are not Indians, and who are not officials, to think of your responsibilities. It is you and those of your class who went before you who have made India what she is—the most valued dependency of the British Empire, and one on which other Empires look with longing eyes. You, far more than any Government officials—have developed Calcutta and with Calcutta what makes most for stability in India; and it is with you—far more than with any Government officials that the future of Bengal rests. No one can say that you have not given thought to what you are doing here, no one can accuse you of idleness, or of want of intelligence, but if you look to the future—if you watch the tendency of events and the growth of thought among the people around you—I do think you must feel that problems are springing up the solution of which must affect you and your successors and which may either benefit you or hurt you and your successors, according as you take or do not take a share in their solution. I would appeal to you to do your best to understand what is going on around you. As Governor I have been helped by all classes. I am grateful to all for their help. But this I venture to say—Indians would have helped me more if they had shown me that they were more closely united in their aspirations, and Englishmen would have helped me more if they had shown me better that they knew what Indian aspirations are. I have been here during an interesting time, I leave you just when a still more interesting time is beginning. It has been my great object while here to try and induce all to work together and to see each other's point of view. How far I have succeeded I may never know, but this I do know that without mutual understanding among all whose interests lie in Bengal, Bengal cannot take, as I sincerely trust she may, the leading part in the political and industrial progress of India.

Gentlemen, I have said enough—I now merely wish you—and in doing so, I avail myself of a President's privilege, against which there is no appeal, to wish you on behalf of my wife as well as of myself—good-bye."

Adjournment.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at 11 A.M.

C. TINDALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, and Secy.
to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

CALCUTTA;

The 24th March, 1917.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. X OF 1917.

An Act further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1917.

2. In section 52 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after the words "in such manner," the words "and to such extent" shall be inserted.

3. After section 52 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—
Insertion of new section 52A in Act VIII of 1911.

" 52A. (1) In the case of all persons subject to this Act, being prisoners of war, whose pay and allowances have been forfeited

under section 50, but in respect of whom a remission has been made under section 52, it shall be lawful, notwithstanding any provision in any enactment or any rule of law to the contrary, for proper provision to be made by the prescribed authorities out of such pay and allowances for any dependants of such persons, and any such remission shall in that case be deemed to apply only to the balance thereafter remaining of such pay and allowances.

(2) Any payments hitherto made to dependants by way of deductions from pay and allowances which, if this section had been in force, could have been validly made are hereby validated."

4. In section 76 of the said Act, in sub-section (1), the words "held by the Commanding Officer of a Corps or department" and sub-section (2), are hereby repealed.

5. For section 112 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—
 Substitution of new section for section 112 of Act VIII of 1911.

"112. When any person subject to this Act has been convicted by a Court-martial of any offence, the Governor General in Council or the Commander-in-Chief in India or, in the case of a sentence which he could have confirmed or which did not require confirmation, the Officer Commanding the Army, Division or Independent Brigade in which such person at the time of his conviction was serving, or the prescribed officer may—

- (1) pardon the person ;
- (2) mitigate or remit the punishment awarded, or commute such punishment for any less punishment or punishments mentioned in this Act ;

(3) order the restoration to him of any service or other advantage forfeited under his sentence ;

(4) re-admit him to the service when he has been dismissed therefrom

Provided that a sentence of transportation shall not be commuted for a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding the term of transportation awarded by the Court.

6. In section 113 (2) of the said Act, the following sub-head shall be inserted, namely :—
 Amendment of section 113 (2) of Act VIII of 1911.

"(ii) the constitution of authorities to decide for what persons, to what amounts and in what manner, provision should be made for dependants under section 52A, and the due carrying out of such decisions."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XI OF 1917.

An Act to consolidate the enactments amending, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments amending, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.

(2) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section, the words "two hundred millions", and for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

3. Notwithstanding anything in sections 19 and 22 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that currency notes shall be issued for an additional amount, not exceeding at any time three hundred millions of rupees, against

Treasury Bills, as defined in the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, equivalent in value thereto and held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes or of other currency notes of like amount.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council, and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

5. The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915, the V of 1915, 1915, Act IX of 1916, Indian Paper Currency and Ordinance VII of (Temporary Amendment) 1916, Act, 1916, and the Second IX of 1916, Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, are hereby repealed. VII of 1916,

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XII OF 1917.

An Act to validate certain deeds of conveyance and a trust deed relating to certain properties of His late Majesty, Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the validity of three deeds of conveyance, all dated the 23rd November 1901, and a deed of declaration of trust of the same date, copies of which are set out in the Schedule to this Act, and all of which deeds purport to relate to certain properties then or formerly of His late Majesty, Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh (hereinafter, in this Act, called the late King), and in the case of the said trust deed to declare the trusts of a certain Emambara, mosque and burial ground, and for the up-keep and maintenance thereof to constitute a certain Endowment Fund hereinafter in this Act referred to as the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund;

AND WHEREAS by the said trust deed it was recited or assumed *inter alia* that a share amounting to rupees two hundred thousand in a certain Government Promissory Note No. 018878 for rupees five hundred thousand standing in the name of Malkai Kisshore and deposited in the Government Treasury at Lucknow belonged to the estate of the late King, and that the said share was to form a part of the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund, and the interest thereon to be applied with the interest of certain other securities in the said trust deed referred to for the up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambara, mosque and burial ground;

AND WHEREAS all interest from the 1st of March 1901 to the 31st of December 1918 payable in respect of the said share of rupees two hundred thousand in the said Note has been paid and credited to the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund along with the interest of the said other securities and the said Emambara, mosque and burial ground have been kept up and maintained thereout;

AND WHEREAS it now appears that the said share of rupees two hundred thousand did not, in fact, belong to the estate of the late King, and that on his

death the interest thereon was or was intended to be payable to certain of the issue of the said Malkai Kisshore, and that the inclusion of the interest of the said share in the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund was due to a misapprehension;

AND WHEREAS there is now standing to the credit of the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund the sum of rupees seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six being the accumulated balance after providing for the up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambara, mosque and burial ground;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said deeds of conveyance and the said trust deed and all acts and things done thereunder should be validated, and that at the same time it should be formally declared that the said share of rupees two hundred thousand no longer forms a part of the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund, and that the interest thereon shall be made available as from the 1st of January 1914, for the persons who may hereafter be deemed entitled thereto under the provisions hereinafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS it is just and equitable that the said sum of rupees seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six should be released from the trusts of the said trust deed and should also be made available for distribution amongst the persons so entitled;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient to provide for the future management and distribution of the said share of rupees two hundred thousand and of the interest accrued due since the 1st of January 1914, and hereafter accruing due from time to time in respect thereof and also for the distribution of any future surplus monies which may accrue to the said Sibtainabad Endowment Fund after providing for the up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambara, mosque and burial ground;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the King of Oudh's Estate Validation Act, 1917.

Short title.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or any rule of law to the contrary, the three deeds of conveyance and the trust deed, copies of which are set out in the Schedule, and all acts and things done under the said deeds are, save as is hereinafter provided, validated and confirmed :

Provided that, with effect from the 1st of January 1914, the said trust deed shall be construed as if no reference had been made therein to the share of rupees two hundred thousand of the said Government Promissory Note, and as if the sum of rupees thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four had been mentioned in the twelfth recital thereof instead of the sum of rupees sixteen thousand and the sum of rupees four hundred thousand instead of the sum of rupees six hundred thousand, and with such further alterations and modifications as this construction may require.

3. The sum of rupees seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shall be released from the trusts of the said trust deed, and shall be paid from the surplus monies of the said Sibtainabad Endowment Fund to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint, and shall be distributed in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. The sum referred to in section 3 and any further sums which the Governor General in Council may at any time declare to be surplus monies

of the Sibtainabad Endowment Fund as he is hereby empowered to do, and all sums payable in respect of interest on the said share of the said Government Promissory Note accrued due since the 1st of January 1914, or hereafter to accrue due from time to time in respect thereof, are hereby declared to be pensions, and the said share of the said note is hereby declared to be a grant of money within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, and that Act shall apply to such sums as if they were pensions of the classes referred to in sections 4 and 11 of the said Act and to the said share as if it was a grant of the class referred to in section 4 of the said Act, subject, however, to the following modifications, namely :—

(i) any claim under section 5 of the said Act as applied shall be preferred to such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf ;

(ii) the power of commutation conferred by section 10 of the said Act shall be exercisable without the consent of the holder where the payment to be made is at a rate less than a rate of rupee one per month ; and

(iii) the power to make rules conferred by sections 5 and 14 of the said Act shall extend to a power to make rules prescribing the persons or classes of persons to whom, and the principles on which, all distributions under this Act shall be made.

XXI
1871.

THE SCHEDULE.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

H. C. EGGAR, Esq.,

Agent under Act XIX of 1887

to

PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA AND OTHERS.

CONVEYANCE.

H. C. EGGAR,

Solicitor to the Government of India.

FIVE RUPES.

ADMISSIBLE UNDER RULE 41.

Correctly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act, Schedule I, No. 62.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one BETWEEN HENRY COOPER EGGAR Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent under Act XIX of 1887 (hereinafter called the Agent) of the one part and PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA MAHOMED ABID ALI of Kidderpore the eldest surviving son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JALALL of 10 Shama Churn Dey's Street Calcutta and PRINCE MIRZA DILWAR JAH of Garden Reach both sons of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh of the other part WITNESSETH that by direction of the Governor General of India in Council and under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section I of Act XIX of 1887 of the Legislative Council of India (being an Act to provide for the due administration of the estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh) and the provisions of Act XIV of 1888 of the same Council the Agent doth hereby grant convey and assign unto the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall and Mirza Dilwar Jah their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns without any warranty of title all that piece or parcel of land belonging to the estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and which has been used as a burial ground for the members of his family and is in the Schedule hereto more particularly described together with all buildings and walls and all ways, paths, passages, trees, shrubs and underwoods, tanks, waters, water-courses, drains, rights, easements, appendages and appurtenances thereto belonging and therewith usually held used occupied or enjoyed and all the estate right title and interest of the Agent of in and to the same premises TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises unto and to the use of the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall and Mirza Dilwar Jah as joint tenants and not as tenants in common according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively and the Agent enters into no covenant for title,

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of Circular Garden Reach Road at Garden Reach in the Registration District of the twenty-four Pergunnahs Sub-District of Alipore and Thana Sonai Bazar containing an area of 19 bigahs 8 cottahs and 1 chittack or thereabouts and which is surrounded on all sides by walls and is bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the premises of the North-West Soap Company Limited on the east by the premises and land of Baboo Durga Prosonno Ghose on the south by Circular Garden Reach Road and on the west by the premises of Prince Mirza Jam Jah Ali known as Futteh Munzil or howsoever otherwise the said premises are or may be butted bounded called known or distinguished.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and
delivered by the above-
named Henry Cooper
Eggar in the presence of

H. C. EGGAR.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

I

247.

301.

Presented for Registration between the hours of 12 and 1 p.m., on the 7th day of February 1902, at the Calcutta Registry Office, by E. H. Cowie, of Calcutta, by occupation Solicitor, executant, as Attorney for H. C. Eggar under a Power-of-attorney authenticated by the Registrar of Calcutta on the 13th July 1900 and recorded as No. 193 for 1900.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar.
7-2-1902.

Execution was admitted by the aforesaid attorney under the power cited above who is personally known to me.

ERNEST H. COWIE.
BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar.
7-2-1902.

Registered in Book I.
Volume 25.
Pages 108 to 110.
Being No. 247.
For 1902.

The seal of
the
Registrar of
Calcutta.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar, Calcutta.
18-2-1902.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA AND OTHERS

to

PRINCES KUMAR KADER MIRZA AND OTHERS.

CONVEYANCE.

H. C. EGGAR,

Solicitor to the Government of India.

FIVE RUPEES.

ADMISSIBLE UNDER RULE 41.

Correctly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act, Schedule I, No. 62.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one BETWEEN PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA MAHOMED ABID ALI of Kidderpore in the Suburbs of Calcutta the eldest surviving son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JALALI of 10 Shama Churn Dey's Street Calcutta and PRINCE MIRZA DILWAR JAH both sons of the said King of Oudh of the one part and the said PRINCES KUMAR KADER MIRZA, MIRZA MAHOMED JALALI and MIRZA DILWAR JAH and PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED ASKARI of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta and PRINCE MIRZA IBRAHIM ALI of Garden Reach both sons of the said King of Oudh (hereinafter called the said Mutwallis or Trustees) of the other part WHEREAS by Indenture of conveyance dated the twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one and made between Henry Cooper Eggar Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent under Act XIX of 1887 (hereinafter referred to as the Agent) of the one part and the parties hereto of the first part of the other part it was witnessed that by direction of the Governor General in Council and under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section I of Act XIX of 1887 (being an Act to provide for the due administration of the estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh) and the provisions of Act XIV of 1888 of the same Council the Agent thereby granted conveyed and assigned unto the parties hereto of the first part without warranty of title all that piece or parcel of land hereinafter more particularly described and which formed part of the estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh to hold unto the parties hereto of the first part as joint tenants and not as tenants in common. AND WHEREAS after the death of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh the said piece or parcel of land was by the desire of the members of his family used as a burial ground for members of the family and the same was conveyed by the Agent by the said Indenture of conveyance to the parties hereto of the first part as Trustees for and on behalf of the members of the family as they do hereby admit and acknowledge.

AND WHEREAS it is desired by the members of the said family that the said burial ground shall be maintained and kept up in conjunction with the Sibtanabad Emambarra at Garden Reach belonging to the said family and that the said burial ground should accordingly be conveyed by the parties hereto of the first part to the said Mutwallis or Trustees to the intent that they shall stand possessed of the same upon the trusts declared of and concerning the same in and by a Wakfnamah or deed of trust intended to be executed by them of even date herewith.

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto of the first part have accordingly agreed to convey the said burial ground and the land whereon the same has been formed to the said Mutwallis or Trustees in manner hereinafter appearing.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said desire and in consideration of the premises they the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby without warranty of title grant convey and assign unto the said Mutwallis or Trustees their Successors and assigns all that piece or parcel of land in the Schedule hereto more particularly described and forming and

Fee paid.		Rs.
A.	.	10
B.	.	0-8
G. A.	.	10
L.	.	10
		30-8

B. L. CHANDRA,
Registrar.

known as the Oudh Family burial ground together with all buildings and walls and all ways, paths, passages, trees, underwoods, drains, waters, water-courses, rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or therewith usually held used occupied or enjoyed and all the estate right title and interest of the parties hereto of the first part 'TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises unto and to the use of the said Mutwallis or Trustees as joint tenants and not as tenants in common according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively upon the trusts declared of and concerning the same in and by the Wakfnamah or deed of trust intended to be executed by them of even date herewith. And the parties hereto of the first part enter into no covenants for title.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Garden Reach on the north side of the Circular Garden Reach Road in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs Sub-District of Alipore and Thana of Sonai Bazar containing an area of 19 bigahs 8 cottahs and 1 chittack or thereabouts and surrounded on all sides by walls and bounded on the north by the premises of the North-West Soap Company Limited, on the east by the premises and land of Babu Durga Prosonno Ghose, on the south by Circular Garden Reach Road and on the west by the premises of Prince Mirza Jam Jah Ali known as Futteh Munzil or howsoever otherwise the said premises are or may be butted bounded called known or distinguished.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above-named Prince
Kumar Kader Mirza in the
presence of—

KUMAR KADER MEERZA.

MOHMED ABID ALI.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above-named Prince
Mirza Mahomed Jalal in
the presence of—

MIRZA MOHAMAD JALAL

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above-named Prince
Mirza Dilwar Jah in the
presence of—

MIRZA DILAWAR JAH.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

P. 66

280

301-8.

Presented for registration between the hours of 12 and 1 P.M., on the 7th day of February 1902, at the Calcutta Registry Office, by Prince Kumar Kader Mirza Mohamed Abid Ali, son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah, of Kidderpore, by occupation pensioner, executant.

KUMAR KADER MEERZA.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

7-2-1902.

Execution was admitted by the aforesaid executant who was identified by Ernest H. Cowie of Calcutta, by occupation Solicitor.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

KUMAR KADER MEERZA.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

7-2-1902.

Execution is this day admitted by Prince Mirza Mohamad Jalal, son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah, of No. 10, Shama Churn Dey's Street, Calcutta, pensioner, who is identified by Prasanna Kumar Mookerjee, son of Gobind Chandra Mookerjee, of No. 5, Gokul Mitter's Lane, Calcutta, Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office, Calcutta.

MIRZA MOHAMAD JALAL.

8-2-1902.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

8-2-1902.

PROSONNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE,

Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office.

Execution is this day admitted by Prince Mirza Dilawar Jah, son of His late Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, of Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs, pensioner, who is identified by Prasanna Kumer Mookerjee, son of Gobindo Chandra Mookerjee, of No. 5, Gokul Mitter's Lane, Calcutta, Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office, Calcutta.

MIRZA DILAWAR JAH.

2-2-1902.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

12-2-1902.

PROSONNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE,

Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office.

Registered—

In Book I.

Volume 17.

Pages 64 to 68.

Being No. 280.

For 1902.

The seal
of the
Registrar
of Calcutta.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar, Calcutta.

20-2-1902.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

H. C. EGGAR, Esq.,

Agent under Act XIX of 1887

to

PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA AND OTHERS.

CONVEYANCE.

H. C. EGGAR,

Solicitor to the Government of India.

STAMP Rs 5.

ADMISSIBLE UNDER RULE 41.

Fee paid.

A. . . 10
G. A. . 10
L. . . 10
R. . . 1

81

Correctly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act, Schedule I, No. 62.

B. L. CHAN-
DRA.
Registrar.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one between HENRY COOPER EGGAR of Calcutta Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent under Act XIX of 1887 (hereinafter called the Agent) of the one part and PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA MAHOMED ABID ALI of Kidderpore the eldest surviving son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JALAL of 10 Shama Churn Doy's Street PRINCE DILWAR JAH of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED ASKARI of Garden Reach and PRINCE MIRZA IBRAHIM ALI of Garden Reach all sons of the said late King of Oudh of the other part. WHEREAS His Majesty the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh in his life-time built and established upon the plot of land hereinafter described an Emambarra or place of worship called and known as Sibtainabad Emambarra a description whereof is firstly contained in the Schedule hereto and although so far as is known no deed of wakf concerning the said Emambarra or building was ever executed or any specific dedication of the said Emambarra or building as wakf property was ever made by the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh during his life-time the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh caused the said Emambarra or building to be used as a place of public worship for Shiah Mahomedans up to the date of his death next hereinafter recited AND WHEREAS the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh died at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta on or about the twenty-first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and was upon his death interred in the said Emambarra in accordance with his dying request and both before and after his death certain members of his family were buried therein AND WHEREAS by Act XIV of 1888 of the Legislative Council of India after reciting Act XIX of 1887 of the same Council (being an Act to provide for the administration by the Governor General in Council of the Estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh) it was enacted that subject to the Control of the Governor General in Council the person for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887 might in his own name and in his name of office dispose of any moveable or immoveable property of the said Wajid Ali Shah in as full and effectual a manner as His Majesty could have disposed of it in his life-time AND WHEREAS since the death of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh the said Emambarra has by the desire of the members of the late King's family continued to be used as a place of public worship and kept up out of the funds of the late King's Estate AND WHEREAS by the desire of the members of the King's family the small mosque or building and piece or parcel of land with its approach way secondly in the schedule hereto described was after the King's death reserved from the sale of the properties belonging to his estate and set apart and demarcated to the intent that the same might be used as a place of worship by Shiah Mahomedans and be kept up and managed in conjunction with and as an appendage to the said

Sibtainabad Emambarra. AND WHEREAS it is desired by the members of the said family that the said Emambarra and mosque should remain and be places of public worship and be a wakf according to Mahomedan Law under the charge of the parties of the second part. AND WHEREAS the parties of the second part have intimated their intention to execute a wakfnamah or a Declaration of Trust of even date with these presents in order to carry out the wishes of the late King and the members of the family. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the Agent doth hereby by the direction of the Governor General in Council grant convey and assign unto the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Mirza Dilwar Jah, Mirza Mahomed Askari and Mirza Ibrahim Ali the parties of the second part their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns without any warranty of title firstly all that building or Emambarra together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built in the Schedule hereto firstly more particularly described and which is called or known as the Sibtainabad Emambarra and secondly all that small building or mosque together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same is erected and built and the approach way thereto in the said Schedule hereto secondly more particularly described together with all out-buildings and out-offices and all ways, paths, passages, railings, tanks, waters, water-courses, drains, rights, easements and appurtenances to the said premises respectively belonging or in anywise appertaining or therewith held used or enjoyed and all the estate right title and interest of the Agent and of the estate of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh into and upon the premises TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Emambarra and mosque pieces or parcels of land and other the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured with the appurtenances unto and to the use of the said parties of the second part their executors administrators and assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common upon the trusts declared of and concerning the same in and by the Wakfnamah or declaration of trust hereinbefore referred to and intended to be executed by them of even date with these presents. And the Agent enters into no covenants for title.

The Schedule above referred to.

PART I.

All the Emambarra or building together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same is erected and built situate and being at Garden Reach on the south side of the Garden Reach in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs Sub-district of Alipore and Thana of Sonai Bazar containing an area of 1 bigha 9 cottahs 7 chittacks or thereabouts and bounded on the north by Garden Reach Road on the south by land belonging to the Bhookoilash Raj estate on the east partly by the premises of the late Nawab Yadyar Mehal Sahiba and partly by a piece of land belonging to the Estate of the late Prince Mirza Mahomed Jogee Bahadur and on the west by an old building said to be the property of one Rais Hyder and formerly known as the house of the late Zulfikur-ud-Dowlah.

PART II.

All that small mosque or building together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built situate within the ground of the premises known as the Shah Munzil belonging to the estate of the late Prince Sir Jehan Kader Mirza at Garden Reach in the Registration District, Sub-district and Thana aforesaid and bounded on the north by the Court-yard of the Shah Munzil, on the south partly by the private road leading from the Shah Munzil to the Sultan Bazar Road and partly by a tank, on the east by Iron Gates belonging to the Shah Munzil and on the west partly by the approach way leading to the mosque from the road leading from Garden Reach Road down to the river and partly by the Shah Munzil premises together with the last mentioned approach way or passage passing through an opening in the wall of

the Shah Munzil premises and leading on to the road running from Garden Reach Road to the river the length of such way from the mosque being 72 feet.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed Henry
Cooper Eggar in the presence
of

H. C. EGGAR.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

I 248 311

Presented for registration between the hours of 12 and 1 p.m., on the 7th day of February 1902, at the Calcutta Registry office, by E. H. Cowie, of Calcutta, by occupation Solicitor, executant, as Attorney for H. C. Eggar under a Power-of-attorney authenticated by the Registrar of Calcutta on the 13th July 1900 and recorded as No. 193 for 1900.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar.
7-2-1902.

Execution was admitted by the aforesaid attorney under the power cited above who is personally known to me.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar.
7-2-1902.

Registered in Book I.
Volume II.
Pages 131 to 136.
Being No. 248.
For 1902.

The seal
of the
Registrar
of Calcutta.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,
Registrar, Calcutta.
17-2-1902.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA ABID ALI BAHADUR
PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JALALL
PRINCE DILWAR JAH MIRZA
PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED ASKARI

AND

PRINCE IBRAHIM ALI.

DECLARATION OF TRUST.

H. C. EGGAR,
Solicitor to the Government of India.

STAMP RS. 15.

ADMISSIBLE UNDER RULE 41.

Correctly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act, Schedule I, No. 64.

TO ALL TO WHOM the presents shall come. We PRINCE KUMAR KADER MIRZA ABID ALI BAHADUR of Kidderpore in the Suburbs of Calcutta the eldest surviving son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JALALL of 10 Shama Churn Dey's Street Calcutta PRINCE DILWAR JAH MIRZA of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED ASKARI of Garden Reach and PRINCE IBRAHIM ALI of Garden Reach all sons of the said late King of Oudh.

SEND GREETING.

1. WHEREAS His Majesty the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh in his lifetime built and established at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta an Emambarra or place of worship called the Sibtainabad Emambarra (a description whereof is contained in Part I of the first Schedule hereto) and although so far as is known no Wakfnamah or deed of trust concerning the said Emambarra was ever executed or any specific dedication of the said Emambarra as wakf property was ever made by the said King during his lifetime the said King caused the said Emambarra to be used as a place of public worship for Shiah Mahomedans up to the date of his death hereinafter recited and the said King was upon his death interred in the said Emambarra in accordance with his dying request and both before and after his death certain members of his family were interred therein.

2. AND WHEREAS the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh died at Garden Reach aforesaid on or about the twenty-first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, being at the date of his death possessed (*inter alia*) of the said Emambarra and the land on which the same stands but having made no specific provision for the maintenance and upkeep of the said Emambarra after his death.

3. AND WHEREAS by Act XIX of 1887 of the Legislative Council of India it was provided that the Governor General in Council of India should have the exclusive authority to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature left by His late Majesty in regard to the settlement and satisfaction of claims against the estate of His late Majesty and might make disposition of the remaining property or the proceeds thereof in such manner as he deemed fit amongst the family and dependants of the late King.

4. AND WHEREAS by Act XIV of 1888 of the same Council after reciting Act XIX of 1887 it was enacted that subject to the control of the Governor General of India in Council, the person for the time being holding the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887 might in his own name and by his name of office dispose of any moveable or immoveable property of His late Majesty in as full and effectual a manner as His Majesty could have disposed of it in his lifetime.

5. AND WHEREAS since the death of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh the said Emambarra has by the desire of the members of his family continued to be used as a place of public worship and has been kept up and maintained out of the funds of the late King's estate.

6. AND WHEREAS by desire of the members of the late King's family the small mosque or building and piece or parcel of land with its approach way in Part II of the first Schedule hereto described was after the King's death reserved from the sale of the properties belonging to his estate and set apart and demarcated to the intent that the same might be used as a place of worship by Shiah Mahomedans and be kept up and managed in conjunction with and as an appendage to the said Sibtainabad Emambarra.

7. AND WHEREAS after the death of the late King inasmuch as the space for interments at the said Sibtainabad Emambarra was found to be limited it became necessary for the members of the King's family to establish a private burial ground in which the said interments might take place and which might be managed with the said Sibtainabad Emambarra.

	Fee paid.
F.	1
G. A.	1
L.	10
R.	4
	16
B. L. CHAN-	
DRA,	
Registrar.	

8. AND WHEREAS in accordance with the wish of the surviving members of the King's family as expressed by Princes Kumar Kader Mirza and Sir Jehan Kader Mirza since deceased, Prince Mirza Mahomed Jogee (since deceased) and the said Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalall the leading members of the family and the first members of the Committee appointed temporarily by the Governor General in Council to manage the said Sibtainabad Emambarra the piece or parcel of land and premises in Part III of the first Schedule hereto more particularly described was reserved from the sale of the late King's properties in order that a burial ground might be established therein and a burial ground was formed out of the said piece or parcel of land and several members of the late King's family have been interred therein.

9. AND WHEREAS by an Indenture of Conveyance dated the twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one the said piece or parcel of land forming the said burial ground was by the direction of the Governor General in Council conveyed by Henry Cooper Eggar Esquire Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent to the Governor General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887 to us Princes Kumar Kader Mirza Muhammad Jalall and Prince Dilwar Jah without warranty of title to hold unto us our executors administrators and assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common it being intended that we should subsequently convey the said premises to Mutwallis or Trustees to be appointed by the Government of India to manage the said Emambarra and burial ground.

10. AND WHEREAS the affairs of the said King's estate are about to be wound up finally and it is necessary to make permanent provision for the endowment of the said Emambarra and mosque and burial ground and the up-keep and maintenance thereof on a reasonable and proper footing consistent with the status of the family and having regard to the fact that the said Emambarra contains the tomb of His late Majesty and that other members of his family are interred therein.

11. AND WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has decided with the consent and approbation of the family of the late King that a sum shall be set aside out of the assets of the late King's estate to purchase Government securities sufficient with rupees two hundred thousand the share belonging to the estate of the late King of Oudh of and in Government Promissory Note No. 018878 for rupees five hundred thousand standing in the name of Malkai Kissore and deposited in the Lucknow Treasury to provide the annual income required for the up-keep of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground and to form an endowment for the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground out of which repairs and extra expenses not met out of the usual yearly budget of expenditure may be met and satisfied and that the management of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground shall be entrusted to a body of Mutwallis or Trustees who shall form the managing committee subject to the supervision and control of the Superintendent of Political Pensions or such other officer as the Government of India may from time to time appoint and subject to the observance of certain rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor General in Council and set forth in the second and third Schedules hereto.

12. AND WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has decided that the sum of rupees sixteen thousand per annum is an ample provision for the proper up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground and that a sum of rupees six hundred thousand in all is sufficient to set aside to provide such yearly sum and form the Endowment Fund and the Government securities of the par value of rupees four hundred thousand of which the particulars are given in Part I of the fourth Schedule hereto have been purchased and set apart out of the assets of the estate of the late King and endorsed to and placed with the Comptroller General to form with the said share of Government Promissory Note No. 018878 for rupees five hundred thousand the fund for the endowment of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground the interest on such Government securities and on the said share of Government Promissory Note No. 018878 for rupees five hundred thousand which will be drawn by the Comptroller General from the Lucknow

Treasury to be applied in paying to the Mutwallis or Trustees to be appointed by these presents the sum of rupees sixteen thousand for the up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground or such less sum as may in the discretion of the Superintendent of Political Pensions be found necessary and which they are to apply in accordance with the terms of these presents and the balance of such interest to be credited to the endowment fund.

13. AND WHEREAS it is possible that further sums or securities may hereafter be added to the said fund by order of the Governor General in Council and it is intended that any such sums or securities shall after publication of an order to that effect in the Gazette of India be dealt with as if they had formed part of the original endowment above recited.

14. AND WHEREAS we the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Mirza Dilwar Jah, Mirza Mahomed Askari and Ibrahim Ali have been nominated and appointed by the Governor General in Council to be the first Mutwallis or Trustees and members of the Managing Committee of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground and by Indenture of even date herewith the said Emambarra and the land on which it stands (which are more particularly described in Part I of the first Schedule hereto) and the said mosque and the land on which it stands and the approach way (which are more particularly described in Part II of the first Schedule hereto) have been conveyed and assured by the said Henry Cooper Eggar Esq. Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent to the Governor General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887 to us the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Mirza Dilwar Jah, Mirza Mahomed Askari and Ibrahim Ali without warranty of title to be held by us as joint tenants and not as tenants in common and by another Indenture of Conveyance of even date herewith the said burial ground and premises described in Part III of the said first Schedule hereto have been conveyed by us the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall and Dilwar Jah to us the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Mirza Dilwar Jah, Mirza Mahomed Askari and Ibrahim Ali without warranty of title to be held upon the trusts declared of and concerning the same by an Indenture of Wakfnamah or deed of trust of even date therewith being these presents. Now these presents witness that we the said Princes Kumar Kader Mirza, Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Mirza Dilwar Jah, Mirza Mahomed Askari and Ibrahim Ali do hereby declare that we and our successors in the office of Mutwallis or Trustees will henceforth stand possessed of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground and the appurtenances thereto respectively belonging and of the income and interest from the said Endowment Fund that may come into our hands and of all other moneys that may come into our hands as Mutwallis or Trustees of the said Emambarra and burial ground upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same respectively that is to say upon trust that the said Emambarra and mosque with the appurtenances shall remain and be wakf property in the hands of us the said Mutwallis and our successors in that office according to Shiah Mahomedan Law and that we and our successors shall permit the same to be used as places of public worship for Shiah Mahomedans and will conduct and manage the affairs thereof in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the second Schedule hereto and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Political Pensions or such other officer of Government as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in that behalf and upon trust that the said burial ground shall remain and be wakf property in the hands of us the said Mutwallis and our successors in that office according to Shiah Mahomedan Law and shall be used as a place of interment for members of the late King's family and their descendants in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in the third Schedule hereto and under the supervision of the said Superintendent of Political Pensions or other officer as aforesaid and as regards the income and interest of the said Endowment Fund and all other moneys that may come to our hands as Mutwallis or Trustees of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground upon trust to apply the same in the due and proper up-keep and maintenance of the said Emambarra mosque and

burial ground and the performance and observance of the Mohurram and other necessary and proper ceremonies or observances at the said Emambarra in the same manner as far as may be and circumstances will permit as the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground have been kept up and maintained and the said Mohurram and other ceremonies and observances have been performed and observed under the supervision and direction of the Governor General in Council since the death of the said Wajid Ali Shah King of Oudh and that the scale of expenditure shall be regulated as far as may be and circumstances may permit by the scale set forth in Part II of the fourth Schedule hereto and upon which scale the said sum of rupees sixteen thousand per annum has been arrived at as the proper amount to be expended in the up-keep and carrying on of the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground and we do hereby declare and agree that the provisions of the Mahomedan Law as to the appointment and removal of Mutwallis for reasons admitted or recognised by that Law shall be expressly applicable to the said Emambarra mosque and burial ground the right of removing any Mutwallis and appointing new Mutwallis in place of those dying or removed being vested in the Governor General of India in Council and that we and our successors in the office of Mutwallis shall abide by the rules and regulations contained in the said second and third Schedules hereto and that we will keep and render to the Superintendent of Political Pensions or to any other officer nominated by the Governor General in Council true and proper accounts of all sums of money that may pass through our hands.

The first Schedule above referred to.

PART I.

All that Emambarra or building together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same is erected and built situate and being at Garden Reach on the south side of the Garden Reach Road in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs Sub-district of Alipore and Thana of Sonai Bazar containing an area of 1 bigah 9 cottahs 7 chittacks or thereabouts and bounded on the north by Garden Reach Road on the south by land belonging to the Bhookoilash Raj Estate on the east partly by the premises of the late Nawab Yadyar Mehal Sahiba and partly by a piece of land belonging to the Estate of the late Prince Mirza Mahomed Jogee Bahadur and on the west by an old building said to be the property of one Rais Hyder and formerly known as the house of the late Zulfikur-ud-Dowlah.

PART II.

All that small mosque or building together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built situate within the grounds of the premises known as the Shah Munzil belonging to the Estate of the late Prince Sir Jehan Kader Mirza at Garden Reach in the Registration District Sub-district and Thana aforesaid and bounded on the north by the court yard of the Shah Munzil on the south partly by the private road leading from the Shah Munzil to the Sultan Bazar Road and partly by a tank on the east by Iron Gates belonging to the Shah Munzil and on the west partly by the approach way leading to the mosque from the road leading from Garden Reach Road down to the river and partly by the Shah Munzil premises together with the last mentioned approach way or passage passing through an opening in the wall of the Shah Munzil premises and leading on to the road running from Garden Reach Road to the river the length of such way from the mosque being 72 feet.

PART III.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of Circular Garden Reach Road at Garden Reach in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs Sub-district of Alipore and Thannah Sonai Bazar containing an area of 19 bighas 8 cottahs and one chittack or thereabouts and which is surrounded on

all sides by walls and is bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the premises of the North-West Soap Company Limited on the east by the premises and land of Babu Durga Prosonno Ghose on the south by Circular Garden Reach Road and on the west by the premises of Prince Mirza Jam Jah Ali known as Futteh Munzil or howsoever otherwise the said premises are or may be butted bounded called known or distinguished.

The second Schedule above referred to.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES OR MUTWALLIS.

1. Interest on the Government Promissory Notes for the time being representing the Endowment Funds (including the share of the Note No 018878 for Rs5,00,000 in the Lucknow Treasury) shall be drawn as the same accrues due by the Accountant-General Bengal who shall credit the same to the "Sibtainabad Emambarra Endowment Fund" for which a personal ledger account will be opened in the Bank of Bengal in favour of the Superintendent of Political Pensions the account being charged with the amounts drawn by the Superintendent on cheques upon the bank.
2. The Trustees shall every year draw up a budget estimate of the expenditure required for the maintenance of the Emambarra and burial ground which shall be submitted for the sanction of the Superintendent of Political Pensions.
3. The Trustees shall appoint a Manager subject to the sanction of the Superintendent of Political Pensions who shall be empowered to submit requisition for ordinary and recurring expenditure to the Superintendent of Political Pensions. If such bills are within the sanctioned estimates cheques shall be drawn by the Superintendent of Political Pensions for the amount. Other bills shall be paid on the requisition of the Trustees in meeting if the Superintendent shall approve of the expenditure proposed.
4. The Manager of the Emambarra shall also be in charge of the burial ground and the small mosque above referred to.
5. The Manager may appoint and dismiss the servants of the Emambarra and burial ground subject to the approval of the Trustees and the Superintendent of Political Pensions. The Trustees may remove the Manager in case of misconduct subject to the Superintendent's sanction.
6. Regular accounts of expenditure shall be prepared by the Manager once a month and shall be submitted through the Trustees to the Superintendent of Political Pensions for his inspection.
7. The Manager should perform all religious ceremonies under the instructions of the Trustees. If there should be a difference of opinion among the several Trustees the matter shall be decided by the majority. The minority may however appeal to the Superintendent against any decision of the majority and until such an appeal has been decided by the Superintendent he can suspend any action by a majority of the Trustees which a minority of them have appealed against. When an even number of Trustees is present and they are equally divided upon any point they should appeal to the Superintendent to decide on the matter in dispute.
8. The right of removing any Trustees on their conducting the affairs of the Emambarra in opposition to the object of this Trust or on their violating any rules which may be in force at the time and of appointing new Trustees in the place of those dying or removed shall be vested in the Superintendent of Political Pensions subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal.
9. The Trustees shall hold meetings once a month. The proceedings of each meeting shall be submitted to the Superintendent of Political Pensions.
10. The details of expenditure for the proper up-keep of the Emambarra and the mosque shall be settled by the Trustees with the sanction of the Superintendent of Political Pensions subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal.

11. The rules shall be liable to revision from time to time on the recommendation of the Trustees and subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Political Pensions and the Government of Bengal.

12. A list of the Emambarra moveable shall be made by the Manager every year and submitted through the Trustees to the Superintendent of Political Pensions.

The third Schedule above referred to.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BURIAL GROUND.

1. The following is a list of the members of the Oudh family who shall have the right to be interred in the burial ground :—

- (1) The sons of the late King.
- (2) Daughters of the late King.
- (3) The grand and great grandchildren of the late King.
- (4) The Motahi wives of the late King who had recognised issue by His Majesty.
- (5) The Nikah wives of the sons of the late King
- (6) The two daughters of the late Prince Sir Jehan Kader and their children.

2. No interment shall be made except in accordance with the above rules and with the sanction of the Trustees.

3. The minimum depth of a grave shall be eight feet.

4. The grave shall be filled in with earth and bricked over cement being put over the bricks and marble slabs over the cement.

5. The burial ground shall be kept as clean as possible and the Superintendent of Political Pensions may cause it to be inspected from time to time by a Mahomedan gentleman to be selected by the Trustees.

6. The details of expenditure for the maintenance of the burial ground shall be settled by the Trustees and the necessary funds shall be drawn by the Manager in the same way as in the case of the Emambarra.

The fourth Schedule above referred to.

PART I.

Stock certificate standing in the name of the Comptroller-General on account of the Sibtainabad Emambarra Endowment Fund of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 4,00,000.

PART II.

Scale of estimated annual expenditure on the Emambarra and burial ground—

	R
Pay of establishment at Emambarra and burial ground	4,848
Pensions to retired servants	74
Lighting charges	228
Petty expenses such as cost of stationery and Manager's gharry hire on duty	72
Repairs of the Emambarra	5,965
Religious ceremonies	3,616
Allowance to Syed Saleh at Karbela	720
Contingencies including allowances to clerical staff of the office of Superintendent of Political Pensions	477
TOTAL	Rs. 16,000

IN WITNESS whereof the said Prince Kumar Kader Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur, Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalall, Prince Dilwar Jah Mirza, Prince Mirza Mahomed Askari and Prince Ibrahim Ali have hereunto set their respective hands and seals this twenty-third day of November one thousand nine hundred and one.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the abovenamed Prince Kumar
Kader Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur
in the presence of—

KUMAR KADER MEERZA
MOHMED ABID ALI.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the abovenamed Prince Mirza
Mahomed Jalall in the
presence of—

MIRZA MOHAMAD
JALAL.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the abovenamed Prince Dilwar
Jah Mirza in the presence
of—

MIRZA DILAWAR JAH.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the abovenamed Prince Mirza
Mahomed Askari in the
presence of—

M. M. ASKARI.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the abovenamed Prince Ibra-
him Ali in the presence of—

IBRAHIM ALI MEERZA.

Seal.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

P. 67.

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Presented for Registration between the hours of 12 and 1 P.M., on the 7th day of February, 1902, at the Calcutta Registry Office, by Prince Kumar Kader Mirza Mahomed Abid Ali, son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah, of Kidderpore, by occupation pensioner, executant.

KUMAR KADER MEERZA.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.
7-2-1902.

Execution was admitted by the aforesaid executant who was identified by E. H. Cowie, of Calcutta, by occupation Solicitor.

KUMAR KADER MEERZA.

BEHALI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.
7-2-1902.

ERNEST H. COWIE.

Execution was also admitted by Prince M. M. Askari, son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah, of Garden Reach, Pensioner, who was identified by M. Abbott of Calcutta, Solicitor.

M. M. ASKARI.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.
7-2-1902.

M. ABBOTT.

Execution is this day admitted by Prince Mirza Mahomed Jalal, son of His Majesty the late Wajid Ali Shah of No. 10, Shama Charan Dey's Street, Calcutta, Pensioner, who is identified by Prasanna Coomar Mookerjee, son of Govind Chandra Mookerjee of No. 5, Gokul Mitter's Lane, Calcutta, Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office, Calcutta.

MIRZA MOHAMAD JALAL.

8-2-1902.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

8-2-1902.

PROSONNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE,

Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office.

Execution is this day admitted by Prince Mirza Dilawar Jah and Prince Ibrahim Ali Mirza, sons of His late Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, both of Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs, pensioners, who are identified by Prasanna Coomar Mookerjee, son of Govind Chandra Mookerjee of No. 5, Gokul Mitter's Lane, Calcutta, Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office, Calcutta.

• MIRZA DILAWAR JAH.

12-2-1902.

IBRAHIM ALI MEERZA.

12-2-1902.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar.

12-2-1902.

PROSONNO COOMAR MOOKERJEE,

Head Clerk, Government Solicitor's Office.

Registered—

In Book I.

Volume II.

Pages 157 to 174.

Being No. 281.

For 1902.

Seal of the
Registrar
of Calcutta.

BEHARI LAL CHANDRA,

Registrar, Calcutta.

22-2-1902.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIII OF 1917.

An Act to impose a tax on goods carried by railway or inland steam-vessel.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a tax on goods carried by railway or inland steam-vessel; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Freight Short title and com- (Railway and Inland Steam-
monement. vessel) Tax Act, 1917.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1917.

2. In this Act—

Definitions.

the expression “administration” and the expression “inland steam-vessel” have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 ;

“prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

“vessel” means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, Imposition of tax on there shall be levied and goods carried by rail- collected on goods carried
way or inland steam- by—
vessel.

(a) any railway in British India, or

(b) any inland steam-vessel in British India, a tax at the rate specified in that behalf in Schedule I.

Explanation : goods carried on a vessel towed by an inland steam-vessel shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be goods carried by the inland steam-vessel.

(2) The tax imposed by sub-section (1) shall be collected by means of a surcharge on freight, by the administration of the railway or the owner of the inland steam-vessel by which the goods are carried, and shall be paid to the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner within the prescribed time, after making such deduction as may be prescribed to meet any expenses incurred in connection with the collection of the tax.

(3) The owner of every inland steam-vessel referred to in sub-section (1) shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to

the prescribed authority, each quarter, a return, in the prescribed form, of all goods carried by such vessel in respect of which the tax imposed by that sub-section is payable, and shall subscribe, at the foot of such return, a declaration of the truth thereof ;

Provided that where goods are deemed to be carried by an inland steam-vessel, the owner of the towed vessel shall, if so required by the owner of the inland steam-vessel certify the particulars of the goods carried on the towed vessel, and shall subscribe at the foot of the certificate a declaration of the truth thereof, and in that case the owner of the inland steam-vessel may incorporate all or any of such particulars in his return and shall only be bound in respect of such particulars to subscribe to his return a declaration that they are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(1) Every such return shall be delivered to the prescribed authority within thirty days after the end of the quarter to which it relates.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may, Rule-making power. by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules—

(a) regulating the collection of the tax imposed by this Act, and providing for the authority to which, and the time and manner in which, such tax shall be paid,

(b) prescribing the form of the returns required by this Act, and the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which the same is to be verified,

(c) prescribing any other method than actual weighment for ascertaining the amount of the tax imposed by this Act, and

(d) providing for any other matter which by this Act is to be prescribed.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

5. The offences mentioned in column 1 of Schedule II shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in column 2 thereof with reference to such offences respectively.

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt, either in whole or in part, and either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, any goods or class of goods from the tax imposed under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

[See section 3.]

1	2	3
Goods.	Unit.	Rate.
Coal, coke, and firewood.	Per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	One pie.
All other goods.	Per Indian maund of 2½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Two pies.

SCHEDULE II.

[See section 5.]

1	2
(1) Omitting to make any return or certificate referred to in section 3 (3) or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
(2) Making and delivering any such return or certificate containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in section 177 of the Indian Penal Code XLVc for furnishing false information to a public servant.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No XIV OF 1917.

An Act to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1917.

2. After section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new sections 5A and 5B in Act XI of 1890.

“ 5A. If any person has in his possession the skin of a goat, and has reason to believe that the goat has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both, and the skin shall be confiscated.

5B. If any person is charged with the offence of killing a goat contrary to the provisions of section 5, or with an offence punishable under section 5A, and it is proved that such person had in his possession, at the time the offence

was alleged to have been committed, the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, it shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, that such goat was killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, and that the person in possession of such skin had reason so to believe.”

Insertion of new section 7A in Act XI of 1890.

3. After section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 7A. If a police-officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, has reason to believe that an offence, under section 5 in respect of a goat, is being or is about to be, or has been, committed in any place, or that any person has in his possession the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, he may enter and search such place or any place in which he has reason to believe any such skin to be, and may seize any such skin and any article or thing used or intended to be used in the commission of such offence.”

4. In sub-section (2) of section 8 of the said Act after the words and figure “under sub-section (1),” the words, figure and letter “or under section 7A” shall be added.

Amendment of section 8 of Act XI of 1890.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 4, 1917.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 20th March, 1917

No. 10 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as II of 1882. follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1917.
Short title.

2. At the end of clause (c) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882. Amendment of sec- tion 20 of Act II of 1882, the following words shall be inserted, namely, "or in debentures of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, under its agreement, dated 7th October, 1911, with the Secretary of State for India in Council, is authorised to issue debentures up to the value of three times the paid-up share capital, and the Secretary of State for India in Council has guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, upon debentures to be issued by the Bank, until such debentures are wholly paid off or redeemed. The Bank has been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Had the Bank been registered under the Indian Companies Act, these debentures would, under the existing clause (c) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, have been securities in which trustees could invest trust-money but, under existing circumstances, it has been held that such debentures cannot be regarded as trust securities, nor would Courts of Wards ordinarily be justified in investing their funds in securities, such as those of Co-operative Societies, unless they are recognized under the Indian Trusts Act. At the same time, it was found that there were certain large agricultural communities in the Bombay Presidency holding trust funds in their corporate capacity which were anxious to invest their funds in some investment which, while returning a reasonable rate of interest, would at the same time be actively beneficial to their community. Moreover, under present conditions, a trustee, desirous of benefiting agriculture rather than commerce, cannot find any trust stock to meet his requirements.

The object of the proposed amendment is to rectify this anomaly, and to remove a difficulty which hinders the activities of a useful institution. The amendment is made specifically applicable to the debentures of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, because in the case of no other similar Bank in the country has the Secretary of State guaranteed payment of interest. Hitherto debentures have been issued to the extent of Rs. 6,68,000. The amendment will, it is hoped, enable the Bank to issue debentures up to the maximum by making them available as trust securities, and thus obtain funds from a suitable source for the purpose of making to Co-operative Societies advances recoverable in easy instalments, for the relief of agricultural indebtedness.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

The 23rd February, 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 21st March, 1917 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

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| <p>Paper No. I.—From the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, dated 1st June 1916, and enclosure; from W. M. Hailey, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated 26th June 1916, and enclosure; from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 28th June 1916, and enclosure.</p> <p>Paper No. II.—From the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Webb, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Burma, dated 7th July 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Findlay, I.C.S., Legal Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 25th July 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, dated 27th July 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S., Officiating Revenue Secretary to Government of the Punjab, dated 27th July 1916.</p> <p>Paper No. III.—From H. M. Veitch, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, dated 29th May 1916, and enclosure; from L. Birley, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 29th July 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 31st July 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Mr. H. K. Briscoe, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 31st July 1916, and enclosures.</p> <p>Paper No. IV.—From the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Botham, I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, dated 4th August 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government of Madras, dated 5th August 1916, and enclosures; from Major T. H. St. George Tucker, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, dated 7th August 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, dated 12th August 1916, and enclosures.</p> | <p>amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.</p> |
|---|---|

2. The Committee considered that the most suitable form of relief to grant in cases where a document had been improperly accepted for registration by a registrar or sub-registrar was to allow the document to be registered over again within four months from the discovery of the mistake or in cases where the mistake could have been discovered before the passing of the Bill within three months from the date when the Bill may become law. It was thought that there should be a permanent provision in the Act to this effect and that it could be taken advantage of in case similar mistakes were made in the future.

3. The Hon'ble Mover thought that since the decision of the Privy Council referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was probable that many suits had been dismissed by reason of similar mistakes in registration offices in the United Provinces. The Committee, however, had no information as to the number of cases which might be involved, and as to the desirability of reopening proceedings in them; and as there is no reason to believe that such cases have occurred in any other province, the Committee thought that it might appropriately be left to the United Provinces themselves to deal with this question, and they were unwilling to recommend that any provision should be made in the present Bill to deal with them.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	13th November 1915.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th November 1915.
Bombay Government Gazette	18th November 1915.
Calcutta Gazette	24th November 1915.
United Provinces Gazette	27th November 1915.
Punjab Government Gazette	26th November 1915.
Burma Gazette	4th December 1915.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	24th November 1915.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th November 1915.
Assam Gazette	1st December 1915.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December 1915.
Sind Official Gazette	18th November 1915.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	26th November 1915.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras	Tamil	7th December 1915.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	25th November 1915.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Burma	Burmese	4th December 1915.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December 1915.
Sind	Sindhi	2nd December 1915.

5. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be republished accordingly.

M. M. MALAVIYA.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

G. R. LOWNDES.

A. P. MUDDIMAN.

E. D. MACLAGAN.

J. WALKER.

B. N. SARMA.

MAZHARUL HAQUE.

The 17th March, 1917.

No. 18 of 1915.

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the VI of 1908. Indian Registration Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Insertion of new section 23 A, after section 23, VI of 1908. **2.** After section 23 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

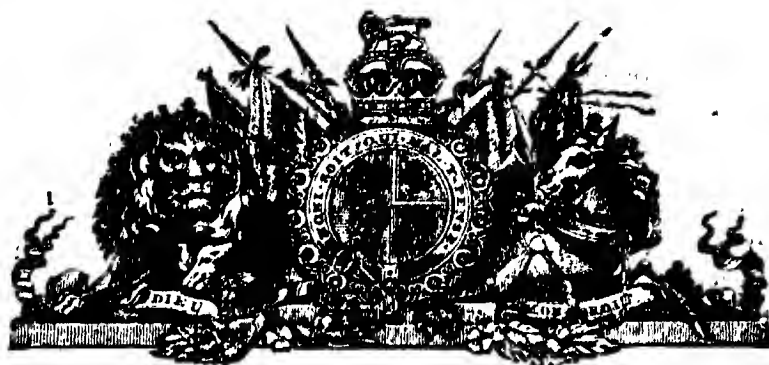
“23A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, if in any case a document requiring registration has been accepted for registration by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar from a person not duly empowered to present the same, and has been registered, any person claiming under such document may, within four months from his first becoming aware that the registration of such document is invalid, present such document or cause the

same to be presented, in accordance with the provisions of Part VI for re-registration in the office of the Registrar of the district in which the document was originally registered; and upon the Registrar being satisfied that the document was so accepted for registration from a person not duly empowered to present the same, he shall proceed to the re-registration of the document as if it had not been previously registered, and as if such presentation for re-registration was a presentation for registration made within the time allowed therefor under Part IV, and all the provisions of this Act, as to registration of documents, shall apply to such re-registration; and such document, if duly re-registered in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to have been duly registered for all purposes from the date of its original registration.

Provided that within three months from the*
th day of any person claiming under a document to which this section applies may present the same or cause the same to be presented for re-registration in accordance with this section, whatever may have been the time when he first became aware that the registration of the document was invalid.

*Here insert date of passing of Act.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FORECAST OF THE RABI CROPS OF BENGAL FOR 1916-17.

(Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1914-15 the area under summer rice in Bengal represents some 0·4 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India).

Character of the season.—The rainfall in the months of September and October was much in excess of the normal. Consequently sowings could not be done in proper time in most districts. Untimely heavy showers during the first part of November interfered with further sowings and caused some damage to the crops in areas already sown. A period of drought, however, followed and extended up to the end of January affecting the growth of the crops in places to some extent. But the rainfall in February has improved the prospects of some of the crops. On the whole the season may be regarded as a fair one.

Acreage.—The normal area under the different *rabi* crops in the Province dealt with in the forecast is estimated at 3,989,200 acres. The area actually sown this year is reported to be 3,021,600 acres against 3,025,600 acres last year. The area under summer (*boro*) rice is reported this year to be 375,400 against 404,600 acres last year, or a decrease of 29,200 acres. The decrease is due mainly to the revision of the Noakhali figures on the basis of the settlement records.

Outturn.—The estimated percentages of outturn in the 16 districts where *rabi* crops are most important, are as follows:—Nadia 52, Murshidabad 83, Jessore 53, Burdwan 78, Midnapore 70, Rajshahi 80, Jalpaiguri 81, Rangpur 100, Pabna 80, Malda 76, Dacca 92, Mymensingh 83, Faridpur 78, Bakarganj 98, Tippera 79 and Noakhali 88.

According to estimates of District Officers, the outturn of the different *rabi* crops for the Province as a whole works out to 81 per cent. of the normal against 75 per cent. of last year.

Accepting 90 per cent. as the outturn of summer rice, the gross yield of the crop for the Province on the basis of a normal yield of $13\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of clean grain per acre, is estimated at 3,351,000 cwts. against 3,290,600 cwts. last year. The increase works out to about 2 per cent. on last year's outturn.

D. N. MOOKERJI,

for Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th March 1917.

APPENDIX I.

Forecast of the Rabi (Spring) Crops of 1916-17.

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
24 PARGANAS.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
	Boro or summer rice ...	3,300	500	500	100	100			
	Gram	1,800	600	600	96	92			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	17,600	9,800	5,700	83	83			
	Other rabi pulses ...	16,900	16,800	16,900	92	100			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	15,500	11,000	11,000	100	92			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	8,900	10,900	9,500	92	83			
	Total food-crops ...	61,700	48,700	47,200	92	93	October; normal	February; normal	The decrease in area in some cases was due to excessive rainfall in October when the sowing commenced. The weather has on the whole been favourable. The outturn is a little below the normal owing to excessive rain at sowing time.
	Tobacco	1,700	1,400	1,400	92	100			
	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	300	...	...	...	...
	Other rabi fibres (excluding sun hemp).	300	...	...	...	...
	Condiments and spices	2,100	3,900	3,800	92	92			
	Other rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	1,000	800	400	75	100			
	Total non-food crops...	5,300	5,600	5,600	91	95			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	67,000	54,300	52,800	92	93			
	Barley	5,800	2,400	2,300	42	58			
	Boro or summer rice ...	700	800	1,000	50	58			
	Gram	76,800	42,000	33,700	50	50			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	82,500	32,400	26,400	42	50			
	Other rabi pulses ...	500	10,300	10,500	42	50			
NADIA.	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	13,200	5,100	3,200	42	50			The increase in area under gram was due to high prices prevailing in the sowing season. The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is much below the normal owing to want of timely rain after sowing.
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	12,200	3,300	2,700	50	50			
	Total food-crops ...	192,200	98,300	101,800	49	50	End of October; a little late.	February; normal	
	Tobacco	2,000	4,300	4,300	50	58			
	Other drugs and narcotics.	200	...	...	...	...
	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	1,100	1,300	2,400	50	58			
	Condiments and spices.	500	900	810	42	58			
	Other rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	5,600	6,100	5,400	50	57			
	Total non-food crops...	9,400	13,400	12,900	49	52			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	201,600	109,700	116,700	49	52			
	Barley	20,900	13,000	13,900	75	83			
	Boro or summer rice ...	4,400	4,000	3,300	83	92			
	Gram	64,900	36,100	32,400	67	83			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	69,800	11,500	30,300	73	88			
	Other rabi pulses ...	64,000	62,800	38,600	75	83			
MURSHIDABAD.	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	12,000	4,300	3,200	75	83			The decrease in area in some cases was due to unfavourable weather at sowing season. The weather has been favourable since February.
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	10,500	5,600	4,300	75	75			
	Total food-crops ...	247,200	138,300	125,900	73	81	October to December; late.	...	
	Tobacco	1,300	1,200	1,400	75	75			
	Other drugs and narcotics.	...	(20)	...	67	...			
	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	5,000	200	300	83	88			
	Condiments and spices	1,200	800	2,000	75	83			
	Other rabi non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	5,400	2,900	2,600	75	83			
	Total non-food crops...	13,600	5,100	5,300	75	81			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	280,800	148,400	132,100	73	83			

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether these dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether these dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
JESORE.	Barley	3,300	1,700	1,700	50	59	November; late	March; late	The decrease in area was due to excessive rainfall and flood at sowing time. The weather has continued unfavourable. About six acres of the crops have been damaged by drought during the period of growth. The outturn is therefore below the normal.
	Boro or summer rice ...	11,800	2,100	1,600	33	50			
	Gram	24,800	14,800	10,300	57	50			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat.)	114,500	89,100	81,800	50	50			
	Other rabi pulses ...								
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	36,600	15,900	15,200	50	50			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	6,100	2,300	3,000	47	50			
	Total food-crops ...	196,600	105,600	93,600	48	51			
	Tobacco	24,400	10,800	10,900	92	70			
	Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	2,000	1,400	2,000	50	50			
KOLKATA.	Total non-food crops ...	26,400	12,300	12,900	87	67	October; normal End of November; normal October; normal August ... August ... September; normal August; normal ...	Not yet commenced End of February; normal January; normal March November February; normal November	The weather has been reasonable. Slight damage was done to the crops by the flood of September
	GRAND TOTAL ...	223,000	117,900	106,500	52	52			
	Boro or summer rice ...	16,800	15,600	15,500	92	100			
	Gram	100	100	100	92	92			
	Other rabi pulses ...	7,300	7,400	7,300	92	92			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	26,800	24,500	24,400	100	92			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	2,400	1,200	1,200	100	92			
	Total food-crops ...	53,400	48,800	48,800	96	95			
	Tobacco	4,400	3,900	3,600	100	92			
	Condiments and spices ...	14,000	12,300	13,000	100	92			
BURDWAN.	Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	100	300	300	100	92	End of October to middle of November; late. November to middle of February; late. End of October to middle of November; late. End of October to middle of November; late.	Not yet commenced Ditto. Not yet commenced Ditto.	The increase in area under the several crops was due to sufficient rainfall. The weather has been favourable and the growth of the crops good except to the Kalna subdivision, slight damage has been done to the crops in the Salar subdivision by insect pests and in the Kalna subdivision by excessive rainfall in the beginning. The excessive moisture in the soil accounts for the outturn falling below the normal.
	Total non-food crops ...	18,500	16,400	16,900	100	92			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	71,900	65,200	65,400	96	94			
	Barley	7,000	4,000	5,100	67	75			
	Boro or summer rice ...	300	800	1,100	58	67			
	Gram	9,100	4,400	6,700	75	75			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	2,900	2,000	2,300	75	83			
	Other rabi pulses ...	48,300	35,800	37,200	67	75			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	2,500	2,100	2,500	87	83			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	40,000	37,400	38,600	75	87			
BURDWAN.	Total food-crops ...	110,100	78,500	83,400	69	78	End of October to middle of November; late.	Ditto.	
	Tobacco	400	400	400	58	75			
	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	300	300	300	33	58			
	Suon hemp		(20)		83				
	Other rabi fibres ...	100							
	Condiments and spices ...	500	300	300	75	75			
	Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	300	500	500	67	67			
	Total non-food crops ...	1,600	1,500	1,400	59	70			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	111,700	78,000	84,800	69	78			

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUTPUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
BIRBHUM.	Barley	300	300	300					
	Gram	7,000	7,000	7,000					
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	1,800	1,800	1,800					
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses	1,700	1,700	1,700	83	83			
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	15,000	15,000	15,000					
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	1,000	1,000	1,000			Beginning of November; late.	End of February; early.	The weather conditions have been fair. The outturn is below the normal owing to excessive moisture in the soil at the beginning.
	Total food-crops	26,800	26,800	26,800	83	83			
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	700	700	700	83	86			
	Total non-food crops	700	700	700	83	83			
	GRAND TOTAL	27,500	27,500	27,500	83	83			
BANKURA.	Barley	2,000	800	800	67	83			
	<i>Boro</i> or summer rice	800	500	600	67	86	October		
	Gram	6,500	5,500	5,500	67	83			
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	9,000	8,000	7,000	67	82		Not yet commenced.	The weather and general conditions of the crops have been fair.
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses	500	2,400	2,500	67	83	November; normal.		
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	6,000	5,400	5,500	67	83			
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	3,500	1,800	2,000	67	83			
	Total food-crops	29,300	24,400	24,800	67	83			
	Tobacco	1,500	1,000	900	83	83			
	Condiments and spices	200	200	200	67	83	November; normal.	Not yet commenced.	
MIDNAPORE.	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	9,500	8,900	9,200	67	83			
	Total non-food crops	11,300	10,100	10,300	69	83			
	GRAND TOTAL	39,600	34,500	35,100	67	83			
	Barley	1,200	700	600					
	<i>Boro</i> or summer rice	6,000	1,100	5,000					
	Gram	2,800	3,900	3,800					
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	181,000	17,200	16,500	80	70	October and November; normal.	February and March; normal.	The increase in area was chiefly due to cultivation of <i>boro</i> paddy on a large scale in the Ghatal subdivision. The weather has not been favourable. Some damage has been caused by the rains of October, November and February. The outturn is below the normal owing to excessive rains.
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses		17,500	17,500					
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	25,200	3,600	3,400					
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	52,500	19,000	19,100					
MIDNAPORE.	Total food-crops	243,400	62,800	60,700	80	70			
	Tobacco	3,900	5,100	5,100					
	<i>Rabi</i> food-crops (excluding any crops shown above).	19,400	2,400	2,300					
	Sunn hemp	100	100	200	80	70	October and November; normal.	February and March; normal.	
	Other <i>rabi</i> fibres	600		600					
	Condiments and spices	3,000	1,800	1,700					
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	22,400	12,200	11,500					
	Total non-food crops	29,400	21,400	21,400	80	70			
	GRAND TOTAL	322,800	84,200	82,100	80	70			

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.		
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.					
HOOGLY.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.							
	Barley	1,800	1,800	1,300	86	67	November; normal	February; normal	The weather has not been favourable. Some damage has been caused to the crops by the excessive rain in October. The decrease in area under, barley and gram and increase in area under <i>rabi</i> pulses, tobacco and condiments and spices were due to revision of estimates.		
	<i>Boro</i> or summer rice ...	6,800	5,000	5,000	83	67					
	Gram	2,780	2,300	1,700	83	78					
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	5,400	1,100	1,100	79	71					
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...										
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	6,800	10,900	10,200	99	96					
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	10,800	3,300	3,300	88	87	October; normal	March; normal			
	Total food-crops ...	22,300	25,800	24,900	92	84					
	Tobacco	2,300	2,300	3,800	75	83					
	Condiments and spices	2,300	...	500	...	100					
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	1,800	1,800	1,800	83	67					
	Total non-food-crops ...	7,300	4,900	5,900	76	79					
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,800	30,500	30,800	86	84						
HOWRAH.	<i>Boro</i> or summer rice ...	6,800	4,100	3,900	83	75		Not yet begun	The increase in area under food-crops as compared with last year was due to favourable weather at sowing time. The weather has not been favourable owing to untimely rain after sowing. The outturn is below the normal owing to unfavourable weather and rainfall during the latter half of February.		
	Gram	100	100	100	71	67					
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	11,200	7,300	8,600	83	75	End of November; late.	Middle of February; normal.			
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...										
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	11,000	4,600	5,300	83	83					
	Total food-crops ...	28,800	16,100	17,900	83	77					
	Tobacco	300	300	300	100	97	Middle of December; late.	Not yet commenced.			
	Other drugs and narcotics.	300	200	100	82	73					
	Condiments and spices	2,000	1,800	1,500	75	58	End of November; late.	Middle of February; normal.			
	Total non-food-crops ...	2,400	2,300	1,900	78	60					
	GRAND TOTAL ...	31,300	18,300	19,800	82	75					
	RAJSHAH.	Barley	16,300	7,000	7,000	65	75	Early in December; late. January; normal			
		<i>Boro</i> or summer rice ...	43,400	24,000	24,000	70	100				
Gram		18,300	18,600	18,000	65	70	December; late	Not yet commenced.	Heavy rainfall in October and November hampered the cultivation and growth of the crops. The crops having been sown late the outturn is likely to fall below the normal.		
Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).		100	100	100	70	80					
Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...		111,100	103,000	104,000	65	75					
<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).		600	800	800	65	100					
Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).		2,300	1,800	2,000	62	70					
Total food-crops ...		191,900	166,700	166,900	66	80					
Tobacco		2,300	2,000	2,000	65	75	Beginning of December; late. September; normal	Not yet commenced. First week of February; normal.			
<i>Uajfa</i>		1,100	1,000	900	75	75					
<i>Rabi</i> fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).		2,400	2,100	2,000	60	75					
Sunn hemp		200	800	800	65	70	November; late	Not yet commenced.			
Condiments and spices		10,000	3,000	2,000	65	70					
Other <i>rabi</i> non food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).		400	400	400	60	75					
Total non-food-crops ...	17,500	11,100	10,900	65	75						
GRAND TOTAL ...	209,400	177,800	178,800	66	80						

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUTPUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
DINAJPUR.	Barley	1,100	200	200	41	54	December, normal		
	Boro or summer rice ...	500	200	200	68	78			
	Gram	18,000	1,800	1,400	58	58		Not yet commenced.	
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	3,500	2,300	2,400	66	78			
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	1,200	2,700	2,700	80	83	November	October.	The decrease in area in several cases was due to heavy rainfall in September and October.
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	200	29,000	27,000	80	81		January; normal.	The weather has not been favourable.
	Other <i>rabi</i> food crops (excluding wheat).	22,000	1,100	900	50	52			
	Total food-crops ...	47,700	38,100	38,800	60	62			
	Tobacco	14,000	11,800	11,200	87	68	October ...		
	Sunn hemp ... ..	...	(50)	(50)	75	75		Not yet commenced.	
	Condiments and spices	500	500	400	58	59	November ...		
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	500	2,900	1,800	62	80	October.		
	Total non-food crops ...	15,000	14,000	13,200	66	67			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	62,700	52,100	49,800	62	63			
JALPAIGURI.	Barley	1,800	800	800	80	86			
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	3,900	3,700	3,700	96	97			
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	7,900	7,000	7,000	91	84	Middle of October; normal.	Beginning of February; normal.	The decrease in area under tobacco was due to excessive rainfall in October.
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	10,500	9,400	9,600	81	86			The weather has been favourable in some parts of the district.
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	12,000	10,500	11,100	84	82			Tobacco and some other <i>rabi</i> crops have been damaged owing to scarcity of rainfall since November. Hence the outturn is below the norms.
	Total food-crops ...	36,100	31,600	32,200	86	85			
	Tobacco	91,400	65,700	64,700	83	77		Not yet commenced.	
	Other drugs and narcotics.	500	400	400	85	78			
	<i>Rabi</i> fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	2,000	2,000	3,000	100	100			
	Sunn hemp	500	300	300	70	70	Middle of November; late.	First week of February; normal.	
	Condiments and spices	4,600	4,100	4,100	74	74			
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	22,500	20,500	20,600	91	91			
	Total non-food-crops ...	122,500	114,000	112,000	86	80			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	158,600	145,600	144,200	86	81			
DARJEELING.	Barley	2,000	1,300	800	100	93	November, normal	March, normal ...	The decrease in area under barley was due to deduction of Kalimpong and West Tista figures which were wrongly shown twice in the previous returns.
	Boro or summer rice ...	600	600	600	77	77			
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	2,500	2,500	500	100	93			
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	1,800	1,600	2,000	77	77	July; normal ...	January; normal, February; normal.	
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	500	800	800	77	77			
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	2,400	2,600	2,600	92	92	October.		
	Total food-crops ...	9,800	10,800	7,300	91	85			
	Tobacco	600	300	300	77	93			
	Condiments and spices	500	500	500	77	77			
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	700	700	700	77	92	Normal, July, normal.	December; normal.	The decrease in the case of "Other <i>rabi</i> pulses" was due to transfer of 2,000 acres to the head "Other <i>rabi</i> cereals" as this area was wrongly included in previous returns. The increase in the case of "Other <i>rabi</i> pulses" was due to transfer to this head of 2,000 acres from the head "Other <i>rabi</i> cereals" the total, however, has been reduced by 1,600 acres on account of the Kalimpong and Tista figures which were wrongly shown in previous returns. The weather has not been favourable.
	Total non-food crops ...	1,800	1,500	1,500	77	87			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,600	11,800	8,800	89	85			

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUTPUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether these dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether these dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.			
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.						
BANGPUR.	Barley	500	600	400	100	100	Beginning of November.	March; normal.	The weather has been favourable and the growth of the crops good.			
	Gram	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	100	End of October	February; normal.				
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	2,000	1,900	1,800	100	100						
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	40,000	50,000	30,000	100	100	Beginning of January.					
	Total food-crops	43,500	52,500	32,800	100	100						
	Tobacco	194,100	135,000	127,700	100	100	Latter part of October.	Middle of March; normal.				
	Condiments and spices	10,000	8,000	8,000	100	100	October					
	Total non-food crops ...	204,100	143,000	135,700	100	100	The dates are normal.					
	GRAND TOTAL ...	247,600	195,500	168,500	100	100						
BOGRA.	Boro or summer rice ...	400	300	200	55	60	First week of October; normal.	Beginning of March; normal.	Want of rain has affected the growth of the crops a little. The rain in the first week of February has helped the growth of some of the crops.			
	Gram	5,000	3,000	3,000	55	60						
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	12,000	5,000	5,000	55	60						
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	30,000	20,000	20,000	55	60						
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	3,000	3,000	3,000	55	60						
	Other <i>rabi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	12,000	12,000	12,000	55	60						
	Total food-crops ...	62,400	42,200	43,200	55	60						
	Tobacco	1,000	800	800	55	60						
	Condiments and spices	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	60						
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	100	100	100	55	60						
PABNA.	Total non-food-crops ...	2,100	1,900	1,900	55	60	Middle of November; normal.	Not yet commenced.	The weather conditions have not been favourable to the growth of the crops, but owing to the rain in February the outlook is expected to be better than last year.			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	64,500	44,100	45,100	55	60						
	Barley	16,000	16,000	16,000	60	80				Middle of November; normal.	End of December; normal.	
	Boro or summer rice ...	7,500	7,500	7,500	60	80						
	Gram	20,000	20,000	20,000	60	80				Middle of November.	Not yet commenced.	
	Other <i>rabi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	40,000	40,000	40,000	60	80						
	Other <i>rabi</i> pulses ...	76,000	76,000	76,000	60	80				Middle of November.	Not yet commenced.	
	<i>Rabi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	2,000	2,000	2,000	60	60						
	Total food-crops ...	161,500	161,500	161,500	60	80						
PABNA.	Tobacco	7,000	7,000	7,000	60	80	Middle of November.	Not yet commenced.	Not yet commenced.			
	Sown hemp	29,000	29,000	29,000	60	80				Middle of November.	Not yet commenced.	
	Condiments and spices	5,500	5,500	5,500	60	80						
	Other <i>rabi</i> non-food crops (excluding the crops shown above).	9,500	9,500	9,500	60	80				Middle of November.	Not yet commenced.	
	Total non-food-crops ...	51,000	51,000	51,000	60	80						
	GRAND TOTAL ...	212,500	212,500	212,500	60	80						

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
MALDA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
	Barley	29,500	25,000	28,300	100	80	November; late ...	February; normal	The increase in area in some cases was due to favourable weather at the time of sowing and to the utilization of a portion of the area under <i>bhadoi</i> crops which were damaged by excessive rain and flood this year. The weather was favourable at sowing time, but since then there was an absence of rain which has retarded the growth of the crops and for which more than half the mango-trees have not blossomed. The lower outturn of barley, gram, pulses, fruits and other food-crops is attributed to the stunted growth of the crops.
	Boro or summer rice ...	35,000	35,000	36,000	100	100	End of December; normal.	Not yet commenced	
	Gram	7,200	9,000	9,900	100	80	November; late.		
	Other <i>rahi</i> pulses ...	30,000	30,000	32,000	100	50			
	<i>Rahi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops)	25,000	25,000	25,000	100	50		February; normal	
	Other <i>rahi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat)	1,500	6,000	9,000	100	80			
	Total food-crops ...	148,200	180,000	139,300	100	73	November; normal.		
	Tobacco	10,500	6,000	6,400	100	100			
	Condiments and spices	8,000	10,000	10,000	100	100			
Total non-food-crops ...	18,500	16,000	16,400	100	100				
GRAND TOTAL ...	166,700	146,000	155,700	100	76				
DACA.	Barley	8,100	8,100	8,100	85	85		December ...	The weather has been cold and dry. Want of rain hampered the cultivation and affected the growth of the crops to a small extent. The outturn is below the normal owing to the weather being altogether rainless during December and January last.
	Boro or summer rice ...	49,500	53,700	53,000	84	95		Will commence from the end of April.	
	Gram	1,000	1,000	900	90	85	December.	February.	
	Other <i>rahi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	65,000	37,800	38,300	75	95			
	Other <i>rahi</i> pulses ...	35,500	55,800	40,000	72	95			
	<i>Rahi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	10,300	13,000	37,800	77	82			
	Other <i>rahi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	6,700	12,500	14,000	71	95	November; normal.		
	Total food-crops ...	178,100	181,300	182,000	71	93			
	Tobacco	10,900	14,700	12,500	80	85		December.	
	Sunn hemp ... ..	...	200	...	70	...		
Other <i>rahi</i> fibres ...	...	...	800	...	90			
Condiments and spices	17,300	3,300	4,800	84	90				
Other <i>rahi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	63,500	7,000	6,200	71	83				
Total non-food-crops ...	91,700	25,200	24,300	80	86				
GRAND TOTAL ...	267,800	206,500	206,300	70	92				
MYNENSINGH.	Boro or summer rice ...	113,000	129,600	129,600	90	95	End of December; normal.	Not yet commenced	The weather has been generally favourable, but excessive rain in October retarded the sowing of the crops to a certain extent.
	Gram	2,000	1,800	1,800	85	85			
	Other <i>rahi</i> cereals (excluding wheat).	57,300	45,700	45,700	55	80		First week of March.	
	Other <i>rahi</i> pulses ...	162,800	151,300	151,300	62	78			
	<i>Rahi</i> fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	19,500	13,400	13,400	67	80			
	Other <i>rahi</i> food-crops (excluding wheat).	64,500	51,900	51,900	64	84			
	Total food-crops ...	419,700	393,700	393,700	76	83	Middle of November; normal.		
	Tobacco	17,700	12,700	12,700	60	85			
	Condiments and spices	14,600	14,600	14,600	80	62		Not yet commenced.	
	Other <i>rahi</i> non-food-crops (excluding the crops above).	25,300	22,200	22,200	63	78			
Total non-food-crops ...	57,500	49,500	49,500	67	81				
GRAND TOTAL ...	477,200	443,200	443,300	73	83				

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
PARIPUR.	Barley	13,500	10,800	12,000	85	73	End of October; normal.	End of February; normal.	The weather has not been very favourable. Want of timely rain affected the growth of the crops and caused some damages. The outturn is therefore below the normal.
	Boro or summer rice ...	12,700	16,600	13,200	76	77			
	Gram	3,600	3,300	3,400	64	70			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	2,000	2,000	2,000	90	90			
	Other rabi pulses ...	164,900	99,800	101,500	73	77			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	50,000	41,500	40,700	80	83			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	4,500	3,700	4,100	80	83			
	Total food-crops	241,300	177,500	178,500	76	74			
	Tobacco	3,900	3,800	4,300	73	77			
	Rabi fodder-crops ...	500	400	400	73	76			
	Sunn hemp	300	500	500	74	77			
	Other rabi fibres ...	600	300	300	70	75			
	Condiments and spices	30,700	28,800	28,300	76	80			
	Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	100	100	100	70	75			
BAKARGANJ.	Total non-food-crops...	36,100	33,700	33,800	74	79	Last part of December and first part of January; late.	April; normal	The weather has been fair. The rainfall in February was favourable to the growth of the crops. The outturn is expected to be normal in many cases.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	277,300	211,200	210,700	75	74			
	Boro or summer rice ...	5,000	4,500	4,400	75	100			
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	15,300	15,000	15,300	73	95			
	Other rabi pulses ...	46,000	45,500	45,500	75	100			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	28,400	28,800	28,500	75	95			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	1,300	1,200	1,200	73	100			
	Total food-crops ...	96,400	95,000	94,400	75	98			
	Tobacco	700	400	400	73	90			
	Condiments and spices	10,700	18,600	19,000	75	100			
	Total non-food-crops ...	20,400	19,000	19,400	75	100			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	116,800	114,000	113,800	75	98			
CHITTAGONG.	Boro or summer rice ...	6,300	6,400	6,400	95	95	February	Not yet commenced	The outturn is below the normal owing to absence of rain since November. The rainfall in the last week of February has improved the outturn of summer paddy.
	Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	700	700	700	90	90			
	Other rabi pulses ...	2,000	2,900	2,800	90	90			
	Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	3,500	3,200	3,200	90	90			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	95			
	Total food-crops ...	18,600	18,200	18,100	94	98			
	Tobacco	3,100	2,400	2,600	90	95			
	Rabi fodder crops (excluding any crops shown above).	200	100	100	75	80			
	Sunn hemp	1,700	1,600	1,600	90	90			
	Condiments and spices	8,500	7,000	7,000	70	90			
	Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	8,700	8,000	8,000	80	80			
	Total non-food-crops ...	22,300	19,100	19,300	78	86			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	39,000	35,300	35,400	85	89			

Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.					
Boro or summer rice ...	13,300	28,800	28,800	70	80	December	Not yet commenced	There was drought at the beginning. Since then the weather has been fair except for the fact that the transplantation of boro rice was a little late as the flood had not subsided in time.
Gram ...	3,800	300	400	70	75	November		
Other rabi pulses ...	28,100	8,000	8,800	80	80			
Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	15,600	15,000	18,000	80	80	October	February.	
Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	2,400	2,000	2,000	80	80			
Total food-crops ...	60,700	55,100	58,000	75	79			
Tobacco ...	3,000	3,000	3,200	75	80			
Condiments and spices	19,500	19,300	19,200	80	80	October.		
Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	...	2,200	2,000	80	80			
Total non-food-crops	22,800	24,500	24,400	79	80			
GRAND TOTAL ...	83,500	79,600	82,400	76	79			
Boro or summer rice ...	100*	30,000	1,000	75	100			The estimated normal area under each crop has been revised according to the figures of the district survey. The increase in area compared with the normal was due to encouragement given to the people of the tract affected by flood in Feni subdivision to grow boro and other rabi food-crops by advancing loans for the purchase of seeds. The outturn of boro rice is expected to be normal on account of artificial irrigation. The out-turn of other rabi crops is expected to be below the normal on account of the want of rain which affected their growth.
Gram ...	100*	2,000	100	75	70			
Other rabi cereals (excluding wheat).	400*	1,500	400	70	75			
Other rabi pulses ...	41,000*	64,000	45,000	70	75	November; normal.	Not yet begun	
Rabi fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	74,000*	28,800	75,000	70	95			
Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	9,900*	2,000	10,000	70	90			
Total food-crops ...	128,500*	128,100	131,500	71	85			
Condiments and spices	24,400*	13,500	24,000	70	90	November; normal.	April and May.	
Other rabi non-food-crops (excluding the crops shown above).	100*	8,500	100	70	90			
Total non-food-crops	24,500*	24,000	24,100	70	90			
GRAND TOTAL ...	153,000*	152,100	155,600	71	85			
Boro or summer rice ...	25,100	23,000	23,000	50	45			The decrease in area was due to want of timely rainfall. There has been a drought causing the crops to wither.
Other rabi cereals ...	2,800	2,000	2,000	25	20	First week of December; late.	Middle of February; late.	
Rabi fruits and vegetables.	4,000	2,000	2,500	40	35			
Total food-crops ...	31,900	28,000	27,500	47	42			
Tobacco ...	5,500	4,100	3,000	30	30			
Other rabi fibres ...	2,000	1,600	1,500	25	20	Third week of December; late.	Not yet harvested.	
Condiments and spices	4,000	1,200	1,000	40	35			
Total non-food-crops	11,500	6,900	5,500	31	28			
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,400	34,900	33,000	44				

* Revised.

DISTRICT.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER EACH CROP.		ESTIMATED OUT-TURN AS A PER-CENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Dates by which the sowing of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	Dates by which the harvesting of the crops generally commenced this year, and whether those dates were early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
TOTAL BENGAL.	Barley	Acres. 140,700	Acres. 93,900	Acres. 92,600	Acres. 77	Acres. 79			
	Boro or summer rice ...	370,600*	404,600	375,400	82	90			
	Gram	375,000*	444,400	183,000	64	68			
	Other rabi cereals (ex- cluding wheat).	1,604,300*	1,199,300	1,147,300	69	78			
	Other rabi pulses ...								
	Rabi fruits and vege- tables (including root- crops).	412,600*	318,400	378,300	78	81			
	Other rabi food-crops (excluding wheat).	290,900*	186,100	198,800	73	81			
	Total food-crops ...	3,094,100*	2,379,700	2,381,600	73	80			
	Tobacco	408,800	319,800	311,900	88	87			
	Gunja	1,100	1,000	900	76	75			
	Other drugs and narcotics.	900	800	500	84	76			
	Rabi fodder crops (ex- cluding any crops shown above).	32,300	11,400	11,600	73	77			
	Sunn hemp	31,800	32,300	32,200	62	80			
	Other rabi fibres ...	3,500	1,900	2,300	33	52			
	Condiments and spices	205,500*	162,600	174,100	79	86			
	Other rabi non-food- crops (excluding the crops shown above).	210,200*	116,300	106,600	73	80			
	Total non-food-crops ...	895,100	645,900	640,000	81	85			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,989,200*	3,025,600	3,021,600	75	81			

* Revised.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of the estimated acreage and outturn of the summer rice crop, 1916-17.

AREA (IN ACRES).						YIELD (IN CWTs.).					
PROVINCE.	Of current year's crop (1916-17).	Of previous year's crop (1915-16).	Average of preceding— @	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Average of preceding—	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), yield in—		
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 8.	Column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			<i>Five years</i> <i>Ten years</i>		<i>Five years.</i> <i>Ten years.</i>			<i>Five years.</i> <i>Ten years.</i>		<i>Five years.</i> <i>Ten years.</i>	
Bengal	...	375,400	404,600	332,800 362,200	+7.2 +6.4	+3.4	3,351,000	3,290,600	3,065,900 3,072,000	+1.2 +8.2	+9.0*

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 2nd April 1917.

Summary.—The week was rainless. Preparation of fields is in progress but rain is urgently required for such operations. The sowings of jute and autumn paddy are proceeding in the northern and eastern districts. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Outturns are expected to be fair. Newly planted sugarcane and other standing crops are doing well. The drought has to some extent affected the outturn of summer rice crop. Insufficiency of fodder is still reported from parts of Dacca. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·5 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERs, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil			Weather seasonable. Rain is wanted in Diamond Harbour subdivision for preparation of fields for jute. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	10	10	
	Barrackpore	Nil	8	8	
	Barasat ...	Nil	8	8	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	NADIA	Nil	9 7/16	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops. Harvesting of wheat and other <i>rabi</i> crops continues. Outturn of wheat is not satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	9	9	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Chnadanga ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	9	9	
	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat has commenced and that of other <i>rabi</i> crops continues. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import. Cattle-disease is reported from Nabagram (Lalbagh).
	Lalbagh	Nil	10	10	
	Jangipur	Nil	10½	11	
	Kandi ...	Nil	11½	11½	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	8½	8	Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn paddy.
	Jhenidab ...	Nil	8	8	
	Magura ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Narail ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	9½	8½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Assasuni in Satkhira subdivision.
	KHULNA ...	Nil	9	9	
	Satkhira ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	8	8	

NOTE.—For subdivisional stations, figures of rainfall and prices relate to the week ending on the previous Saturday. The prices reported from Noakhali are those prevailing on the previous Saturday. From all other head-quarters stations, figures for prices and rainfall relate to the week ending on Monday.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	9½	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat and other <i>rabi</i> crops, gathering of potatoes and pressing of sugarcane continue. Ploughing of fields for next crops continues. No cattle-disease is reported. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ...	Nil	10½	10	
	Katwa ...	Nil	10	10	
	Kalna ...	Nil	9½	9	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy is over and pressing of sugarcane continues. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Rampurhat	Nil	10½	10½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Condition of wheat and other standing crops is fairly good. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Vishnupur...	Nil	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	10½	9½	Weather hot. Condition of wheat in Ghatal is good. Outturn of rape and mustard is fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Contai and Nurayangarh thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	10	10	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	9½	9½	
	Contai ...	Nil	12	12	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn crops. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	10	(n)	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	8	7½	Weather hot. Planting of sugarcane is nearly over. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	8	8	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	9	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of wheat has commenced; the outturn is expected to be fair. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	9	9	
	Nator ...	Nil	7½	7½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	10½	9½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is almost finished. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn paddy. Water and fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	10½	(n)	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	(n)	9½	
14	JALPAIGURI	Nil	7½	8	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Harvesting of tobacco and wheat is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	9	9	

(n) Report not received.

Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEAS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		This week.	Previous week.	
1	2			
	Inches.			
DARJEELING	Nil	8½	8½	Weather fair with occasional gale. Potatoes and maize are being sown. Harvesting of wheat has begun in some places; prospects are fair. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Preparation of lands for season crops is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient.
Kurseong ...	Nil	7½	7½	
Siliguri ...	Nil	10	10	
Kalimpong...	Nil	7½	7½	
RANGPUR ...	Nil		8	Weather hot. Harvesting of tobacco is nearly finished. Sowing of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy is going on. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.
Nilphamari	Nil	9	9	
Kurigram ...	Nil	7½	7½	
Gaibandha ...	Nil	7½	7½	
BOGRA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather hot. Preparation of lands for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops and their sowings continue but rain is urgently needed. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
PABNA	Nil	7½	8	Weather partially hot and cloudy. Condition of standing crops is good but rain is urgently wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
Sirajganj ...	Nil	8	8	
MALDA	Nil	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> and winter paddy. Prospects of mango are bad. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
COOCH BEHAR	Nil	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>bitri</i> paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
Dacca ...	Nil	8	8	Weather hot in the day and cool at night. It is unfavourable to the growth of jute and autumn paddy already sown. Out-turn of barley is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal. Summer paddy plants are being damaged by insect-pests in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder is dear at Nawabganj. Scarcity of water is reported from different places.
Manikganj ...	Nil	7½	7½	
Narayanganj	Nil	8½	8½	
Munshiganj*	Nil	8	8	

*Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the rainfall of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has commenced in some places, and in others the ground is ready for the cultivation of jute and autumn paddy. Rain is wanted. Prospects of summer rice are fair. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	7½ ⁹ ₈	7½ ⁹ ₈	
	Tangail ...	Nil	8½	(u)	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	8	8	
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Rain is urgently wanted. Harvesting of wheat has been nearly finished; the outturn is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	8	8	
	Gopalganj†	Nil	8	8	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	8	8	Weather seasonable. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	8	8	
	Patuakhali...	Nil	8	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	7½	7½	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	9	9	Weather seasonable but windy. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress; outturn is good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Teknaf.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	9	8	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	8	8	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Sowing of jute and paddy continues in low lands, but rain is badly wanted. Some damage has also been done to <i>boro</i> paddy. Stocks of food-grains are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Matlab and Hajiganj in Chandpur subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	7½	7½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	9	9	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is progressing; prospects are good. Cattle-disease is reported from Feni thana.
	Feni ...	Nil	9	9½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	8	8	Weather seasonable. The harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly over. Their outturn is fair. Rangoon rice is being imported. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water are sufficient.

† Rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
(u) Not reported.

S. MILLIGAN,

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd April 1917.

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1917.

Names of Articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.						RETAIL PRICE PER MAUND.					
	From—			To—			From—			To—		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Rice—												
(i) Balan, coarse	5	4	0				0	2	3	0	2	6
" medium	5	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
(ii) Patnai, coarse	4	8	0	4	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
" medium	4	12	0	5	1	0	0	2	6			
(iii) Nagra, coarse	4	10	0	5	0	0	0	2	6	0	2	9
" medium	5	2	0	5	4	0	0	2	9	0	3	0
(iv) Dudhkalma	.....						0	2	0	0	3	0
(v) Rangoon (boiled)	4	4	0	4	9	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
(vi) Kajla	3	8	0	4	3	0	0	1	9			
2. Wheat, Dudhia	4	8	0									
" Gangajali	.....										
" Jamali	4	0	0									
3. Gram, Patnai (whole)	3	4	0	3	12	0	0	2	0	.....	
4. " dal	4	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
5. Mung " (Hari)	4	8	0	5	4	0	0	2	3	0	3	0
" (Krishna)	4	4	0	4	12	0	0	2	9	0	3	6
6. Arhar " "	3	4	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
7. Masur " (split)	4	4	0	5	8	0	0	2	3	0	2	9
" (khanri)	6	0	0	7	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	6
8. Kalai " "	4	8	0	5	4	0	0	2	6	.....	
9. Salt (Liverpool)	3	3	0				0	1	6	.....	
10. Sugar (brown Java)	13	1	0	13	12	0	0	5	6	.....	
11. Gur (Cheli)	8	0	0	.....							
" Bhursut	7	4	0	7	12	0						
12. Milk	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
13. Mustard oil	14	0	0	16	2	0	0	6	6	0	8	0
14. Flour (country)	5	8	0	6	14	0	0	2	9	0	3	0
15. Ata No. 3	4	6	0	4	12	0						
" " 2½	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
" " B	6	9	0	7	0	0						
16. Suji	6	8	0	7	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
17. Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.).	61	0	0	62	0	0	1	10	0	1	12	0
(Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.).	58	0	0	59	0	0	1	8	0			
(Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.).	55	0	0	56	0	0	1	6	0			
18. Maize	2	12	0	3	4	0						
19. Potato	1	8	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
20. Patal	.....						0	4	0	0	6	0
21. Brinjal	2	8	0	2	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
22. Onion	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
23. Fish, Rahu	15	0	0	20	0	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
24. Mutton (2nd class)							0	8	0	0	10	0
25. Beef (2nd & 3rd classes)							0	3	6	0	4	0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices daily recorded at the following markets :—

Wholesale.—(1) Chetla Hat, (2) Ramkrishnapur Hat, (3) Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, (4) Posta Bazar.

Retail.—(1) Sir Stuart Hogg Market, (2) Orphangauj Market, (3) Sobha Bazar, (4) Nutun Bazar, (5) Raja Babu's Bazar, (6) Bow Bazar, (7) Kareya Bazar, (8) Tal-tolla Bazar, (9) Mallik Bazar, and (10) Jagu Babu's Bazar.

SATIS CHANDRA RAY,

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd April 1917.

**Statement showing the weekly gauge-readings on the river
Burliganga at Dacca Water-works for the week ending
the 24th March 1917.**

Date.	Time.	Height of water above zero of gauge.	Height above mean sea-level.	Height above zero on the same date last year.	Remarks.
18th March 1917	At low tide.	51·6	} Not connected with mean sea-level.	51·7	Top of the settling tank is 88·00 feet above zero of gauge.
19th	Ditto	51·7		52·0	
20th	Ditto	51·8		52·6	
21st	Ditto	51·9		53·0	
22nd	Ditto	52·0		53·2	
23rd	Ditto	52·2		53·3	
24th	Ditto	52·4		53·5	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70·56	} Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	67·86
10th August	1910	...	...	69·86
1st	1911	...	...	68·48
31st	1912	...	...	67·16
26th	1914	...	...	66·7
31st	1915	...	...	69·7
18th	1916	68·1	} Taken at low tide.
23rd February	1907	...	...	51·06
13th "	1908	...	...	51·06
12th March	1912	...	...	51·06
6th "	1914	...	...	50·6
22nd February	1915	...	...	50·8
15th "	1916	...	...	50·6

DACCA,
The 28th March 1917.

C. B. LINES,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Divn.

**Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur
Boalia for the week ending the 24th March 1917.**

Date.	Hour	Height of surface above or below zero, minus sign for those below zero. R. L. of zero = 29·40.	Height of surface above mean sea- level	Height of surface above mean sea- level on the same date last year.	Remarks
18th Mar. 1917	8 A.M.	12·00	41·40	42·25	R. L. of gauge post is 29·40.
19th "	8 "	11·95	41·35	42·20	B. M. on College step is 69·74.
20th "	8 "	11·90	41·30	42·15	
21st "	8 "	11·90	41·30	42·10	
22nd "	8 "	11·80	41·20	42·00	
23rd "	8 "	11·75	41·15	42·00	
24th "	8 "	11·70	41·10	42·00	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	66·70 on 10th September 1916.
Ditto	...	Lowest	40·80 on 23rd May 1916.
Record	...	Highest	69·25 on 26th August 1879.
Do.	...	Ditto	69·08 on 9th September 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	68·30 on 25th August 1906.
Do.	...	Ditto	68·21 on 26th August 1890.
Do.	...	Lowest	37·63 on 25th April 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	38·13 on 14th-15th April 1883.
Do.	...	Ditto	39·02 on 21st-22nd April 1897.
Do.	...	Ditto	39·28 on 6th-7th May 1908.

N.A.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 24th March 1917.

D. M. BANERJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 31st March 1917.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero. H. L. of zero = 29'40.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year.	Remarks.
25th Mar. 1917	8 A.M.	11'70	41'10	42'00	H. L. of gauge post is 29'40. H. M. on College step = 69'74.
26th " "	8 "	11'65	41'05	41'90	
27th " "	8 "	11'60	41'00	41'90	
28th " "	8 "	11'60	41'00	41'80	
29th " "	8 "	11'50	40'90	41'75	
30th " "	8 "	11'50	40'90	41'75	
31st " "	8 "	11'45	40'85	41'70	

The previous year	... Highest water-level	... 66'70 on 10th September 1916.
Ditto	... Lowest	... 40'80 on 23rd May 1916.
Record	... Highest	... 69'25 on 26th August 1879.
Do.	... Ditto	... 69'08 on 9th September 1889.
Do.	... Ditto	... 68'80 on 25th August 1906.
Do.	... Ditto	... 68'21 on 26th August 1890.
Do.	... Lowest	... 37'63 on 25th April 1884.
Do.	... Ditto	... 38'13 on 14th-15th April 1888.
Do.	... Ditto	... 39'02 on 21st-22nd April 1897.
Do.	... Ditto	... 39'28 on 6th-7th May 1908.

N.B. — The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 31st March 1917.

D. M. BANERJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 24th March 1917.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
18th Mar. 1917	7 A.M.	4'9	4'9	5'4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghat and Chaudpore ghat. Its reduced level is 22'41.
19th " "	"	4'7	4'7	5'8	
20th " "	"	4'6	4'6	6'4	
21st " "	"	4'5	4'5	6'7	
22nd " "	"	4'7	4'7	6'8	
23rd " "	"	5'0	5'0	6'7	
24th " "	"	5'3	5'3	6'5	

The previous year	... Highest water-level	... 24'1 on 1st August 1916.
Ditto	... Lowest	... 4'8 on 16th February 1916.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	... Highest	... 25'75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (Average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	... Ditto	... 25'74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	... Ditto	... 25'66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra only).	... Ditto	... 25'66 on 31st July 1900.
Ditto	... Lowest	... 1'0 on 8th February 1914.
Ditto	... Ditto	... 2'42 on 18th March 1908.
Ditto	... Ditto	... 2'91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Ditto	... Ditto	... 3'16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Ditto	... Ditto	... 3'16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

FARIDPUR,
The 26th March 1917.

D. C. SENGUPTA,
for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1917, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

1916-17.													1915-16.												
Canals.	WEIGHT OF CARGO.				RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.		WEIGHT OF CARGO.				RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.										
	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.									
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.									
<i>I.—Major Works.</i>																									
Madras Canal	...	5,662	53,383	12,250	31,282	4,183	31,098	5,070	61,574	7,500	12,928	3,305	30,227												
Bijli Tidal Canal	...	5,107	68,105	1,181	3,104	3,598	44,412	5,891	50,695	524	1,741	4,009	35,226												
Total	...	10,769	121,488	13,431	34,386	7,781	75,510	10,961	112,269	8,024	14,669	7,314	66,453												
<i>II.—Minor Works and Navigation.</i>																									
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	40,344	289,256	30	16,334	25,579	1,91,017	41,326	288,119	354	11,531	25,917	1,96,849												
Tolly's Nala	...	17,300	136,631	6,300	34,960	4,411	40,234	15,632	140,136	2,500	16,295	4,631	43,320												
Madras Canal	...	72,351	1,060,825	4	7,545	19,789	2,99,106	13,078	526,240	98	5,123	6,202	1,59,551												
Total	...	129,995	1,486,712	6,334	58,839	49,779	5,30,357	70,036	954,495	2,952	32,949	36,750	3,98,720												
Madras Channels	...	12,259	19,662	...	...	2,123	18,297	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Orissa Coast Canal	...	2,577	26,759	1,830	10,916	969	9,642	2,774	19,027	739	9,032	1,017	6,838												
Nadia Rivers	...	4,303	50,066	...	224,022	1,495	13,021	4,044	51,734	...	41,802	1,446	12,719												
GRAND TOTAL	...	149,134	1,583,199	8,164	293,777	54,372	5,71,217	76,854	1,025,256	3,691	83,783	39,203	4,18,277												

CALCUTTA,

The 27th March 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1917, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH MARCH 1917.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH MARCH 1916.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	159	40,115	633	252	77,548	1,393
Jute ...	63	40,198	400	65	38,292	863
Firewood ..	24	17,810	269	60	56,860	863
Other articles	718	202,646	2,658	869	268,946	3,388
Total	964	300,769	3,960	1,246	441,646	5,997
Empty boats and rafts	435	...	1,350	476	...	1,059
GRAND TOTAL	1,399	300,769	5,310	1,722	441,646	7,056

Mds.
* Weight by canal measurements 43,800
† Ditto ditto 41,850

CALCUTTA ;
The 3rd April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 17th March 1917, on 1,628 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).		Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coach hire earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. "	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	881,100	8,34,860 0 0	2,602,830 0	2,85,460 0 0	31,310 0 0	6,55,780 0 0	81,263	4,53,305	136,568	
Per mile of railway per week ...	(b) 434	(b) 216 0 0	1,590 "	175 0 0	(c) 15 0 0	(c) 390 0 0				
For previous 28 weeks of half-year (d) ...	16,808,526	77,40,228 0 0	63,331,524 0	89,26,288 0 0	8,49,280 0 0	1,75,22,791 0 0	2,154,692	1,393,771	3,478,463	
Total for 24 weeks ...	17,280,626	80,84,188 0 0	65,984,354 "	92,13,743 0 0	8,80,590 0 0	1,81,78,521 0 0	2,235,945	1,379,076	3,615,021	
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	852,156	3,25,506 0 0	2,776,832 0	3,16,167 0 0	34,297 0 0	6,75,800 0 0	102,889	65,041	167,930	
Per mile of railway per week of corresponding period of previous year (1,680 miles) ...	(b) 412	(b) 208 0 0	1,694 "	193 0 0	17 0 0	408 0 0				
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	16,910,074	76,60,556 0 0	64,041,877 0	84,85,738 0 0	6,80,027 0 0	1,08,26,321 0 0	2,482,293	1,454,684	3,936,977	

(a) including ballast train-miles, 16,016.

(b) Excluding 58 miles not opened for passenger traffic.

(c) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 6,190.
(d) Audited figures to end of December 1916.

DACCRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 17th March 1917, on 118.65 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. N.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	63,760	18,400 0 0	160,330 0	9,800 0 0	8,890 0 0	31,790 0 0	7,014	(a) 2,075	8,089
Per mile of railway per week	539	155 0 0	1,368 0	83 0 0	(a) 5 0 0	(a) 263 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year (c)	1,470,155	4,91,110 0 0	2,918,738 0	1,83,653 0 0	72,275 0 0	7,47,038 0 0	180,889	51,301	232,090
Total for 24 weeks	1,533,915	5,09,510 0 0	3,099,068 0	1,93,453 0 0	73,165 0 0	7,78,928 0 0	187,903	53,376	231,179
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year...	81,566	19,938 0 0	103,636	5,680 0 0	1,903 0 0	27,521 0 0	6,734	1,475	8,199
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (118.65 miles)	690	169 0 0	874	48 0 0	1 0 0	218 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	1,434,139	4,38,295 0 0	3,159,498 0	2,03,436 0 0	50,168 0 0	6,81,859 0 0	161,796	50,043	211,769

(a) Excluding Bahadurabad ferry earnings, Rs. 2,000.

(b) Including ballast train-miles, 300.

(c) Audited figures to end of December 1916.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY (NATIVE SECTION).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 17th March 1917, on 33.09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. N.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,570	2,130 0 0	44,940 0	2,790 0 0	30 0 0	5,960 0 0	959	(a) 250	1,209
Per mile of railway per week	229	65 0 0	1,355 0	84 0 0	1 0 0	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year (b)	137,410	68,319 0 0	514,400 0	66,297 0 0	735 0 0	1,35,351 0 0	21,918	7,709	29,627
Total for 24 weeks	144,980	71,449 0 0	559,340 0	69,087 0 0	765 0 0	1,41,201 0 0	22,870	7,959	30,829
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	(c) 8,391	2,049 0 0	(c) 41,108 0	2,625 0 0	29 0 0	4,703 0 0	1,004	644	1,648
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (33.09 miles)	254	62 0 0	1,242 0	79 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year.	122,849	59,362 0 0	590,631 0	71,547 0 0	367 0 0	1,31,676 0 0	23,989	12,911	36,900

(a) Including ballast train-miles nil.

(b) Audited figures to end of December 1916.

(c) Includes certain adjustments.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 17th March 1917, on 53.66 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. N.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,330	5,670 0 0	122,940 0	4,770 0 0	40 0 0	10,480 0 0	1,680	(a) 1,351	3,031
Per mile of railway per week	360	105 0 0	2,291 0	89 0 0	1 0 0	195 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year (b)	443,086	1,34,899 0 0	2,445,453 0	1,63,684 0 0	771 0 0	2,98,684 0 0	38,818	32,103	70,923
Total for 24 weeks	462,416	1,40,569 0 0	2,568,393 0	1,68,454 0 0	811 0 0	2,99,234 0 0	40,498	33,456	73,954
Total for 11 weeks of calendar half-year.	303,384	62,234 0 0	1,350,226 0	50,031 0 0	416 0 0	1,21,681 0 0	18,389	13,366	31,655
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	18,565	5,084 0 0	130,299 0	1,837 0 0	24 0 0	9,915 0 0	1,986	810	2,796
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (53.66 miles)	290	94 0 0	2,428 0	91 0 0	.....	185 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	433,423	1,40,230 0 0	2,185,963 0	1,42,008 0 0	674 0 0	2,82,932 0 0	48,712	32,366	74,370
Total to corresponding period of previous calendar half-year	219,512	69,613 0 0	1,577,110 0	67,947 0 0	320 0 0	1,37,880 0 0	21,844	11,446	33,290

(a) Including ballast train-miles, 100.

(b) Audited figures to end of December 1916.

SARA-SERAJGANJ RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 17th March 1917, on 60·28 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,820	3,390 0 0	21,700 0	1,320 0 0	30 0 0	4,740 0 0	714	(a) 250	1,064
Per mile of railway per week ...	172	67 0 0	432 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	94 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 53 weeks of half-year (b) ...	221,448	74,488 0 0	675,873 0	47,963 0 0	470 0 0	1,29,911 0 0	24,778	12,887	28,465
Total for 54 weeks ...	230,069	77,878 0 0	697,573 0	49,273 0 0	500 0 0	1,27,651 0 0	25,490	14,037	29,527
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	994	418 0 0	12,115 0	146 0 0	9 0 0	573 0 0	209	85	294
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (53·57 miles) ...	44	19 0 0	542 0	7 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	6,468	2,067 0 0	86,661 0	6,227 0 0	216 0 0	9,609 0 0	1,320	560	1,880

(a) Ballast train miles nil.

(b) Audited figures to end of December 1916.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th March 1917, on (b) 801 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional 22 miles for goods traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	107,000	61,000 0 0	440,000 0	49,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,17,000 0 0	15,735	17,927	23,662
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	76·15	.....	59·54	8·51	144·79	.....	.....	.....
For previous 53 weeks of half-year (a) ...	2,417,612	14,14,328 0 0	9,498,861 0	13,27,203 0 0	1,92,820 0 0	29,24,371 0 0	362,456	453,933	816,389
Total for 54 weeks ...	2,524,612	14,75,328 0 0	9,938,861 0	13,76,203 0 0	1,99,820 0 0	30,51,371 0 0	378,181	471,860	850,041
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of previous year ...									
Proportionate actuals ...	120,813	66,699 0 0	696,877 0	45,835 0 0	2,184 0 0	1,15,718 0 0	15,922	21,599	37,521
Per mile of railway (c) ...	.....	83·68	.....	56·78	2·94	144·25	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,705,311	15,30,404 0 0	11,276,360 0	14,60,864 0 0	1,78,541 0 0	31,69,800 0 0	390,928	476,764	867,692

(a) Includes Audited figures up to January 1917.

(b) Excludes 44 miles from Harangajao to Maibang on the Hill Section under reconstruction.

(c) Calculated on 803 miles excluding the mileage of the Hill Section unopened during the period.

FINANCIAL YEAR.*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts.*

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1917.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1916.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1916 TO 17TH MARCH 1917.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1915 TO 17TH MARCH 1916.	Total increase in 1916-17.	Total decrease in 1916-17.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
822	1,17,000	144·20	808	1,15,718	144·25	64,99,321	*65,19,087	.....	12,766

* Includes audited figures up to January 1917.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th March 1917, on 2,572.57 miles open.

	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Other earnings (enclatured).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
		(a)			(b)							
Total traffic for the week	652,127	6,16,522 0 0	10,879,910 0	18,80,314 0 0	26,090 0 0	25,32,926 0 0	187,547	240,008	427,555			
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	239 10 5	.....	750 14 7	10 2 8	980 11 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year.	16,248,981	1,42,65,267 0 0	218,938,301 0	2,44,47,280 0 0	7,75,652 0 0	4,97,71,297 0 0	2,955,633	7,406,906	11,362,539			
Total from 1st October	16,201,058	1,51,64,678 0 0	221,363,211 0	2,63,27,894 9 0	8,01,743 0 0	5,22,94,313 0 0	4,071,180	7,748,651	11,819,831			
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	763,696	6,89,662 0 0	9,800,365 0	16,31,887 0 0	27,212 0 0	25,46,491 0 0	175,096	333,611	508,706			
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	272 15 5	.....	641 8 2	14 11 7	959 5 5	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st October of previous year.	16,309,444	1,42,65,267 0 0	218,938,182 0	2,49,56,228 0 0	14,37,986 0 0	5,06,79,481 0 0	4,397,100	7,210,487	11,607,587			

(a) The decrease is in 3rd class passengers.
 (b) The increase is in both coal and Merchandise general.

1916-17. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
2,572'43	Month of October	2,374,504	26,67,355	39,689,476	63,42,484	13,344	80,29,051	807	2,294,919	3 14 11
2,572'43	" " November	2,997,308	27,30,787	36,935,396	64,52,433	1,24,192	93,97,369	858	2,126,363	4 0 0
2,572'43	" " December	2,777,584	28,03,559	42,892,937	66,14,780	2,16,000	96,35,069	861	2,109,483	4 9 1
2,572'57	First 6 days of Jan.	510,463	4,86,033	7,804,473	12,47,482	48,800	18,57,315	...	420,074	4 6 9
2,572'57	Week ended 12th "	604,478	5,68,807	9,454,837	13,96,306	37,760	21,99,763	855	508,324	4 5 11
2,572'57	" " 20th "	641,707	5,83,193	7,812,394	12,79,229	28,750	19,96,119	778	475,484	4 2 2
2,572'57	" " 27th "	746,784	6,70,069	9,652,944	16,46,772	44,780	23,61,593	918	492,357	4 12 9
2,572'57	" " 3rd Feb.	707,393	6,71,146	8,295,626	12,92,431	66,700	20,20,377	789	467,843	4 5 5
2,572'57	" " 10th "	694,494	6,57,485	8,936,315	14,61,402	48,680	21,47,537	835	455,697	4 6 9
2,572'57	" " 17th "	715,124	6,74,094	10,034,891	16,49,578	31,660	23,49,332	913	491,474	4 12 6
2,572'57	" " 24th "	820,018	7,17,965	9,118,416	13,08,323	37,660	23,65,938	880	490,996	4 9 9
2,572'57	" " 3rd Mar.	769,126	7,29,838	9,874,619	15,35,400	43,420	23,06,658	897	495,398	4 10 6
2,572'57	" " 10th "	689,536	6,32,215	10,078,513	16,37,079	37,090	22,97,884	895	489,108	4 11 2
2,572'5	" " 17th "	652,127	6,16,522	10,879,910	18,80,314	26,090	25,22,926	981	477,630	5 4 6
	Totals up to date	16,201,058	1,51,64,678	221,363,211	2,63,27,894	8,01,743	5,22,94,313	855	11,819,831	4 6 9

* Audited figures.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—continued. 1915-16.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
2,572'81	Month of October	2,861,917	23,06,185	35,170,282	58,72,349	2,42,463	84,21,039	753	2,003,201	4 8 2
2,572'81	" " November	2,828,719	25,42,436	36,886,329	61,11,604	2,61,801	89,15,841	829	1,998,285	4 7 5
2,572'81	" " December	2,702,191	25,04,728	40,897,590	65,71,318	1,91,358	92,67,304	828	2,181,243	4 5 7
2,572'81	First 1 day of Jan.	86,146	74,429	1,128,625	1,80,511	7,583	2,62,319	...	68,789	5 1 10
2,572'81	Week ended 8th "	638,103	5,48,599	9,093,290	15,79,353	40,364	21,68,316	858	490,522	4 8 2
2,572'81	" " 15th "	634,638	5,23,568	8,178,924	18,41,270	38,694	19,14,502	757	474,048	4 0 7
2,572'81	" " 22nd "	678,766	5,68,973	8,786,943	16,94,400	48,860	21,23,253	840	493,654	4 4 10
2,572'81	" " 29th "	652,294	5,68,808	9,597,728	15,54,760	38,117	21,59,672	856	512,531	4 5 5
2,572'81	" " 5th Feb.	749,812	6,93,079	9,847,223	16,33,169	38,890	22,66,147	896	508,906	4 7 7
2,572'81	" " 12th "	731,737	6,18,785	9,174,161	15,93,605	52,444	21,74,674	861	502,654	4 5 3
2,572'81	" " 19th "	773,258	6,52,033	9,178,006	14,82,018	1,48,860	22,89,926	908	512,436	4 7 3
2,572'81	" " 26th "	782,401	6,38,202	9,537,443	15,67,772	1,33,816	22,58,791	928	519,868	4 8 0
2,572'16	" " 4th Mar.	821,758	6,94,021	9,841,769	18,11,507	1,12,692	24,16,180	887	532,856	4 8 6
2,572'42	" " 11th "	740,780	6,96,423	9,680,449	15,47,051	79,665	22,34,141	896	487,954	4 7 5
2,572'42	" " 18th "	763,696	6,89,822	9,800,365	16,21,387	37,212	23,48,491	929	508,706	4 9 10
	Totals up to date	16,896,988	1,44,80,180	216,492,198	3,58,81,995	14,70,595	4,12,82,730	836	11,789,065	4 6 11

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(Excluding Jhind-Panipat Extension.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1917, on 191·64 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	50,696	38,765 0 0	622,377 0	38,292 0 0	900 0 0	78,957 0 0	11,191	10,480	21,671
Of per mile of railway ...	.....	302 4 6	.....	205 0 6	4 11 1	412 0 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	1,032,378	8,09,443 0 0	12,731,552 0	9,31,289 0 0	7,680 0 0	17,48,402 0 0	266,654	226,822	493,476
Total from 1st October ...	1,084,098	8,48,198 0 0	13,414,929 0	9,70,581 0 0	8,580 0 0	18,37,259 0 0	277,845	227,352	515,097
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	50,185	32,042 0 0	282,426 0	24,782 0 0	1,435 0 0	59,260 0 0	11,299	7,887	19,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	172 6 9	.....	129 5 0	7 7 10	309 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st October of previous year.	1,035,181	7,40,152 0 0	12,707,798 0	7,14,136 0 0	9,724 0 0	14,64,012 0 0	278,098	199,789	477,888

1916-17. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
191'64	Month of October ...	185,160	1,54,201	2,262,876	1,67,891	1,214	3,27,306	336	96,061	3 7 1
191'64	" of November ...	194,100	1,69,811	2,247,521	1,92,631	1,278	3,64,615	444	98,998	3 10 11
191'64	" of December ...	187,668	1,40,948	2,226,652	1,91,278	1,401	3,28,627	392	92,692	3 9 0
191'64	First 6 days of Jan. ...	39,366	28,391	557,626	48,714	192	77,197	...	17,807	4 5 4
191'64	Week ended 13th " ...	44,028	32,317	657,407	46,760	240	90,257	419	21,677	3 11 3
191'64	" " 20th " ...	40,306	37,504	586,822	37,107	240	74,851	391	21,068	3 8 10
191'64	" " 27th " ...	44,808	36,973	507,164	36,464	240	73,677	384	21,318	3 7 4
191'64	" " 3rd Feb. ...	39,627	32,348	384,167	26,786	290	59,392	311	21,724	2 11 10
191'64	" " 10th " ...	44,972	32,941	394,730	31,476	240	64,757	338	20,172	3 3 4
191'64	" " 17th " ...	45,729	32,923	607,516	49,596	240	84,839	426	20,243	4 2 1
191'64	" " 24th " ...	47,748	34,812	488,454	34,075	240	68,978	360	20,817	3 3 6
191'64	" " 3rd Mar. ...	64,301	35,730	478,816	30,192	240	66,693	348	19,759	3 6 0
191'64	" " 10th " ...	46,301	34,873	64,597	37,446	900	78,221	352	21,624	3 6 11
191'64	" " 17th " ...	50,696	38,765	622,377	38,292	900	78,957	412	21,621	2 10 5
	Totals up to date ...	1,084,098	8,48,198	13,414,929	9,70,581	8,580	18,37,259	397	515,097	3 8 2

* Audited figures.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—concl'd. 1915-16.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
191'64	Month of October ...	180,713	1,54,504	1,682,058	1,53,487	1,172	3,12,164	269	90,125	3 7 7
191'64	" of November ...	192,394	1,68,069	1,948,486	1,15,409	1,107	2,72,555	322	84,044	3 11 1
191'64	" of December ...	179,019	1,21,646	2,187,342	1,25,440	1,369	2,58,844	308	86,320	3 0 0
191'64	First 1 day of Jan. ...	3,475	3,666	74,224	4,568	47	8,200	...	2,661	3 1 3
191'64	Week ended 4th " ...	40,390	34,676	501,051	36,003	234	60,909	216	19,918	3 0 11
191'64	" " 11th " ...	39,376	34,692	379,187	31,409	224	56,226	194	19,111	2 12 1
191'64	" " 18th " ...	41,389	35,716	532,496	35,037	224	60,987	216	20,164	3 0 5
191'64	" " 25th " ...	41,423	35,364	541,480	31,202	224	66,701	296	21,502	3 10 3
191'64	" " 2nd Feb. ...	47,849	38,127	612,264	31,361	328	59,926	312	20,464	2 14 4
191'64	" " 9th " ...	43,704	39,062	565,026	28,907	292	68,296	304	19,492	3 15 10
191'64	" " 16th " ...	42,609	37,060	428,824	22,226	228	49,444	229	21,701	2 4 6
191'64	" " 23rd " ...	47,723	30,444	344,808	21,649	224	52,611	275	19,224	3 11 3
191'64	" " 3rd Mar. ...	47,127	30,992	391,541	22,251	224	59,699	212	12,784	3 0 3
191'64	" " 10th " ...	48,512	31,319	357,729	22,772	1,428	64,899	290	19,601	3 12 7
191'64	" " 17th " ...	50,185	32,042	282,426	24,782	1,428	59,260	209	18,266	3 1 0
	Totals up to date ...	1,042,490	7,48,620	10,816,781	7,24,304	9,909	14,22,802	319	422,401	3 1 1

JHIND-PANIPAT EXTENSION OF THE DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March 1917, on 40·09 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,074	3,313 0 0	7,612 0	277 0 0	10 0 0	3,300 0 0	917	306	1,223
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	55 3 3	...	5 14 7	0 4 0	52 5 9	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year.	118,182	28,878 0 0	176,674 0	13,777 0 0	188 0 0	42,798 0 0	15,065	5,018	20,073
Total from 1st November	127,206	31,041 0 0	184,286 0	14,054 0 0	198 0 0	45,293 0 0	15,972	5,323	21,295

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
*40·00	Month of November ...	23,723	6,400	43,399	758	46	7,204	42	2,620	3 12 0
*40·00	Month of December ...	25,938	6,306	50,877	6,142	44	12,492	70	5,408	2 5 0
40·00	First 6 days of Jan. ...	4,303	1,146	6,186	576	8	1,730	...	1,047	1 10 5
40·00	Week ended 18th " ...	4,722	1,273	4,363	242	10	1,523	34	1,222	1 4 0
40·00	" " 20th " ...	6,690	1,539	9,946	928	10	2,492	62	1,222	2 0 6
40·00	" " 27th " ...	6,870	1,565	12,367	1,006	10	2,611	65	1,222	2 2 2
40·00	" " 3rd Feb. ...	7,899	1,693	4,163	401	10	2,104	52	1,222	1 11 7
40·00	" " 10th " ...	7,031	1,624	9,112	1,122	10	2,756	69	1,222	2 4 1
40·00	" " 17th " ...	7,581	1,799	11,846	1,148	10	2,867	72	1,222	2 6 10
40·00	" " 24th " ...	7,692	1,767	8,420	893	10	2,486	51	1,222	2 0 6
40·00	" " 3rd March ...	8,192	1,964	13,222	578	10	2,552	64	1,222	2 1 2
40·00	" " 10th " ...	7,591	1,802	3,164	178	10	1,990	50	1,222	1 10 1
40·00	" " 17th " ...	9,074	2,212	7,812	377	10	2,500	62	1,222	2 0 9
	Totals up to date ...	127,206	31,041	184,286	14,054	198	45,293	56	21,295	2 2 0

* Audited figures.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**MAIN LINE.***Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th March 1917, on 51 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,582	8,196 0 0	23,526 0	9,034 0 0	79 0 0	17,309 0 0	1,498	3,757	5,255
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	161 0 0	...	177 0 0	2 0 0	340 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of the half-year ...	97,215	2,18,035 0 0	6,70,534 0	2,74,574 0 0	3,137 0 0	4,93,846 0 0	58,167	76,097	1,39,264
Total traffic up to 17th March 1917 ...	1,00,797	3,24,131 0 0	6,94,560 0	2,83,608 0 0	3,216 0 0	5,10,966 0 0	54,665	79,854	1,34,507
(168 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	...	182 0 0	...	232 0 0	2 0 0	417 0 0	...	...	...
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,804	7,548 0 0	27,372 0	11,995 0 0	52 0 0	18,653 0 0	1,882	2,668	3,551
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	149 0 0	...	235 0 0	1 0 0	365 0 0	...	...	...
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	90,278	2,09,738 0 0	5,84,353 0	2,02,480 0 0	3,226 0 0	5,15,534 0 0	44,640	88,214	1,30,854
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	171 0 0	...	248 0 0	2 0 0	422 0 0	...	...	...

NOTES:—Difference for the week ... — 611 — 3,961 + 37 — 2,322
 Difference up to date ... + 14,398 — 19,852 — 120 — 5,479

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in local passengers and luggage traffic.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in Pulho coal, rice, salt and building materials.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**SILIGURI-KISSENGUNGE EXTENSION.***Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th March 1917, on 70 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,686	2,296 0 0	32,008 0	2,255 0 0	18 0 0	5,099 0 0	635	1,322	1,957
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	41 0 0	.....	22 0 0	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of the half-year ...	1,90,786	69,845 0 0	6,16,368 0	44,825 0 0	461 0 0	1,14,381 0 0	18,973	25,786	44,759
Total traffic up to 17th March 1917 ...	1,98,472	72,271 0 0	6,47,396 0	46,860 0 0	479 0 0	1,19,420 0 0	19,608	27,111	46,719
(168 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	42 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	71 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,670	2,558 0 0	22,011 0	1,712 0 0	19 0 0	4,289 0 0	490	1,866	2,356
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	37 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	1,38,610	52,625 0 0	4,61,265 0	27,901 0 0	421 0 0	90,957 0 0	10,522	22,102	32,624
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	31 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES:—Difference for the week + 268 + 542 — 1 + 410
 Difference up to date + 19,746 + 8,679 + 48 + 28,472

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in local passengers.
 The increase during the week in Goods is mainly in grades of all sorts and wool traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**SILIGURI-TISTA VALLEY EXTENSION.***Approximate return of traffic for week ending 17th March 1917, on 50 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,030	636 0 0	7,629 0	1,382 0 0	2 0 0	2,020 0 0	195	1,072	1,267
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	21 0 0	.....	46 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of the half-year ...	20,647	20,670 0 0	2,89,586 0	50,438 0 0	113 0 0	71,921 0 0	2,944	15,794	19,738
Total traffic up to 17th March 1917 ...	21,677	21,306 0 0	2,97,215 0	51,820 0 0	115 0 0	72,941 0 0	4,139	16,866	21,005
(168 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	30 0 0	.....	72 0 0	.....	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	880	845 0 0	20,652 0	1,922 0 0	6 0 0	2,776 0 0	210	1,294	1,504
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	28 0 0	.....	64 0 0	.....	82 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	24,119	17,078 0 0	1,90,561 0	22,122 0 0	91 0 0	60,286 0 0	2,880	17,973	20,853
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	34 0 0	.....	46 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES:—Difference for the week — 312 — 240 — 4 — 706
 Difference up to date + 4,322 + 18,698 + 24 + 22,965

The decrease during the week in Coaching is mainly in coaching miscellaneous.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in piece goods and rice traffic. The wool traffic still keeps up.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (ORIGINAL LINE).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1917, on 38½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	9,101	Rs. A. P. 3,738 0 0	Mds. s. 57,157 0	Rs. A. P. 7,064 0 0	Rs. A. P. (a) 480 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,273 0 0	533	(d) 733	1,263
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	75 0 0	...	194 0 0	1 0 0	(c) 370 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 32 weeks of half-year.*	307,155	62,704 0 0	1,557,861 0	3,07,512 0 0	13,011 0 0	3,83,337 0 0	12,369	17,379	29,668
Total for 34 weeks ...	316,256	66,432 0 0	1,635,018 0	3,14,576 0 0	13,491 0 0	3,93,599 0 0	12,914	18,017	30,931
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	7,974	2,010 0 0	45,936 0	5,165 0 0	(b) 600 0 0	7,776 0 0	1,153	(e) 199	1,352
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	55 0 0	...	142 0 0	3 0 0	(c) 300 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	311,718	59,948 0 0	3,032,625 0	3,36,480 0 0	12,831 0 0	3,13,359 0 0	11,822	24,323	36,064

(a) Includes ferry earnings.

Rs. 485.

(d) Ballast train-miles, 34.

(b) Ditto, 1916, Rs. 484.

(e) Ditto 1916, 215.

(c) Includes ferry earnings.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of December 1916.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th March 1917, on 117 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	17,515	Rs. A. P. 6,331 0 0	Mds. s. 98,393 0	Rs. A. P. 11,449 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,802 0 0	3,053	(a) 3,028	6,081
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	54 0 0	...	98 0 0	...	152 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 32 weeks of half-year *	491,933	154,547 0 0	3,177,114 0	3,61,480 0 0	4,018 0 0	4,99,993 0 0	88,796	79,437	1,19,233
Total for 34 weeks ...	449,041	160,878 0 0	3,270,407 0	3,63,879 0 0	4,041 0 0	5,17,796 0 0	41,446	83,439	1,24,885
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,940	6,397 0 0	79,318 0	8,354 0 0	23 0 0	13,317 0 0	3,623	(b) 1,311	4,934
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	59 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	114 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	414,106	149,061 0 0	3,247,305 0	4,14,367 0 0	3,219 0 0	505,944 0 0	39,356	83,439	1,22,795

(a) Ballast train-miles, 334.

(b) Ballast train-miles, 1932, 393.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of December 1916.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending the 17th March 1917, on 2,066 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamboats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 2,066 miles open ...	429,619	Rs. 1,86,330	Mds. 1,639,770	Rs. 12,45,760	Rs. 28,970	Rs. 4,61,060	53,882	(d) 51,909	(f) 105,791
Or per mile of railway ...	208.04	90.23	794.08	119.01	14.03	223.27			
For previous 25 weeks of official half-year (g)	10,062,871	47,58,236	30,045,088	44,01,137	6,03,909	97,60,382	1,411,459	1,169,388	2,580,847
Total for 24 weeks ...	11,392,491	49,41,566	31,684,866	46,46,837	6,33,379	1,02,31,342	1,466,347	1,331,397	2,696,638
COMPARISON.									
Total of proportionate amounts for corresponding period of previous year on 2,066 miles open ...	485,718	1,98,247	1,743,004	2,08,896	38,615	4,35,958	59,850	(e) 66,922	116,772
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year ...	234.87	91.02	843.36	101.01	18.77	210.81			
Total for corresponding period of previous half-year ...	11,267,021	47,84,399	31,441,560	43,02,417	6,43,802	97,30,609	1,346,863	1,233,477	2,580,340
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and total train-mile, respectively, during the week ...		3.46		4.73	.27	4.38			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous half-year ...		3.15		3.65	.33	3.67			

(a) Decrease chiefly under foreign inward passengers; local and foreign outward passengers increased, the former with longer lead.

(b) Decrease mainly under local and traffic; foreign outward and inward traffic decreased the latter with increased lead.

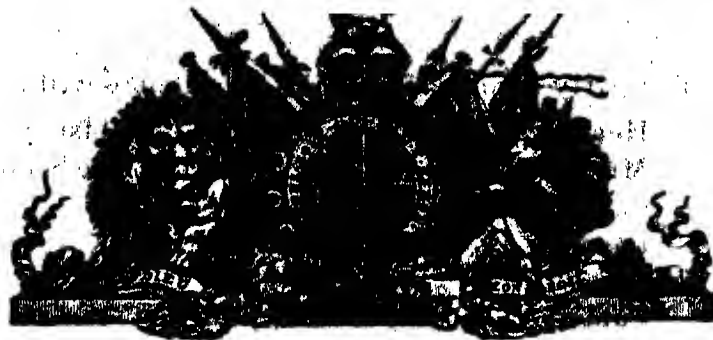
(c) Decrease chiefly under steamboats.

(d) Includes 2,556 miles of ballast trains.

(e) Includes 5,073 miles of ballast trains.

(f) Reduction due to restriction of train service.

(g) Includes audited figures up to the 31st January 1916.



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Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Tour Programme of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
April 1917.**

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
1917.		H. M.		
April 16th ...	Monday ...	15 36	Leave Sealdah ...	By special train. Private departure.
" 17th ...	Tuesday ...	8 15	Arrive Siliguri.	
		9 0	Leave Siliguri ...	By special train.
		15 0	Arrive Darjeeling	Public arrival.

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay.
 Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
 Captain H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.
 Captain the Hon'ble C. D. Finch-Knightley, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain E. K. Stephenson, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain G. K. Dunning, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
 Mr. J. C. Chalke, Officiating Surgeon.

(2) Letters and telegrams for the party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post-town.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 CALCUTTA.
 5th April 1917.

H. G. VAUX, CAPTAIN,
*Military Secretary to H. E.
 the Governor of Bengal.*

PROGRAMME OF ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY IN DARJEELING.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6830 P.—The 10th April 1917.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay, will arrive in Darjeeling by special train at 3 P.M. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 17th April 1917. The arrival will be public.

2. His Excellency will be received on alighting from the train by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range and the Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling.

3. A Guard-of-Honour will be present at the platform and will salute as His Excellency alights from the train.

4. After the inspection of the Guard-of-Honour Their Excellencies will proceed along the Cart Road to the Market Place escorted by a detachment of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

5. A Guard-of-Honour furnished by the St. Paul's and St. Joseph's Schools Cadet Corps will be drawn up at the Market Place, where the public reception will take place, and will salute as His Excellency arrives.

6. After the inspection of the Guard-of-Honour, the principal Civil and Military Officers and the leading non-official gentlemen will be presented to His Excellency by the Deputy Commissioner. Their Excellencies will then take their seats on the *dais*.

7. The Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality will then present an address of welcome to Their Excellencies to which His Excellency will reply.

8. The Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality will then be introduced by their Chairman to His Excellency.

9. After the introductions are over Their Excellencies will proceed to Government House escorted by the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. The route will be *via* Lloyd's Road, Mount Pleasant Road, Post Office Road, Commercial Row, and the Mall, and the entry to Government House will be by the main gate. The route will be lined by troops where practicable.

10. Morning Dress will be worn by Civil, and Service Dress by Military, Officers.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2581A.—The 7th April 1917.—His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I., I.C.S., of his office of Member of Council with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1917, and permits him to retire from the Indian Civil Service with effect from the same date.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2611A.—The 10th April 1917.—In pursuance of section 48 of the Government of India Act, 1915, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., to be the Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2652A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 2439A.—The 3rd April 1917.*—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., is appointed to be Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.

No. 2441A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., is appointed to be Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly.

No. 2443A.—The 3rd April 1917.—Mr. J. A. Woodhead, I.C.S., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Third Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, on being relieved of his present appointment as Second Additional District and Sessions Judge of that district.

No. 2525A.—The 5th April 1917.—Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector, 24-Parganas.

No. 2527A.—The 5th April 1917.—Mr. F. W. Robertson, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad.

No. 2530A.—The 5th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Suresh Chandra Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to be Additional District Magistrate of that district for a period not exceeding six months, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code.

No. 2539A.—*The 5th April 1917.*—Babu Nirod Krishna Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Chandpur subdivision of that district.

No. 2541A.—*The 5th April 1917.*—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Tippera district.

No. 2562A.—*The 5th April 1917.*—Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Coroner of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. K. Dobbin, or until further orders.

No. 2596A.—*The 9th April 1917.*—Babu Gyanada Prasad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tamruk, Midnapore. is appointed to have charge of the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district.

This cancels the orders of the 26th February 1917, appointing Babu Gyanada Prasad Ghose to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Bankura district.

No. 2600A.—*The 9th April 1917.*—The orders of the 26th February 1917, appointing Babu Hem Kumar Mallik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, to have charge of the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district, are cancelled.

No. 2613A.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Mr. A. H. Pyster, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

No. 2624A.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Lalit Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Rajshahi district.

POLICE—No. 2591A.—*The 9th April 1917.*—Maulvi Masud-ul Husain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, and, under the provisions of section 1 of Act V of 1861, to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police in that district.

No. 2593A.—*The 9th April 1917.*—Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police of that district.

ZOOLOGICAL.—**No. 2522A.**—*The 5th April 1917.*—Mr. W. K. Dods is appointed to be Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee of management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd February 1917, *vice* Mr. S. O. Berridge.

PROMOTION.

GENERAL.—**No. 2589A.**—*The 9th April 1917.*—Mr. Baidya Nath Ghatak, substantive *pro tempore* District and Sessions Judge, third grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 30th September 1916.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—**No. 2560A.**—*The 5th April 1917.*—Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Coroner of Calcutta, is allowed leave, without allowances, for three months with effect from the 14th April 1917.

No. 2574A.—*The 7th April 1917.*—Babu Upendra Mohan Sen Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with the privilege leave for three months granted to him under the orders of the 18th December 1916.

No. 2605 A.—The 9th April 1917.—In modification of the orders, dated the 6th January 1917, Maulvi Talimuddin Ahmad Tariqul Alam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd February 1917, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations.

No. 2628 A.—The 10th April 1917.—Mr. J. Vas, I.C.S. is allowed furlough for two days, under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 22nd January 1917.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3181 L.R.—The 10th April 1917.—So much of Government Notification No. 1781 L.R., dated the 13th February 1915, published at page 263, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, as relates to the survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights of estate No. 79C, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is hereby cancelled.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3111 L.A.—The 4th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a ballast siding at Patrasier station of the Bankura-Damodar River Railway in the village of Ghat Patrasier, pargana Vishnupur, zilla Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 24 bighas 19 cottahs and 2 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 8.25 acres, bounded on the—

North East and South—By khas patit lands of Jotindra Mohan Hazra, Nirad Baran Hazra and Sarat Chandra Hazra,

West—By land already acquired for the Bankura Damodar River Railway.

is required within the aforesaid village of Ghat Patrasier.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3154 L.A.—The 5th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Loop sidings at Darsuna in the village of Chandpur, pargana Ukuah, zilla Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring more or less, 19 bighas 6 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 6·38 acres, bounded on the—

LOT NO. I.

North—By the land of Bidhu Bhusan Biswas.

East, South and West—By the lands of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

LOT NO. II.

North—By the lands of Bidhu Bhusan Biswas.

East—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway and Sarat Chandra Biswas.

South—By the lands of Sarat Chandra Biswas.

West—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway.

are required within the aforesaid village of Chandpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Rajbari, district Paksey.

L. BIRLEY.

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

No. 3147 L.A.—The 5th April 1917.—In lines 7-8 of declaration No. 4029 L.A., dated the 20th April 1916, published at page 817, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Eastern Bengal Railway for sidings to New Godowns of the Baranagar Jute Mills, in village Alambazar, district 24-Pargannas, for “4 bighas 12 cottahs and 12 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·533 acres” read “4 bighas 5 cottahs 11 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·4166 acres”

No. 3150 L.A.—The 5th April 1917.—In declaration No. 6237 L.A., dated the 19th June 1915, published at page 1152, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company for the construction of the Dashghara-Jamalpurganj Branch extension in the district of Hooghly—

- (1) for “79 bighas and 7 cottahs” read “79 bighas 2 cottahs and 4 chitaks” in line 9,
- (2) for “26·23 acres” read “26·14 acres” in line 10, and
- (3) for the schedule of village, etc., below line 11, substitute the following schedule:—

Village.	Pargana.	Area in acres.
Dasghara	Haveli	12·92
Srikristapur	Do.	7·48
Jotegopal	Do.	2·60
Rajendrabati	Do.	3·14
Total	...	26·14

L. BIRLEY.

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

No. 3107 Regn.—*The 4th April 1917.*—It is notified for general information that the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the permanent retention of the office of the 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Ghior at Teota, in the district of Dacca, having concurrent jurisdiction with the office of the First Joint Sub-Registrar of Ghior, in the same district, the retention of which up to the 28th February 1917, was sanctioned in Notification No. 7947 Regn., dated the 25th September 1916.

No. 3179 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—It is notified for general information that the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the permanent retention of the office of the Sub-Registrar of Babuganj, in the district of Bakarganj, the retention of which, up to the 31st March 1917, was sanctioned in Notification No. 3566 Regn., dated the 5th April 1916.

No. 3190 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Prafulla Chandra Sen Gupta, Sub-Registrar of Damadya, in the district of Faridpur, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

No. 3193 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Satish Chandra Ray, Sub-Registrar of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for sixty days, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

No. 3195 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Benod Bihari Datta, Sub-Registrar, grade IV of Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Patiya, in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Satish Chandra Ray, or until further orders.

No. 3198 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Maulvi Agha 'Ali Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Ketngram, in the district of Burdwan, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 3200 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Jitendra Lal Basu, Sub-Registrar, grade V of Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Ketngram, in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Agha 'Ali Ahmad, or until further orders.

No. 3202 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Binod Bihari Sen, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Marisda, in the district of Midnapore, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 3204 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Babu Anath Nath Mukharji, Sub-Registrar, grade V of Howrah, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Marisda, in the district of Midnapore, during the absence on leave of Babu Binod Bihari Sen, or until further orders.

No. 3206 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Maulvi Diwan 'Abdul Halim, Sub-Registrar of Karinganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and thirty days with effect from the afternoon of the 13th March 1917.

No. 3208 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Maulvi Abdul Husain, an outsider, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Karinganj, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Diwan 'Abdul Halim, or until further orders.

No. 3210 Regn.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Maulvi Ahmad Ali, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Muhammadpur, in the district of Jessore, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and 15 days with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 3212 Regn.—The 10th April 1917.—Babu Surendra Krishna Ray, Sub-Registrar, grade V, of Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Muhammadpur, in the district of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Ahmad Ali, or until further orders.

No. 3214 Regn.—The 10th April 1917.—Babu Bipin Chandra Sen, Second Joint Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and 15 days with effect from the date on which he is permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 3216 Regn.—The 10th April 1917.—Babu Kirti Bas Basu, Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months with effect from the 10th April 1917.

No. 3219 Regn.—The 10th April 1917.—Babu Shashi Bhushan Datta, Sub-Registrar, grade IV of Hooghly, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Raipur, in the district of Bankura, during the absence on leave of Babu Kirti Bas Basu, or until further orders.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 740 Edu.—The 5th April 1917.—Mrs. Kumudini Das, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Division, is allowed leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, in extension of the leave already granted to her.

No. 761 Edu.—The 10th April 1917.—Mr. C. W. Peake, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed combined leave, under articles 274 and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1917, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 24th October 1918 (inclusive), viz., the summer vacation of the College for the year 1917 and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (b) of the Regulations.

No. 107 Eccle.—The 5th April 1917.—The Ven'ble W. K. Firminger, Archdeacon and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd March 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 874 S.R.—The 10th April 1917.—Mr. S. G. L. Platts, Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, is allowed, under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, under Article 260 of the Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period, under Article 311 (a) of the Regulations, with effect from the 20th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 877S.R.—The 10th April 1917.—Mr. R. A. Stephen, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, during the absence, on combined leave, of Mr. S. G. L. Platts.

J. DONALD,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 661Medl.—The 5th April 1917.—Babu Jabar Lal Das, L.M.S., is temporarily admitted into the service of Government as an Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 23rd February 1917.

No. 670Medl.—The 7th April 1917.—Under section 28(1) of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Act IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. Powell Williams to be a visitor of the European Lunatic Asylum, Bhowanipur, *vice* Mr. W. A. Anderson.

J. DONALD,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 629Medl.—The 3rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 252 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and section 498 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in rule 16 of the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders published under notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, at pages 1087-1092 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th *idem*, as modified by subsequent notifications, namely:—

Add the following at the end of rule 16:—

“After four failures no person shall be permitted to undergo a further examination.”

No. 631Medl.—The 3rd April 1917.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules for the compounders' classes at the Campbell and Dacca Medical Schools (published under notification No. 1411Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, at pages 1093-1095 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th *idem*) as subsequently amended, viz:—

Substitute the following revised rule for rule 24:—

“*Rule 24.*—A student who fails at the compounders' examination for the first time, will be permitted to attend the compounders' class of the Medical School on the payment of the usual monthly tuition fee in advance for a term of another six months, at the end of which he shall (if eligible) be furnished with a fresh certificate of training to enable him to appear at the next examination. Should he fail for the second time (or for the third time), he will be allowed, on the above condition, to attend the class for another term of six months and furnished with the necessary certificate of training to enable him to appear at the examination for a third time (or for a fourth time.) Should he fail for the fourth time he will not be permitted to attend the class again.”

J. DONALD,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2653A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2620A.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Ashutosh Ghosh the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the 28th

Nadia.

April 1917, and

- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kushtia Bench in the said district.

No. 2622A.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Kumar Rajendra Narayan Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

24-Parganas.

- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sealdah Bench in the said district.

No. 2630A.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Bihu Hemanta Kumar Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Jangipur subdivision of the said district,

Murshidabad.

- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Dhulian Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2632A.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Ram Lal Das the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Jangipur subdivision of the said district,

Murshidabad.

- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Dhulian Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2642A.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

24-Parganas.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Baduria Bench in the said district :—

Babu Khagendra Nath Basu.

„ Sarat Chandra Basu.

„ Satindra Nath Ray.

Babu Khagendra Nath Basu is also directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take down evidence in the English language.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 2555A.—The 5th April 1917.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by the gentlemen, named below, of their appointment as Honorary Magistrates of the Satkhira Bench in the district of Khulna :—

Babu Sureswar Sen Munshi.

Babu Hira Lal Das.

No. 2618A.—The 10th April 1917.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kripa Nath Mazumdar of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Goalundo Bench in the district of Faridpur.

POWERS.

No. 2541A.—The 5th April 1917.—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the Tippera district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 2544A.—The 5th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Tara Nath Gupta, a Magistrate of the first class, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the Tippera district, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

No. 2569A.—The 7th April 1917.—Mr. J. M. Pringle, I.C.S., Offg. Joint Magistrate, Barrackpore, and Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, 24-Parganas, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2571A.—The 7th April 1917.—Mr. J. M. Pringle, I.C.S., Offg. Joint Magistrate, Barrackpore, and Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, 24-Parganas, is appointed, under the provisions of section 22, Act V of 1894, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bengal.

No. 2577A.—The 7th April 1917.—Babu Ashutosh Gupta, Subordinate Judge, Dinajpur, and *ex-officio* Subordinate Judge, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, and is directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1358J.—The 5th April 1917.—Mr. Zahhadur Rahim Zahed Suhrawardy, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. K. Dobbin, or until further orders.

No. 1360J.—The 5th April 1917.—Babu Bankim Chandra Mitra, Fifth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Zahhadur Rahim Zahed Suhrawardy, or until further orders.

No. 1362J.—The 5th April 1917.—Mr. Jatindra Chandra Gupta, Sixth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Fifth Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bankim Chandra Mitra, or until further orders.

No. 1370J.—The 5th April 1917.—Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sen, Bar-at-Law, is appointed to act as Sixth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Jatindra Chandra Gupta, or until further orders.

LEAVE.

No. 1354J.—The 4th April 1917.—Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months, viz., two months and three days under articles 272 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 14th April 1917, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1372J.—The 5th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 178 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the case, Emperor *versus* Dilwar Ali Gain and another (members of a gang of dacoits known as the "Gains tribe"), in which the accused are charged under sections 149 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code with offences committed within the district of Noakhali, and which has been committed to the Noakhali Court of Sessions for trial, be tried in the Sessions Division of Tippera with the other cases against the same gang, in which the accused are charged with offences committed within the district of Tippera.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6316P.—The 5th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. W. T. Moore, who has been appointed to be the Supervising Officer in the district of Darjeeling, under the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, such powers to be exercisable in the said district, during his term as Supervising Officer, for the trial of cases arising from the breach of any of the orders published, under section 3 of the said Ordinance, with Government Notification No. 5170P., dated the 22nd March 1917, or of any order issued by the said officer under such orders.

J. H. KERR.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*The 4th April 1917.*

No. 27 Marine.—The following by-law made by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta under section 126, sub-section (1) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, is published for information as required by sub-section (4) of the said section.

II. The Governor in Council intends to confirm the by-law and to cause it to be inserted as by-law 17A in the by-laws made under sections 126 and 127 of the said Act, which were published under Notification No. 39-Marine, dated the 22nd May 1893:—

“17A. Goods detained by the Customs Department for special examination under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), shall, during such period of the detention as may be certified by the Collector of Customs to be not attributable to any fault or negligence on the part of the importer, be exempt from jetties wharf rent.”

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 4th April 1917.

No. 28 Marine.—Mr. C. H. Sharp, Assistant Shipping Master, Kipore, is granted combined leave for seven months, viz., privilege leave for three months under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations, with effect from the 27th February 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**ESTABLISHMENT.***The 4th April 1917.*

No. 43.—Sergeant F. E. Chapman, Supervisor, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Second to the Third Calcutta Division.

H. H. GREEN,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 2654A.

No. 2548A.—**The 5th April 1917.**—Babu Manomohan Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Chankidari Circle Officer, Arambagh, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1917.

No. 2607A.—**The 9th April 1917.**—Maulvi Quazi Muhammad Sadrul Ola, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4675, dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandi Charan Mitra is appointed temporarily to be Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Saidpur, *vice* 1st grade Assistant Surgeon Basanta Kumar Ray.

No. 4697, dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1917.—The following Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal establishment are promoted to the next higher grades, with effect from the 16th March 1917:—

Present grade.	Name.	Where attached.	Grade to which promoted.
2nd class Senior	Jagabandhu Gupta	Deopara Dispensary, Bankura	1st class senior.
1st grade	Brojendra Kumar Sarker	Sarail Dispensary, Tippera.	2nd class senior.

W. R. EDWARDS,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABU SYAMA CHARAN SEN, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is placed in charge of the Noakhali treasury with effect from the forenoon of 2nd April 1917, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

B. C. PRANCE, *Offg. Collector.*

NOAKHALI TREASURY, *the 2nd April 1917.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

BABU RAI KISHORE MAZUMDAR, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Rangpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Rangpur.

By order of the High Court.

H. M. VEITCH,

Registrar.

HIGH COURT :

CIVIL ;

The 4th April 1917.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 28th MARCH 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1917 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence forward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

HARIRAM GOENKA,

Sheriff.

সরিক আফিস. সন ১৯১৭ সাল. তারিখ ২৮শে মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাজালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১৭ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেলিম্যানের কার্য শেষ না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সহরে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত দরে সন ১৯১৭ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেলিম্যান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল কারবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যত্নবান হইবে।

হরিরাম গোয়েন্কা,

সরিক।

INCOME-TAX NOTICE.

THE persons named in the list, which is open for inspection at the Income-Tax Office, No. 3, Charnock Place, Calcutta, are hereby informed that they have been assessed under Part IV of the Second Schedule of the Indian Income-Tax Act (II of 1886) as amended by Act V of 1916 and Act VII of 1917 for the financial year 1917-18 according to the particulars specified therein, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of the tax to the Treasury Officer within sixty days from the date hereof, or to apply to me within thirty days from such date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled, failing which they will be proceeded against as the law provides.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE ;

NO. 3, CHARNOCK PLACE, CALCUTTA.

The 1st April 1917.

G. GIRARD.

Collector of Income-Tax

ইনকমট্যাক্স নোটিস।

অত্র ইনকমট্যাক্স আফিসের তালিকাভুক্ত ব্যক্তিদিগকে এতদ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে তাহাদিগের উপরোক্ত তালিকার লিখিত বিবরণে সন ১৯১৬ সালের ৫ আইন এবং ১৯১৭ সালের ৭ আইনদ্বারা সংশোধিত ১৮৮৬ সালের ২ আইনদ্বারা নির্ধারিত ২ নং তফসীলের ৪র্থ খণ্ডের বিধানমতে ১৯১৭ ১৯১৮ সালের জন্য ট্যাক্স ধার্য করা হইয়াছে। এবং তাহাদিগকে আদেশ করা যাইতেছে যে তাহারা এই ইস্তাহাবের তারিখ হইতে ৬০ দিনের মধ্যে ট্রেজারি আফিসারের নিকট আপন আপন দেয় ট্যাক্স দেয়, কিম্বা তাহাদের ধার্য ট্যাক্স কমাইবার বা আদৌ মুক্ত পাইবার জন্য ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আমার নিকট দরখাস্ত দাখিল করে : নচেৎ আর্দন আমলে আসিবেক।

ইনকমট্যাক্স আফিস ;

৩ নং, চার্নকপ্লেস, কলিকাতা,

সন ১৯১৭, ১লা এপ্রেল।

জি, জিয়ার্ড,

ইনকমট্যাক্স কালেক্টর।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Act IX of 1887, that the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Dacca and Munshiganj will, in the month of May 1917, sit in the Courts on the undermentioned dates :-

Munshiganj Small Cause Court	...	From 21st May 1917 to the 26th May 1917.
Dacca Small Cause Court	...	During the rest of the days of the month; Sundays and holidays excepted.

R. C. SEN,

Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Dacca and Munshiganj.

DACCA, the 3rd April 1917.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

The 4th April 1917.

No. 11A.—Babu Benode Lal Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, outside the grades, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Chittagong Normal School, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Mati Lal Datta, retired.

He is also appointed to Class II of the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from the date on which he joins the above appointment, *vice* Shamsul-Ulama Abul Khair Abdul Wahab, deceased.

W. W. HORNELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

EXAMINATION FOR COAL MINE MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY HELD AT DHANBAD ON FEBRUARY 21ST, 22ND AND 23RD, 1917.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN ORDER OF MERIT.

First Class.

Cyril Laing Martin.	Hrishikesh Ghose.
Gregory George Carapiet	Jhaverilal K. Dholakia.
Jadn Gopal Banerji.	Harish Chandra Roy.
John Thompson.	Upendra Nath Roy.
Abraham Pearce.	

Second Class.

Horace Albert Lyon.	John Morgan
Burton E. Aukim.	Haridas Sircar.
Bhola Nath Ghose.	Shishir Kumar Banerji.
Terence George Walker.	A. R. Hatton.
Indu Bhnsan Mukherji.	Kristo Dhone Ghose.
Durga Pado Nang.	

H. B. PERIE,

for Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

DHANBAD, the 4th April 1917.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 356 R.G.—Maulvi Bazl-ur-Rahman (No. I), Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Jhenidah in the district of Jessore.

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., *the 30th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1439 G.—Babu Akshay Kumar Mazumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, posted to the Chittagong Division, under Government Notification No. 2209 A., dated the 26th March 1917, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Tippera.

A. R. BOSE, *Personal Asst., for Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1573 J.—Babu Jatindra Mohan Chatterji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dacca district.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1579 J.—Maulvi Syeduddin Ahmad, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bakarganj district.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 357 R.G.—Maulvi Anwar-ul-Huq, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Kushtia, in the district of Nadia.

J. LANG, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 30th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 358 R.G.—Babu Nalini Rānjan Bose, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Meherpur, in the district of Nadia.

J. LANG, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 30th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 359 R.G.—Maulvi Fazlur-Rahman, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Kushtia, is transferred to Magura, in the district of Jessore.

J. LANG, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 30th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 360 R.G.—Maulvi Muhammad Fariduddin, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

J. LANG, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 30th March 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 998 J.—Maulvi Muhammad Raziuddin Ali, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Pabna district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 994 J.—Babu Dharendra Kumar Sen, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bogra district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER rule 32 of the rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, it is hereby notified for general information that the date for holding the next general election of the members of the Bankura Sadar and Vishnupur Local Boards in the several thanas of the district of Bankura has been fixed as Monday, the 4th June 1917.

A. W. COOK, *Magistrate*.

BANKURA, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1649J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (III of 1885), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Mirpur Union Committee in the Sadar Subdivision (South) of the district of Dacca :—

1. Babu Jadab Chandra Sarkar.
2. „ Mohon Chandra Saha.
3. „ Ram Lal Sarma.
4. Khaje Abdul Gani.
5. Babu Banka Behari Saha.
6. Munshi Waz Bux.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, *the 5th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1433G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries, the gentlemen and officers named below have been appointed by the Comilla Municipality, to be members of the Sadar Charitable Dispensary at Comilla, in the district of Tippera :—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|---------------|----------------------|
| (1) Civil Surgeon | ... | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| (2) District Magistrate | ... | ... | |
| (3) Sadar Subdivisional Officer | ... | ... | |
| (4) Chairman, Municipality | ... | ... | |
| (5) Vice-Chairman, Municipality | ... | ... | |
| (6) Assistant Manager, Chakla-Roshnabad Estates. | ... | ... | |
| (7) Raj Kumar Nabadwip Chandra Dev Barman. | | | |
| (8) Nawab Sayed Hossan Haider Choudhury | | | |
| | | Khan Bahadur. | |
| (9) J. P. DeLauney, Esqr. | | | |
| (10) Rev. W. Barrey. | | | |
| (11) Babu Kshetra Mohan Roy. | | | |
| (12) Kazi Golan Mohiuddin Ahmed. | | | |

K. C. DE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 2nd April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers under section 6, clause (b), of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, delegated to Commissioners of Divisions by Government Notification No. 3403-L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, possession is taken of the private ferry at Rajarghat over the Banspatty Khal, in the district of Howrah, and the same is declared to be a public ferry.

2. In exercise of the power conferred upon me by Notification No. 217-L.S.-G., of the 12th January 1905, I direct that the said ferry be managed by the District Board of Howrah and that all the proceeds of the ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act, in respect thereof, be paid into the District Fund of Howrah with effect from the date of this notification.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 3rd April 1917.*

**OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES, BENGAL.**

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2035 R.—The 4th April 1917.—Whereas I am of opinion as the result of an enquiry held under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Mahadebpur Gramya Dharma Bhandar (registered No. 127 of 1910) in thana Manikganj in the district of Dacca, that the Society ought to be dissolved :

Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Subdivisional Officer, Manikganj, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

J. M. MITRA.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE AND
SALT, BENGAL.**

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1 Ex.—The 3rd April 1917.—The following Probationary Inspectors of Excise and Salt are posted temporarily to Calcutta :—

Maulvi S. M. Tafazzul Hassain.

Babu Kiron Chandra Bose.

.. Santosil Boruya.

A. N. MOBERLY,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st March 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 31st March 1917.

No. 3386C.W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 19th day of February, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (C) Albumen ;
- (A) Barometers ;
- (B) Bladders ;
- (C) Carbon, gas ;
- (B) Casein and preparations thereof ;
- (B) Casings ;
- Chemicals, etc., the following :—
 - (A) Potash, muriate of ;
 - (B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, permanganate and sulphate), and mixtures containing such salts ;
 - (A) Potassium nitrate (saltpetre) ;
 - (A) Potassium sulphate ;
- (C) Dextrine ;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats ;
- (C) Glucose ;
- (B) Guts ;
- (C) Honey ;
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils ;
- (B) Pepper ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
 - (C) Cocoa, raw and manufactures thereof ;
 - (C) Cocoa husks ;
 - (C) Cocoa shells ;
 - (C) Coffee ;
 - (B) Dates ;
 - (C) Egg, yolk and liquid ;
 - (C) Farina ;
 - (C) Fruit (except dates), fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit ;
 - (B) Jam ;
 - (B) Lard and imitation lard ;
 - (B) Malt ;
 - (C) Malt sugar ;
 - (B) Margarine ;
 - (A) Meat, namely bacon, ham, and pork ;
 - (A) Meat, namely beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;
 - (C) Meat, extract of ;
 - (C) Meat, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
 - (C) Meats, tinned or potted ;
 - (C) Potato flour ;
 - (C) Poultry and game (except venison) ;
 - (C) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited ;
 - (C) Soups, compressed and desiccated ;
 - (C) Tomato pulp ;
 - (B) Venison ;
- (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire) ;
- (A) Rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire ;
- (B) Sausage skins ;
- (C) Starch ;
- (C) Syrups which may be used as food for man ;
- (C) Tea.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (A) Albumen ;
- (A) Barometers and their component parts ;
- (A) Bladders ;
- (A) Carbon, gas ;
- (A) Casein and preparations thereof ;
- (A) Casings ;
- Chemicals, etc., the following :—
 - (A) Acetic anhydride ;
 - (A) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate, and crude manuria potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances ;
 - (B) Potash salts and mixtures containing such salts, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Dextrine ;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Glucose ;
- Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—
 - (B) Clog nails ;
- (A) Guts ;
- (C) Leather, goods manufactured wholly or partly of, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (C) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw ;
- Metals and ores, the following :—
 - (A) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum, and ores containing tantalum ;
- (C) Nails, wire ;
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils) and articles and mixtures containing such oils, not otherwise prohibited ;
- Oils and articles and mixtures containing such oils, the following :—
 - (A) Coconut ;
 - (A) Cotton seed ;
 - (A) Ground nut ;
 - (A) Palm kernel ;
- (A) Oleo-margarine ;
- (C) Paper coated with gelatine ;
- (A) Pepper ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof ;
- (A) Cocoa husks ;
- (A) Cocoa shells ;
- (A) Coffee ;
- (A) Egg, yolk and liquid ;
- (A) Farina ;
- (A) Fruit, fruit preserves and nuts used as fruit ;
- (A) Honey ;
- (A) Lard, and imitation lard ;
- (A) Malt ;
- (A) Malt sugar ;
- (A) Margarine ;
- (A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat) ;
- (A) Meat, extract of ;
- (A) Potato flour ;
- (A) Poultry and game ;
- (A) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Soups, compressed and desiccated ;

- (A) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
- (A) Tea;
- (A) Tomato pulp;

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;

- (A) Sausage skins;
- (A) Starch;
- (A) Tallow, refined.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 3415-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 1695-C.W., dated the 17th February 1917, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

Camartino, Luis, Calle 25 de Mayo 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Castagnet & Company, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Crespo, Arturo, Calle Maipu 457 and Calle Superf 1629, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Giulfo, José, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Kapelusz, A., & Company, Calle B. Mitre 1259, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Ortiz, Waldino, Calle Carlos Pellegrini 354, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Rocco, F., & Company, Cerro Largo 821 and Calle Paraguay 1968, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

Alsacienne (Société) de Plantations en Brésil, Tapaná and Santarém Cacual Grande.
 Bandeira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
 Benster, (P.M.) Lima & Company, Caixa 13, Porto Alegre.
 Damazio, Guilhermino, Rua 24 de Maio, Santos.
 Hobbing, Englebert, Marechal Floriano 62, Porto Alegre.
 Hoff, Von, Tapaná and Santarém, Cacual Grande.
 Mattos, Alberto, Rua dos Ourives 54, Rio de Janeiro.
 Tapaná Plantations Company, Tapaná, near Para.
 Vieira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Bayro, Guillermo, Antofagasta.
 Benitez, Armando, Casilla 572, Santiago.
 Constancia, Compania Salitres, Iquique.
 Muller, Erwin, Iquique.
 Umlauff, Ehni & Company, Calle Estado 378, Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Borne, A., Medellin and Manizales.
 Garcia, J., Barranquilla.

JAPAN.

Fukushima, Otokichi, Marunouchi P. O. Box 28 and 3, Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NETHERLANDS.

- Allgemeine Radiogen, A. G., Keizersgracht 369-373, Amsterdam.
 Blijdenstein, H. H., Stadhouderskade 16A and Post Box 263, Amsterdam.
 Griendt, A. M. vander, (Wilhelm Siemens), Boschje 10-11, Rotterdam.
 Hille, Rudolf, Heerengracht 219, Amsterdam.
 Karlsberg, B., & Company, Rokin 65-69, Amsterdam.
 Katzenstein, D., Singel 135, Amsterdam.
 Kersken, H., Junior, Prins Hendrikade 181, Amsterdam.
 Kessler, A., S Graven dijkwal, Rotterdam.
 Köhler, Joseph, Keizersgracht 231, Amsterdam.
 Lassen, Carl, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.
 Noack's (E) Fabr. v. Fijne Vieschw. en Conserven, Emmasingel 3, Groningen.
 Siemens & Halske, Stationsweg 22, The Hague.
 Siemens Schuckert Automobielen Werke, Van Hoornbeekstraat 75/81, The Hague.
 Siemens Schuckert Werke, Huygenspark 38 and 39, The Hague.
 Siemens, Wilhelm (Manager A. M. van der Griendt), Boschje 10-11, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

- Drukkerij Ameet Favenier, Sourabaya.
 Ladiges, G. J., Belawan.
 Marbau Rubber Maatschappij, Medan and Palembang Sumatra.
 Rosenlehner, H., Sourabaya.
 Vrijberghe de Coningh, Van, Sourabaya.
 Vroman, S., Batavia and Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

- Dørum O., Bratøren, Trondhjem; and Ostursund.
 Eagle Oil Company of New York Limited, Toldbodgt. 4, Christiania.
 Grimmelmann, F., (of Gummivarelagaret A/S.), Torvgate 10, Christiania.
 Gummivarelagaret A/S., Torvgate 10, Christiania.
 Kleiberg, Berge T., Suldalsgt. 79, Stavanger.
 Kock, W., Karl Johansgt. 14, Trondhjem.
 Lifschutz, A., Vaskerelvssm, 18, Bergen.
 Nordrum, H. G., (Gummivarelagaret A/S.), Torvgate 10, and Nordstrand, Christiania.
 Norrøna Fabriker, Porsgrund.
 Olsen, Edward, Brogt. 7, Christiania.
 Petersen, P. M., & Son, Porsgrund.
 Porsgrund's Gjaerfabrik, Porsgrund.
 Solsberg, C. A., (of Gummivarelagaret A/S.), Torvgate 10, Christiania.

PERU.

- Calderon, Miguel E., Sullana.
 Rivera, T., Casilla 1124, Lima.

SPAIN.

- Barcena, Fernando, L. Puigcerver 14, Vigo.
 Barcena y Franco, Hijos de M. (in liquidation), Calle Real 14, Vigo.
 Cartana (see Homs Cartana, Zacarias).
 Cron, Sociedad Anonima, Calle Buenos Aires 6, Barcelona.
 Hartmann & Company, Madrid, Calle Cortes 591, Barcelona; Valencia and Seville.
 Homs Cartana, Zacarias, Fuencarral 55, Madrid.
 Minguez, Basilio, Carthagena.
 Minguez, Julio, Carthagena.
 Molina, Diego, Alicante.
 Nordmann, D. C., (Sucesor Werner Grube) (see Grube, Werner).
 Roseno & Company, Calle Monte Esquinza 10, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Andrén, Axel, Stora Nygatan 7 and Packhusplatsen, 2, Hertzia, Gothenburg.

Aquist, Ernst, ("Oscaria" Skofabriken of Stockholm, etc.), Örebro.

Frykberg's, F. H. & Co. A/B., Badstugatan 12, Stockholm.

Oriente Kaffé Import, Rosteriet A/B., (Peder Melin & Company), N. Hamng. 6, Gothenburg.

"Oscaria" Skofabriken, (Ernst Aquist of Örebro), Mästersamuelsg. 61, Stockholm; Gothenburg and Sundbyberg.

Ström, Carl, Vasagatan 4, Stockholm.

Wallenberg's, L. O., Skofabrik (or Skomakare), Södra Forstadsg. 58, Malmö.

VENEZUELA.

Fensohn, C., & Company, Curacao and Caracas.

Sinram, O., Caracas.

REMOVALS.**ARGENTINA.**

Roma & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BRAZIL.

Pradez, Pierre, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Vasconcellos, José de, & Company, Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Robles, Eduardo, Casilla 607, Santiago.

DENMARK.

Costa & Ribeiro, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Castro, Allen, Calle 16A 205, Guayaquil.

JAPAN.

Kee Sang, 150, Sakaemachi, Itchome, Kobe.

MOROCCO.

Asharual, Abdelwahab, Arzila.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Han Kiem Goan Merk Hiap Siang Boo, Macassar.

Lay Kum Sun Denties, Macassar.

Société Coloniale Indo-Belge, Batavia.

Tan Hok Sok, Macassar.

NORWAY.

Aanensen, Philip S., Christiansund.

PERSIA.

Safa & Company, Limited, Bushire.

PORTUGAL.

Silva, Francisco Eduardo Moreira da, Avenida Casal Ribeiro 17, Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Diego, César de, Colegaita 13, Madrid.

Diego, de, & Falkenstein, Colegiata 13, Madrid.

Floralia, Sociedad Anonima la, Narciso Serra 5, Madrid.

VENEZUELA.

Ramirez, Ismael, San Cristobal.

VARIATIONS.**ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.**

Curt, Berger & Company,
should read

Berger, Curt, & Company.

Hardt, Engelbert, & Company, Patricios 1937, Buenos Aires, Argentina;
and Montevideo, Uruguay.

Torviso, B., & Company, Calle General Mitre 643, Rosario, Argentina.

BRAZIL.

Lobo, M., Manaos.

COLOMBIA.

Cortissoz, Correa & Company (Credito Mercantil), Barranquilla.

NETHERLANDS.

"Holland," Textiel Fabrick, Enschede.

Lamm Brothers (Alois Lamm), Weteringschans 84, Amsterdam.

Steenkolen Handels-Vereeniging, (Coal Trading Association), Westerkade 2, Rotterdam; and Rijnkade 1, Utrecht.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Emmerick J. Van. (No connection with Nederlandsche Export Maatschappij v/h Van Emmerick & Company, Sourabaya.)

Nass, B., & Company, Kota Radja, Sumatra.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Schmidt & Ziegler, Calle David 244 and P. O. Box 581, Manila.

SPAIN.

Grube, Werner,

should read

Grube, Werner (Sucesor de D. C. Nordmann), D. C., (Sucesor Werner Grube).

SWEDEN.

Akerman & Dahl, Postagatan 29, Gothenburg; Boras and Norrköping.
Jäger, Wilhelm, Stadsgården 8, Stockholm.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.**COMMERCE AND TRADE.**

Simla, the 7th April 1917.

No. 3793-Spl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as subsequently amended and read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, issued by the notification

of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 807-W., dated the 14th November 1914, namely, —

After sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the said Order, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a hostile firm which has been purged of its hostile element and to which a certificate to that effect has been issued by the Governor-General in Council.

No. 3794-Spl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the *Enemy Trading Act, 1916* (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10257-W.-II, dated the 21st of October 1916, so far as it relates to "The Linde Refrigeration Company, Limited."

CUSTOMS.

The 7th April 1917.

No. 3623-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in this Department Notification No. 9954-W.-II, dated the 14th October 1916, as subsequently amended:—

After the word "Guatemala," add the word "Hayti."

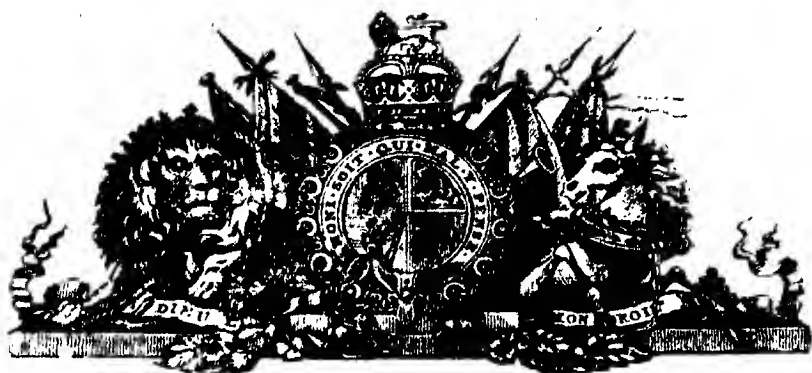
No. 3781C.-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that "Capper, J. C. (The Ceylon and Australia Produce Stores), Bangkok", shall be added to the Schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 2981-C.W., dated the 24th March 1917.

No. 3784-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 66-C.W.D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended, *viz*:—

ADDITIONS.

China Soap and Candle Co., Ltd.
Hugg and Co., Canton.
Jourdan, Yuannan.
Sin Hong Ho., Amoy.
Tay Choon Keng, Amoy.
Union Trading Co., Canton.
Wo Sang, Canton.

H. F. HOWARD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 929 M.—The 4th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Taki Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 261, 262, 273 (2) and (3) and 277 of Part VI of that Act to the said Municipality.

No. 933 M.—The 4th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Rasik Lal Hui, District Engineer, Khulna, to be a Commissioner of the Khulna Municipality, *vice* Rai Sahib Bankim Chandra Mazumdar.

No. 935 M.—The 4th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Rash Bihar Banarji, to be their Chairman, *vice* Reverend J. Mitchell, resigned.

No. 937 M.—The 4th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm all the by-laws (except Nos. 37 and 44) framed by the Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality and published for information with Notification No. 671T-M., dated the 21st October 1916.

II. The said by-laws Nos. 37 and 44 are also confirmed in the following modified form:—

37. (1) No person shall let off any firearms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except—

(i) with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, and

(ii) on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each occasion.

(2) This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs and crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

44. The owner of every well which is a source of public water supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

No. 939M.—The 4th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Keshab Lal Roy Chowdhury to be their Chairman.

Jessore.

No. 951M.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (2), clause (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen, who are Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, to be members of the General Committee of the Corporation:—

Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

Mr. N. C. Sircar.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Bray.

„ J. N. Mitter.

No. 957M.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8(2)(d) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James E. Roy to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* Dr. C. Banks, M.D., resigned.

Calcutta.

No. 960M.—The 10th April 1917.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Tippera.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st June 1917, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, Tippera, and the Commissioner, Chittagong Division, before that date will be duly considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition, by the Commissioners of the Comilla Municipality, in the district of Tippera, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within the said municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1918.

No. 917M.—The 4th April 1917.—In pursuance of rule 7 of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council, under section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, and published under the Government of India's Notification No. 1020-A., dated the 10th November 1914, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction, under rule 10 of the said rules, the following application from the Commissioners of the Panihati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a loan of Rs. 250 free of interest and repayable in two equal yearly instalments of Rs. 125 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

24-Parganas.

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given under the following heads:—

- a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the Municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

To be repaid from the yearly allotment which is about Rs. 320 per year for the repair of the road.
- (b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the Municipality.

Nil.
- (c) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.

A loan of Rs. 2,000 was received from Government for the acquisition of land and attached building for the Municipal office. *vide* letter No. B. K. 317A., dated the 9th October 1907, payable in 20 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 122-5 including interest. The outstanding loan after payment of the instalment due on the 1st November 1916 is Rs. 352-12-3.
- (d) Any explanation in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

Nil.

No. 966 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District to and within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kaunia-Balapara.		Khopati ... 316 Shahbaz ... 317 Batnbari ... 318 Ditto ... 319 Haldibari ... 320 Ditto ... 321 Kanlia-Balapara ... 323 Gopidanga ... 325 Arazi Kanlia ... 326 Arazi Bhutchhara ... 327 Rangobinda ... 328 Arazi Harishwar ... 329 Ditto ... 330 Harishpur ... 331 Shahbaz ... 332 Lakshman ... 333 Arazi Shahabaz ... 334 Ganganarayan ... 335 Bangram ... 336 Harinath ... 337 Patkapara ... 338 Batubuni ... 339 Lakshman ... 340 Haricharan Laskur ... 341 Dhappa Niz ... 342 Ratiban 'ar ... 346 Shahbaz ... 347 Nizpara ... 349 Arazi Harishwar ... 348 Gadai ... 350 Pajhordanga ... 351 Ratidas ... 352 Arazi Samsuntari ... 353 Subhaghat ... 354 Dubaidanga ... 355 Samsuntari ... 356 Dhusinara ... 357	North River Tista. East. Thana Lalmonirhat. South Abhoy Bhakta ... 306 Rajiba ... 394 Ramchandra ... 345 Haricharan Sarma ... 344 Gunai Niranjan ... 358 Arazi Dantari ... 307 Sibui ... 309 West Raghunath ... 312 Changhat ... 315 Bhutchhara ... 322 Sabdi ... 139 Prannath ... 324

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kaunia-Balapara Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1014 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Uttam Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1012 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Tapadhan Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1026 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Satghara Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 967 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ... Tambulpur			Pratipalan ... 472 Paran ... 473 Sahnara ... 474 Sahnara ... 475 Ramkrishna Upanchauki... 476 Rajballah Bara ... 477 Arazi Pargacha ... 478 Pargacha Bara ... 479 Pargacha Chhota ... 480 Pargacha Upanchauki ... 481 Dabu ... 482 Arazi Birbaria ... 483 Arazi Paran ... 484 Arazi Dabu ... 485 Taj Nahu Upanchauki ... 486 Birnarayan ... 487 Arazi Gopal Taluk ... 488 Birbaria ... 489 Gopal ... 490 Taluk Kandi Natabari ... 538 Arazi Nagur Mahammad... 539 Gopal ... 540 Dabu ... 541 Sonarat ... 542 Arazi Rangopal ... 543 Arazi Maniram ... 544 Gauriram ... 545 Rangopal ... 546 Bi-eshwar ... 550 Tambulpur ... 551 Arazi Latsala ... 552 Arazi Rahamat ... 553 Haricharan ... 554 Taluk Kandi Digdair ... 555 Ghagua ... 556	North. Chand Chaudhuri ... 420 Nahu Kakoal ... 421 Niz Kismat ... 422 Arazi Jagjiban ... 423 Nahu ... 424 Suar Kaji Kismat ... 425 Arazi Jagjiban ... 426 Prankrishna ... 427 Suar Kaji Kismat ... 429 Taj ... 430 Suar Kaji ... 431 Kakoal ... 432 Nayalankar ... 433 Jagjiban ... 434 Nayalankar ... 436 Panchanan ... 437 Jagjiban ... 443 Padmapanchu ... 471 Adam ... 470 Kismat Chana ... 540 East. Sundarganj River Tita. South. Thana Sundarganj. Taluk Kandi ... 558 Enad Khan ... 557 Arazi Maniram ... 535 Arazi Kandi Taluk Nizpara ... 537 Maniram ... 530 Harideb ... 492 Majbari ... 531 Dadan ... 528 Chapra ... 491 West. Bhalubari ... 258 Anantaram ... 259 Jhilia ... 415

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Tambulpur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 968 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Name of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Annulapagar.		Baman Sardar 288 Fatehuddin 289 Janglipuri Lakheraj ... 290 Panchanan ... 291 Hurekrishna ... 292 Jadu Laskar ... 298 Ekbal ... 299 Arazi Chaytal ... 300 Rambhadra ... 301 Dantari ... 302 Karuna ... 303 Arazi Ramdhan ... 304 Bhuban Baksi ... 305 Abhoy Bhakta ... 306 Ratjdeb ... 308 Jagjiban ... 375 Arazi Gobrapara ... 376 Gobrapara ... 377 Gobrapara ... 378 Sahebkhani ... 379 Sudura Nilamkharida ... 380 Arazi Narayan ... 381 Kala ... 382 Narayan ... 383 Sudura Taluk (a portion)... 388 Chaytal ... 395 Nalm Chahnnia ... 396 Petbhata ... 397 Rangnath ... 398 Janglipuri ... 399 Bara Bil ... 400 Ramdhan ... 401 Mangona ... 402 Abdalbaki ... 403 Mahammad Mashum ... 404 Nabu or Pataupara ... 405 Pratap Bisu ... 406 Pratap Jaysen ... 407 Joan Khan ... 408 Radhakrishna ... 409 Radhakrishna ... 411 Nabui ... 414 Bajur Narayan ... 416 Rajballabi ... 417 Haricharan ... 418 Jaysen ... 419 Chand Chaudhury ... 420 Nabu Kakool ... 421 Niz Kismat ... 422 Arazi Jagjiban ... 423 Nabu ... 424 Suarkaji Kismat ... 425 Arazi Jagjiban ... 426 Prankrishna ... 427 Suarkaji Kismat ... 429 Taj ... 430 Suarkaji ... 431 Kakool ... 432 Nayalankar ... 433 Jagjiban ... 434 Nayalankar ... 436 Panchanan ... 437 Jagjiban ... 443	North. Sibn ... 309 Arazi Dantari ... 307 Haricharan Laskar ... 341 Rajiba ... 394 East Maskuridigar Baje ... 384 Arazi Sudura ... 385 Binod Maji ... 392 Arazi Kalua ... 386 Arazi Jaysen ... 387 Sudura Taluk (a portion) ... 388 Arazi Haricam ... 372 Brindaban ... 373 Hariram ... 374 Jigalari ... 451 Adam ... 428 Niz Kismat ... 435 Bishnuram ... 438 Niz Madhab ... 439 Niz Kismat ... 440 Buman ... 441 Niz Kismat ... 442 Baka Kismat ... 444 Raghudeb ... 445 Niz Kismat ... 446 Madhu Laskar ... 447 Kamalabai ... 448 Murarideb ... 449 Sudura ... 450 South Saluara ... 475 Paran ... 473 Jhilia ... 415 Jhilia ... 413 West. Rajballabi ... 412 Arazi Pratap Bisu ... 410 Machpukur ... 281 Arazi Panchanan ... 284 Kismat Darlabh ... 285 Arazi Suchash ... 286 Machpukur ... 287 Santosh or Etakuman ... 293 Jagadish ... 297 Sibn ... 309 Sudura (portion) ... 388

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the

Committee of the said Annadanagar Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 969 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kursa ...	7	Pir Mahammad ... 19 Kismet Kamdeb ... 28 Madan Mohan Sabek ... 29 Kamdeb ... 113 Haragobinda ... 114 Dharmeshwar ... 115 Bidhunarayan Debottar ... 116 Dharmeshwar ... 117 Haragobinda ... 118 Ramchandrapur ... 119 Durgapur ... 120 Arazi Durgapur ... 121 Chandipur ... 122 Ramkrishnapur ... 145 Chandghat ... 146 Sibukantiram ... 147 Chandghat Khw. ... 148 Arazi Debiram ... 149 Bir Bhadra ... 150 Gadadhar ... 151 Arazi Pir Mahammad ... 152 Bangsibadan ... 153 Ratiram ... 154 Shyamapur ... 155 Mahesh ... 157 Arazi Haragobinda ... 158 Bahagili Krishnamangal ... 159 Bahagili Harishwar ... 160 Bahagili ... 161 Hazra Satantura ... 162 Debiram ... 165 Gopal ... 166 Bishampur ... 167 Kursa Bisheswar ... 168 Kursa ... 171 Ramnath ... 175 Khudra Upanchanki ... 176 Dhalkhana ... 177 Gorai ... 178 Kashinath ... 179 Arazi Dantari ... 307 Sibur ... 309 Dubarjhar ... 310 Raibarwa ... 311 Raghunath ... 312 Maheshpur ... 313 Chandghat ... 314 Ditto ... 315 Bahagili ... 163 Rajballabh ... 164 Arazi Kantiram ... 172 Arazi Upanchanki ... 173 Kantiram ... 174	<i>North.</i> Machhari or Rankunta ... 18 Machhari Sonatan ... 123 Nazirdah ... 134 Sadu ... 143 Arazi Babua ... 156 Arazi Sibukantiram ... 144 Ballabh Basu ... 142 Bhutechhara Khurd ... 141 Bhutechhara ... 322 <i>East.</i> Khopati ... 316 Shahbaz ... 317 Haricharan Laskar ... 341 <i>South</i> Kadyani ... 185 Pasua ... 186 Shyamnarayan ... 187 Sathbitta ... 191 Palma ... 170 Baghari Khanar ... 169 Narsingh ... 295 Hariram ... 296 Jagadish ... 297 Jadu Laskar ... 298 Ratideb ... 308 Abhoy Bhakta ... 306 <i>West.</i> Fakira ... 184 Bahari ... 180 Kutha ... 112 Janakinath ... 111 Upashu ... 110 Do. ... 30 Arazi Madaman ... 26 Arazi Machhari-Bara ... 27 Madan Mohan Dari ... 20 Kachua ... 32

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kursa Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 970 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Etakumari		Begbari Khamar ... 169 Babua ... 170 Basua ... 186 Shyamnarayan ... 187 Haragobinda ... 188 Hatkandi ... 189 Jiban Mathur ... 190 Satbhita ... 191 Habid Khau ... 192 Srikanta ... 193 Jagjiban ... 194 Mudhuram ... 195 Toaram ... 196 Durgacharan ... 197 Khamar Barabhita ... 198 Machpukur Purabari ... 199 Hasna Digar ... 200 Sal Mahamud ... 201 Bhagaban Khamar ... 202 Hayat Khan Bara ... 203 Phulbari Brahmottar ... 205 Jhilia ... 272 Anantaram ... 273 Chinta ... 274 Rupram Upanchauki ... 275 Hayat Khan Chhota ... 276 Radhakrishna ... 277 Majumbar ... 278 Kamdeb ... 279 Matuk ... 280 Machpukur ... 281 Niasha ... 282 Ganganarayan ... 283 Arazi Panchanan ... 284 Kismat Durlabh ... 285 Arazi Suchash ... 286 Machpukur ... 287 Santosh or Etakumari ... 293 Durgacharan ... 294 Narsingh ... 295 Hariram ... 296 Jagadish ... 297 Arazi Pratap Bisu ... 410 Rajballabh ... 412 Jhilia ... 413	North. Khudra Upanchauki ... 176 Ramnath ... 175 Kanliram ... 174 Kursa ... 171 Sib ... 309 Jadu Laskar ... 298 East Ekbal ... 299 Arazi Chaytal ... 300 Rambhadra ... 301 Dantari ... 302 Karuna ... 303 Arazi Ramdhan ... 304 Bhuban Bakshi ... 305 Harekrishna ... 292 Panchanau ... 291 Baman Sardar ... 288 Radhakrishna ... 409 Pratap Jaysen ... 407 Radhakrishna ... 411 Nabu ... 414 South. Jhilia ... 415 Sukanpukhar ... 271 Sukanpukhar ... 269 Pabitrajhar ... 204 Mahishmuri ... 234 West. Tripur ... 206 Sarip Sadar ... 208 Sundar ... 209 Kalyani ... 185 Gorai ... 178 Dhalkhana ... 177

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Etakumari Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1022 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Rajendrapur Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 971 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Pirgacha...	7	Pabitrajhar ... 204 Radhacharan ... 224 Jitpur ... 225 Katukibari ... 235 Arazi Ramchandra-Mathur Mahiganj thana ... 236 Pabitrajhar ... 237 Phulbari ... 238 Chandipur ... 239 Kuberbas ... 240 Hashilapara .. 241 Taluk Ishad ... 242 Piar ... 243 Nauhali ... 248 Kachhu ... 249 Anantaram ... 259 Pirgacha ... 260 Pansia Chhota ... 261 Do. Bara ... 262 Arazi Piar ... 263 Goabari ... 264 Sudam ... 265 Arazi Goabari ... 266 Ditto ... 267 Lakshmikanta Rajballabh ... 268 Sukanpukhar ... 269 Radhakrishna ... 270 Sukanpukhar ... 271 Jhilia ... 415	North. Phulbari Brahmottar ... 205 Hayatkhan Bara ... 203 Majumbash ... 278 Hayatkhan Chhota ... 276 Anantaram ... 273 Jhilia ... 272 Do. ... 413 Nabni ... 414 Bajurnarayan ... 416 Rajballabh ... 417 Chaud Chaudhury ... 420 East. Paran ... 473 Ramkrishna Upanchauki ... 476 Rajballabh Bara ... 477 Arazi Pirgacha ... 478 Pirgacha Bara ... 479 Ditto Chhota ... 480 Ditto Upanchauki ... 481 Arazi Dabu ... 485 Dahu ... 482 Gopal ... 490 South. Bhalubari ... 258 Kismat Upanchauki ... 257 Palibar ... 256 Taluk Bhattacharjya ... 250 Dudia Bari ... 247 Aladipur ... 245 Kuchipara ... 244 West. Thana Mitapokhur. Manurchora ... 226 Arazi Chalunia ... 232 Mahisumuri ... 234

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Pirgacha Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1027 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Satghara Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 972 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ... Chhawla		7		<i>North.</i>
			Arazi Sudura ... 366	Sudura Taluk ... 388
			Ramsing Upanchauki ... 367	Haditala ... 363
			Ramsing Niz ... 368	Barabari ... 364
			Daulat Khan ... 369	Khakhana ... 365
			Kuar ... 370	
			Narayanpur ... 371	
			Arazi Hariram ... 372	<i>East.</i>
			Brindaban ... 373	Tista river.
			Hariram ... 374	
			Jigabari ... 451	<i>South.</i>
			Joan ... 452	
			Kandina ... 453	Tambulpur ... 551
			Gabura ... 454	Biseshwar ... 550
			Daluddin ... 455	Rangopal ... 546
			Haguria Hassim ... 456	Arazi Maniram ... 544
			Sibdeb ... 457	
			Babhanipur Upanchauki ... 458	
			Kishoripara ... 459	<i>West.</i>
			Dewan Hasim ... 460	Pratipalan ... 472
			Haguria Hasim ... 461	Saluara ... 475
			Kasim ... 462	Arazi Jagjiban ... 423
			Binod Hasim ... 463	Nabu ... 424
			Damsar ... 464	Prankrishna ... 427
			Dhagacha ... 465	Snar Kaji Kismat ... 425
			Ratanpur ... 466	Arazi Jagjiban ... 426
			Arazi Kasim ... 467	Snar Kaji Kismat ... 429
			Haguruddin Hasim ... 468	Taj ... 430
			Taj Taluk or Kishorpara ... 469	Snar Kaji ... 431
			Adam ... 470	Kakoal ... 432
			Padmpanchi ... 471	Nayalankar ... 433
			Nabu Harighat ... 547	Jagjiban ... 434
			Niz Taj Upanchauki ... 548	Nayalankar ... 436
			Kismat Chaula ... 549	Panchanan ... 437
			Adam ... 423	Jagjiban ... 443
			Niz Kismat ... 435	Jagjiban ... 375
			Bishnuram ... 438	Gobrapara ... 378
			Niz Madhab ... 439	
			Niz Kismat ... 440	
			Bamao ... 441	
			Niz Kismat ... 442	
			Baka Kismat ... 444	
			Raghudeb ... 445	
			Niz Kismat ... 446	
			Madhu Laskar ... 447	
			Kamlabari ... 448	
			Murarideb ... 449	
			Sudura ... 450	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Chhawla Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1028 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Chandanpat Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 973 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kulkanda	7	Chilakhal ... 1 Matukpur ... 2 Matukpur Kismat ... 3 Matukpur Sriram ... 4 Bilbila ... 5 Sriram ... 6 Sankardaha ... 7 Kulkanda ... 14 Muktarani ... 15 Ahala ... 16 Paikan Farash Khan ... 17 Janaku ... 18 Kulkanda Khamar ... 19 Kuribisa ... 20	North. River Tista. East. River Tista. Ichli ... 147 Sankardaha 11 Dhamur Kismat ... 8 Dhamur Taluk ... 9 South. Bhutka ... 13 Panapukhar ... 28 Bagpur ... 24 Arazi Maniram ... 23 Barabila ... 22 Maniram-Upanchauki ... 21 West. Jaldhaka thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kulkanda Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 974 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Betgari ...	9	Sherpur ... 31 Sherpur ... 32 Puthimari ... 33 Chak Bala ... 34 Khaprikhal ... 35 Sherpur ... 36 Betgari ... 37 Aladadpur ... 40 Arazi Digaltari ... 41 Dagura ... 42 Digaltari ... 43	North. Jaldhaka thana. East. Jaldhaka thana. Barabila 22 Pakuria ... 30 Ghagatari ... 29 Panapukhar ... 28 South. Khalia ... 56 Khalia ... 39 Pauladaha ... 38 Digaltari ... 44 Lalchandpur ... 45 West. Jaldhaka thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the Committee of the said Betgari Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 975 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kaykuri ...	7	Kuchipara ... 244 Aladipur ... 245 Sikandarpur ... 246 Dudiabari ... 247 Taluk Bhattacharjya ... 250 Dilalpara ... 251 Arazi Jamirjan ... 252 Manohar ... 253 Arazi Ajudhyaram ... 254 Manoharbari ... 255 Balihar ... 256 Kismat Upanchauki ... 257 Bhalubari ... 258 Nazar Mahammad ... 493 Ditto ... 494 Harideb ... 495 Danghat Upanchauki ... 496 Jamirjan ... 497 Ditto or Danghat ... 498 Ditto Kismat ... 499 Kirti Mahabbat ... 500 Atsattipara ... 501 Umar Khan ... 502 Muksudkhan ... 503 Manglakuti or Ramchandra- para ... 504 Taluk Kutubbash ... 505 Phultala ... 506 Arazi Kutubbash ... 507 Ditto ... 508 Ramuathpara Dhulipara ... 509 Manglakuti ... 510 Kaykuri ... 511 Ditto ... 512 Mirerpara ... 513 Kutipara ... 514 Suhrid ... 515 Makrampur ... 516 Arazi Maniram ... 517	North. Piar ... 243 Naulali ... 248 Kachu ... 249 Anantaram ... 259 East. Gopal ... 490 Harideb ... 492 Chapra ... 491 Dadan ... 528 Patak Shikar ... 520 Arazi Debdoba ... 518 South. Thana Sundarganj. West. Thana Mitapokhur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kaykuri Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1018 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Darshana Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 976 L.S.G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board with in whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Lakshmi-tari.	7	Sankardaha ... 11 Narsingh ... 145 Lakshmitari ... 146 Ichli ... 147 Yusufkuri ... 148 Arazi Dukhia ... 149 Jayram Ojha ... 150 Dasgandi ... 151 Buridanga ... 154 Mandrail ... 155 Dukhia ... 153	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>River Tista.</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <p>River Tista. Chalapak ... 152 Jaydeb ... 158</p> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Habu ... 156 Changmari ... 144 Mandrail ... 143</p> <p><i>West.</i></p> <p>Gangachara ... 12 Dhamur Taluk ... 9 Arazi-Dhamur ... 10 Dhamur Kismat ... 8 Sankardaha ... 7 Bilbila ... 5</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Lakshmitari Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 977 L.S.G.—The 10th April 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Darsana		Aswathpur ... 228 Satgharia ... 229 Darsana ... 230 Binodpur ... 234 Akhilpur ... 235 Harirampur ... 236 Bishu Kismat ... 242 Darsana Pahari ... 243 Sutrapur ... 244 Milakha ... 245 Sheikhpara ... 246 Bangaon Bader ... 247 Dharmadas ... 248 Panbari ... 249	<p>North.</p> <p>Babukhan ... 231 Ganeshpur ... 232 Rangpur Municipality.</p> <p>East.</p> <p>Mahiganj thana.</p> <p>South.</p> <p>Mithapukur thana.</p> <p>West.</p> <p>Janaki Diger... 240 Selimpur ... 241 Fatehpur ... 239 Durgapur-Dilian ... 238 Barabari ... 237 Diodoba ... 236</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Darsana Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 978 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kandi Nizpara.	7	Chapra ... 491 Harideb ... 492 Arazi Debdoba ... 518 Chapra ... 519 Patak Shikar ... 520 Patak Shikar Jot ... 521 Arazi Patak Shikar ... 522 Patak Shikar ... 523 Arazi Dadan ... 524 Maniram Mahmud ... 525 Nuzar Mahammad ... 526 Sabur Kazi ... 527 Dadan ... 528 Taluk Kandi Kabalapara ... 529 Maniram ... 530 Majbari ... 531 Arazi Satantara ... 532 Taluk Kandi Nizpara ... 533 Arazi Kandi Taluk ... 534 Arazi Maniram ... 535 Satantara ... 536 Arazi Kandi Taluk Nizpara ... 537 Emad Khan ... 557 Bagmara ... 559 Taluk Kandi ... 558 Manirampur ... 560 Maniram ... 561 Taluk Kandi Digdair ... 562 Digdair ... 563	<p><i>North.</i></p> Gopal ... 490 Birbaria ... 489 Taluk Kandi Natabari ... 538 Dabu ... 541 Sonarai ... 542 Ghagua ... 556
				<p><i>East and South.</i></p> Thana Sundarganj.
				<p><i>West</i></p> Arazi Maniram ... 517 Makrampur ... 516 Sulrid ... 515 Harideb ... 495 Nazar Mahammad ... 494 Nazar Mahammad ... 493 Bhalaubui ... 258

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kandi Nizpara Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1023 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Rajendrapur Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1029 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Chandanpat Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 979 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Gangachara	7	Dhamur Kismat ... 8 Dhamur Taluk ... 9 Arazi Dhamur ... 10 Gangachara ... 12 Bhutka ... 13 Niamat ... 140 Nilakehandi ... 141 Nabanidas ... 142 Mandrail ... 143 Changmarj ... 144	North. Sankardaha ... 7 Sankardaha ... 11 East. Sankardaha ... 11 Lakshmitari ... 146 Narsingh ... 145 Habu ... 156 South. Abhiram ... 124 Sheikh Taib ... 139 Baragharra ... 138 Kobaru ... 136 West. Panapukhar ... 28 Kulkanda ... 14

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Gangachara Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 980 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council

is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Mominpur	7	Lalchandpur ... 50 Maheshpur ... 51 Khursha-Balarampur ... 52 Bodha ... 73 Mominpur ... 74 Kharuabadha ... 75 Mansingpur ... 76 Jahanpur ... 77 Hazarirghata ... 78 Momilpur ... 79	North Lalchandpur ... 45 Harakali ... 49 East. Harakali Kismat ... 53 Ratirampur ... 62 Fakiram Kismat ... 64 Ramjibanpur ... 63 Haridebpur ... 71 Ramanathpur ... 72 Ishanpur ... 70 Rajpur ... 80 South. Badarganj thana. West. Badarganj thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Mominpur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 981 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Bhutchhara		Dhimgara Kriparam ... 2	North.
			Hargacha Mudafat ... 3	
			Ditto ... 4	River Tista.
			Machhari Sonatan ... 123	
			Thakurdass ... 124	East.
			Hargacha Bajeafti ... 125	
			Ditto Chaturia ... 126	Gopidanga ... 325
			Ramballabh ... 127	Kanlia Balapara ... 223
			Harishwar ... 128	Haldibari ... 321
			Arazi Pallumari ... 129	Batubari ... 319
			Pallia ... 130	
			Pallumari ... 131	South.
			Beru ... 132	
			Rajiba ... 133	Khopati ... 316
			Nazirdah ... 134	Chandghat ... 315
			Udashi ... 135	Ditto ... 314
			Arazi Sabdi ... 136	Ramkrishnapur ... 145
			Praunath Chhota ... 137	Chandghat ... 146
			Ratinath ... 138	Shyampur ... 155
			Sabdi ... 139	Mahesh ... 157
			Kartik ... 140	Chandipur ... 122
			Bhutchhara Khurd ... 141	Ramchandrapur ... 119
			Ballabh Basu ... 142	
			Sadu ... 143	West.
			Arazi Sibukantiram ... 144	
			Do. Babna ... 156	Machhari or Ramkanta ... 18
			Bhutchhara ... 322	Ditto Udaynarayan ... 8
			Praunath ... 324	Dumairkuti ... 6
				Sarai ... 1

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Bhutchhara Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1019 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Darshana Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1017 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Betgari Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 982 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Haridebpur	7	Harakali ... 48 Ditto ... 49 Ditto Kismat ... 53 Mahadebpur ... 54 Gokulpur ... 55 Khalisa Gird ... 58 Gangahara ... 59 Debidebpur ... 60 Mauthana ... 61 Ratirampur ... 62 Ratujibampur ... 63 Fakiram Kismat ... 64 Gadadharjol ... 65 Bishwanathpur ... 66 Gangadas ... 67 Yusufpur ... 68 Arazi Ratirampur ... 69 Haridebpur ... 71 Ramnathpur ... 72	<p><i>North.</i></p> Lalchandpur ... 45 Digattari ... 47 Kholea ... 39 Do. ... 56 Mahadebpur ... 57
				<p><i>East.</i></p> Rauchandi ... 120 Uttam Taluk ... 117 Gilaberi ... 113 Kamdebpur ... 112 Rajendrapur Dugar ... 109
				<p><i>South.</i></p> Ishanpur ... 70
				<p><i>West.</i></p> Monilpur ... 79 Hazarirghata ... 78 Mominpur ... 74 Bodha ... 73 Kharnabadha ... 75 Kharsha Balarampur ... 52 Lalchandpur ... 50 Maheshpur ... 51

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Haridebpur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 999 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Pirgacha Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1001 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Kaykuri Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 983 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Kalyani	7	Upashu ... 30 Machhari Radhakrishna ... 31 Kalabari ... 59 Hazra Chhota ... 60 Hazra Bara ... 61 Hazra Habid ... 62 Gada Simulia ... 63 Dalgram ... 95 Taiab ... 96 Mandira ... 97 Kuber Sadar ... 98 Dardil ... 99 Muktarani ... 103 Hazra Abu ... 104 Kalyani ... 105 Suchas ... 106 Bahagili-Bisheshwar ... 107 Taluk Pasua ... 108 Hazra Harananda ... 109 Upashu ... 110 Janakinath ... 111 Kutla ... 112 Bahari ... 180 Kalyani ... 181 Kalyani Chhota ... 182 Kalarai ... 183 Fakira ... 184 Kalyani - ... 185	North. Kachu ... 32 Madan Mohan Subek ... 29 Dharineswar ... 117 East. Haragobinda ... 114 Kandeb ... 113 Bahagili ... 161 Kashinath ... 179 Gorai ... 178 Pasua ... 186 South. Sundar ... 209 Chand Raghu ... 211 Nagda ... 212 Rati ... 94 Gunan ... 92 Gujarkhan ... 89 West. Bakchi ... 86 Mankhamar ... 101 Ambari ... 100 Rangpur Chhota ... 102 Autopara ... 64 Ataganj Hat ... 65 Nachania ... 58

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Kalyani Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1021 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Khalia Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1016 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Betgari Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 984L.-S.G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Satghara	7	Manoharpur ... 101 Damodarpur ... 220 Surmanipur ... 221 Pirjabad ... 222 Parbatipur ... 223 Rampura ... 224 Satghara ... 225 Babu Khan ... 231 Ganeshpur ... 232 Diodoba ... 233 Barabari ... 237	North. Rangpur Municipality. Kalaband ... 216 East. Rangpur Municipality. Darsana ... 230 Binodpur ... 234 Akhilpur ... 235 Harirampur ... 236 South. Darsana Pahari ... 243 Durgapur-Dilian ... 238 Madhabpur ... 94 Jadabpur ... 95 West Ajodhyapur ... 97 Jalkaria ... 100 Bhabanipur ... 102 Radhakrishnapur ... 219 Bilatari ... 218

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Satghara Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 985L. S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Khalia		Pauradaha ... 38 Khalia ... 39 Do. ... 56 Mahadebpur ... 57 Digaltari ... 44 Lalchandpur ... 45 Harakali ... 46 Digaltari ... 47	North. Khaprikhal 35 Aladadpur 40 Arazi Digaltari 41 Dagura 42 Digaltari 43 East. Betgari 37 Panapukhar 28 South. Maheshpur 51 Harakhali 48 Mahadebpur 54 Gokulpur 55 Khalisa Gird 58 West. Badarganj thana. Jaldhuka thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Khalia Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 986 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Sarai ...	7	Sarai ... 1 Dhumgara Nuhali ... 5 Dhumair Kuti ... 6 Machhari Udaynarayan ... 7 Machhari ... 8 Charu Bhadra ... 9 Khamar Nibhiram ... 10 Banupara ... 11 Subangpur ... 12 Arazi Charu Bhadra ... 13 Charu Bhadra ... 14 Haragouri ... 15 Machhari Udaynarayan ... 16 Machhari Kismat Bara ... 17 Machhari or Ramkanta ... 18 Madanmohan Dari ... 20 Rambhadra Debottar ... 21 Machhari Bhagirath ... 22 Machhari Binod ... 23 Arazi Udaynarayan Machhari ... 24 Kismat Dhuli ... 25 Arazi Madanau ... 26 Arazi Machhari Bara ... 27 Kachu ... 32 Madanau ... 38 Arazi Bir Charan Khamar ... 39	North. Rangpur thana. East. Dhumgara Kriparam ... 2 Hargacha Mudafat ... 3 Ditto ... 4 Thakurdass ... 124 Machhari Sonatan ... 123 Pir Muhammad ... 19 Ranchendrapur ... 119 Kismat Kamdeb ... 28 Madan Mohan Sabek ... 29 South. Upashu ... 30 Machhari Radhakrishna ... 31 Upashu ... 110 Kalabari ... 59 Nachaula ... 58 West. Dhumgara Kriparam ... 2 Hargacha Mudafat ... 3 Ditto ... 4 Takurdass ... 124 Machhari Sonatan ... 123 Ranchendrapur ... 119 Kismat Kamdeb ... 28 Madanmohan Sabek ... 29

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Sarai Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1020 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Khalia Union in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 987 L.S.-G.—The 10th March 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor

in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Barabila ...	7	Maniram-Upanchauki ... 21 Barabila ... 22 Arazi Maniram ... 23 Bagpur ... 24 Thakurdaha ... 25 Thakurdaha Taluk ... 26 Uttam Kismat ... 27 Panapukhar ... 28 Ghagatari ... 29 Pakuria ... 30	North. Jaldhaka thana— Kuribisa ... 20 Ahala ... 16 East. Kulkanda ... 14 Bhutka ... 13 Nabanidas ... 142 South. Khaliya Gird ... 58 Ranchandi ... 120 Manohar ... 121 Abhiram ... 124 West. Mahadebpur ... 57 Khalia ... 56 Betgari ... 37 Sherpur ... 36 Sherpur ... 31 Sherpur ... 32

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Barabila Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No 988 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Rajendrapur.	5	Bhabanipur ... 102 Gopinathpur ... 103 Chak Yusufpur ... 106 Pakhikandar ... 107 Chak Haridebpur ... 108 Rajendrapur Digar ... 109 Arazi Parbatipur ... 110 Dandi ... 111 Kamdebpur ... 112 Gilabari ... 113 Mathapur ... 114 Jagadishpur ... 115 Uttam Arazi ... 116 Bhaktipur ... 217 Bilatari ... 218 Radhakrishnapur ... 219	North Manthana ... 61 Uttam Taluk ... 117 East. Rangpur Municipality. Pirjabad ... 222 Damodarapur ... 220 South. Manoharpur ... 101 Jalkaria ... 100 Scirampur ... 99 Chandanpat ... 104 West. Ishanpur ... 70 Arazi Ratirampur ... 69 Yusufpur ... 68 Bishwanathpur ... 66 Gadadharjol ... 65 Ratirampur ... 62

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Rajendrapur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and three of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 989 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Tepamadhupur.		Paikan 343	
			Hari Charan Sarma ... 344	
			Ramchandra ... 345	North.
			Gunnai Niranjani ... 358	
			Bishwanath ... 359	Ratibandar ... 346
			Dubachari ... 360	Shahbag ... 347
			Azamkhan ... 361	Sunsuntari ... 356
			Maradina ... 362	Dhusmata ... 357
			Haditala ... 363	
			Barabari ... 364	
			Khakhana ... 365	East
			Masknridigar Baje ... 384	
			Arazi Sudura ... 385	River Tista.
			Arazi Kalua ... 386	
			Arazi Jaysen ... 387	
			Sudura taluk (a portion) ... 388	South.
			Jikabari ... 389	
			Jikabari ... 390	
			Nizbari ... 391	Arazi Sudura ... 366
			Binod Maji ... 392	Doulat Khan ... 369
			Arazi Habid Khan ... 393	Narayanpur ... 371
			Rajiba ... 394	Arazi Hariram ... 372
				Gobrapara ... 378
				Shahelkhan ... 379
				Sudura Nilamkharida ... 380
				Arazi Narayan ... 381
				Kala ... 382
				Narayan ... 383
				Petbhata ... 397
				Sudura (portion) ... 388
				West.
				Nabu Chaluia ... 396
				Chaytal ... 395
				Abhoybhakta ... 306
				Haricharan Laskar ... 341
				Niz Dhappa ... 342

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Tepamadhupur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1010 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Kolkanda Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 990 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Haragach	7	Dari Debottar ... 165 Ahual ... 166 Rupai Chhota ... 167 Kartik ... 168 Jaydeb ... 169 Pora Narsingh ... 170 Jaynarayan Debottar ... 171 Nitarpur ... 172 Mobila ... 173 Narsingh ... 174 Mobila ... 175 Hajipara ... 176 Hargacha Modafat ... 177 Kamdeb ... 178 Bamdeb ... 179 Sarai ... 180 Baksha ... 181 Maubhasa ... 182 Rupai ... 184	North. River Tista. East River Tista. South Mahiganj thana. Kartik ... 189 Sadai ... 188 Gunanbadhai ... 187 Kartik Gird Purba ... 183 Arip ... 185 Baksha ... 186 West Jaydeb ... 158 Mansur ... 164 Rankanta ... 162 Arazi Debottar Kismat ... 161 Chalapak ... 152 Hariram Mal ... 204

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Haragach Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1003 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Kaunia-Balapara Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1003 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Parul Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1025 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Tambulpur Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 921 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Uttam ...	7	Uttam Taluk ... 117 Manthana ... 118 Baragharia ... 119 Rauchandi ... 120 Manohar ... 121 Hariran Siraj ... 122 Manthana ... 123 Abhiram ... 124 Narsingh Kismat ... 125 Gathadu ... 137 Baragharia ... 138 Sheikh Taik ... 139 Niamat ... 145 Kalaband ... 216	<p><i>North.</i></p> Panapukhar ... 28 Nabanidas ... 142 Niamat ... 140 Nilakchandi ... 141
				<p><i>East.</i></p> Kobaru ... 136 Chabbishhazari ... 127 Arazi Bhogi ... 126 Dhap ... 214
				<p><i>South</i></p> Jagadishpur ... 115 Gilabari ... 113 Bhaktipur ... 217 Bilatari ... 218 Pirjabad ... 222 Parbatipur ... 223 Bhogi ... 213
				<p><i>West.</i></p> Manthana ... 61 Gangahara ... 59 Khalisa Gird ... 58

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Uttam Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 89 of the Act.

No. 1006 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Gangachara Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1004 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Haragach Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 992 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885) the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Chandanpat		Ishanpur ... 70 Rajpur ... 80 Haripur ... 81 Baikunthapur ... 82 Shayampur ... 83 Ajodhyapur ... 97 Umarpur ... 98 Srirampur ... 99 Jalkaria ... 100 Chandanpat ... 104 Madhakei ... 105 Jadabpur ... 95	North. Ramanathpur ... 72 Haridebpur ... 71 Arazi Ratirampur ... 69 East. Rajendrapur Digar ... 109 Chak Yeafpur ... 106 Gopinathpur ... 103 Bhahanipur ... 102 Manoharpur ... 101 Barabari ... 237 South. Madhabpur ... 94 Madhabpur ... 93 Ajodhyapur Panropi ... 96 Kesabpur ... 84 West. Momilpur ... 79 Badarganj thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Chandanpat Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1008 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 317/T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Kaunia-Balapara Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1000 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(a) of Notification No. 317/T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Kuykuri Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 993 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Parul		<p>Jila Sardar ... 87</p> <p>Makura Bhagaban ... 88</p> <p>Gujar Khan ... 89</p> <p>Araji Chalunia ... 90</p> <p>Kharija Khanabari ... 91</p> <p>Gunan ... 92</p> <p>Jaykrishna ... 93</p> <p>Bati ... 94</p> <p>Tripur ... 206</p> <p>Mahishmuri Chhota ... 207</p> <p>Sarip Sadar ... 208</p> <p>Sundar ... 209</p> <p>Sachakandi Kismat ... 210</p> <p>Chand Raghu ... 211</p> <p>Nagd ... 212</p> <p>Sachakandi Taluk ... 213</p> <p>Abhiram ... 214</p> <p>Sachakandi ... 215</p> <p>Berahim ... 216</p> <p>Anandi Dhaniram ... 217</p> <p>Parul Taluk ... 218</p> <p>Kismatchanda ... 219</p> <p>Parul ... 220</p> <p>Kharijapara ... 221</p> <p>Parul ... 222</p> <p>Saidpur ... 223</p> <p>Manurehora ... 226</p> <p>Jagatpur ... 227</p> <p>Kismat Kala ... 228</p> <p>Arazi Bhati Katukibari ... 229</p> <p>Chalunia ... 230</p> <p>Chalunia Khamar ... 231</p> <p>Arazi Chalunia ... 232</p> <p>Ramechandra Mathur ... 233</p> <p>Mahishmuri ... 234</p>	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>Bakchi ... 86</p> <p>Taiab ... 96</p> <p>Dalgram ... 95</p> <p>Fakira ... 184</p> <p>Kalyani ... 185</p> <p>Pasua ... 186</p> <p>Shyamnarayan ... 187</p> <p>Durgacharan ... 197</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <p>Sai Mahammad ... 201</p> <p>Bhagaban Khamar ... 202</p> <p>Hayat Khan Bara ... 203</p> <p>Phulbari-Brahmottar ... 205</p> <p>Pabitrajhar ... 204</p> <p>Katukibari ... 235</p> <p>Phulbari ... 238</p> <p>Chandipur ... 239</p> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Jitpur ... 225</p> <p>Radhacharan ... 224</p> <p>Thana Mitapokhrur.</p> <p><i>West.</i></p> <p>Makura ... 83</p> <p>Bakchi ... 86</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Parul Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1015 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Uttam Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1013 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Tapadhan Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 994 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thanas Rangpur and Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Tapadhan	7	Kartik Gird Purba ... 183 Arip ... 185 Baksha ... 186 Gunanbadhai ... 187 Sadai ... 188 Kartik ... 189 Gunanbadhai ... 190 Mahabbat Khan ... 191 Pasua ... 192 Chandkuti ... 193 Changchoka ... 194 Bidu Kumla ... 195 Ghilman ... 196 Umakuti ... 197 Khalsakuri ... 198 Jamolkhan ... 200 Tapadhan ... 201 Banughat ... 202 Hariram Mal ... 203 Hariram Mal ... 204 Banughat ... 207 Manadhar ... 33 Taluk Doulat ... 34 Mangopal ... 35 Ramgobinda ... 36 Bircharan ... 37 Kismat Bhikari ... 40 Sahebganj ... 41 Sri Kachla ... 42 Kachla ... 43 Bhabani Charan Khamar... 44 Nabati ... 45 Kachla Rahir ... 52	North. Habu ... 206 Umaru ... 205 Jaydeb ... 158 Rupai ... 184 Maubhasa ... 182 East. A portion of Mahiganj thana. Arazi Bir Charan Khamar... 39 Madaman ... 38 Kachla ... 32 South. Rangpur Municipality. West. Amaau ... 50 Banakuar ... 46 Binod ... 199 Pasuram Taluk ... 209

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Tapadhan Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1011 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Kolkanda Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1007 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Gangachara Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 995 L.S. G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Union with their members in jurisdiction list.	ante the	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur	Pasuram ...		Arazi Bhogi ... 126 Chabbishazari ... 127 Arazi Dalotar ... 128 Maypur ... 129 Payodhar ... 130 Arazi Arip ... 131 Harati ... 132 Arazi Kebalkrishna ... 133 Bahdursing ... 134 Kebalkrishna ... 135 Kobaru ... 136 Binod ... 199 Chirabat Chaudi ... 208 Pasuram Taluk ... 209 Pasuram Taluk ... 210 Taluk Debottar ... 211 Nilkauta ... 212 Bhogi ... 213 Dhap ... 214 Banakuar ... 46 Arazi Paydhar ... 47 Chauna ... 48 Kaimogali Kukura Dehotar ... 49 Anasu ... 50 Kukrol ... 51		<p>North.</p> <p>Nilakchandi ... 141 Habu ... 156 Habu ... 206</p> <p>East</p> <p>Banughat ... 207 Ditto ... 202 Tapadhan ... 201 Jamalkhan ... 200 Mahabatkhan ... 191 Khalsakuri ... 198 Khursa-Balarampur ... 52 Lalchandpur ... 45</p> <p>South.</p> <p>Rangpur Municipality.</p> <p>West.</p> <p>Kalaband ... 216 Niamat ... 215 Uttam Taluk ... 117 Narsingh Kismut ... 125 Abhiram ... 124 Gathalu ... 137 Barugharia ... 138</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Pasuram Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1005 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Haragach Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1002 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Parul Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 996 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Mahiganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.																																										
Rangpur ...	Tamfat ...	7	Rangpur Bara ... 67 Kharakrai ... 68 Satautara ... 69 Arazi Tamfat ... 70 Mirganj ... 71 Tamfat Khurd ... 72 Dharmadass ... 73 Tamfat ... 74 Tamfat Taluk ... 75 Kalicharan ... 76 Lakshman ... 77 Azizulla ... 78 Hoseinnagar ... 79 Chalunia ... 80 Kadinunagar ... 81 Raghu ... 82 Makura ... 83 Baju Khan ... 84 ... 85 Bakchi ... 86 Ambari ... 100 Mankhamar ... 101 Rangpur Chhota .. 102	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>Rangpur Municipality.</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <table><tr><td>Muktaram ...</td><td>...</td><td>103</td></tr><tr><td>Dardil ...</td><td>...</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>Mandira ...</td><td>...</td><td>97</td></tr><tr><td>Fakira ...</td><td>...</td><td>184</td></tr><tr><td>Taiab ...</td><td>...</td><td>96</td></tr><tr><td>Gujar Khan ...</td><td>...</td><td>89</td></tr><tr><td>Jila Sardar ...</td><td>...</td><td>87</td></tr><tr><td>Makura Bhagaban ...</td><td>...</td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>Arazi Chalunia ...</td><td>...</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Kharija Khanabari ...</td><td>...</td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>Gunan ...</td><td>...</td><td>92</td></tr><tr><td>Jaykrishna ...</td><td>...</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>Rati ...</td><td>...</td><td>94</td></tr><tr><td>Parul ...</td><td>...</td><td>222</td></tr></table> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Mithapukur thana.</p> <p><i>West</i></p> <p>Manzas Pauluri (249), Sheikhpara (246), Milakha (245), and Aswathpur (228) in Rangpur thana.</p>	Muktaram	103	Dardil	99	Mandira	97	Fakira	184	Taiab	96	Gujar Khan	89	Jila Sardar	87	Makura Bhagaban	88	Arazi Chalunia	90	Kharija Khanabari	91	Gunan	92	Jaykrishna	93	Rati	94	Parul	222
Muktaram	103																																												
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Gunan	92																																												
Jaykrishna	93																																												
Rati	94																																												
Parul	222																																												

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Tamfat Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 1024 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Tambulpur Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

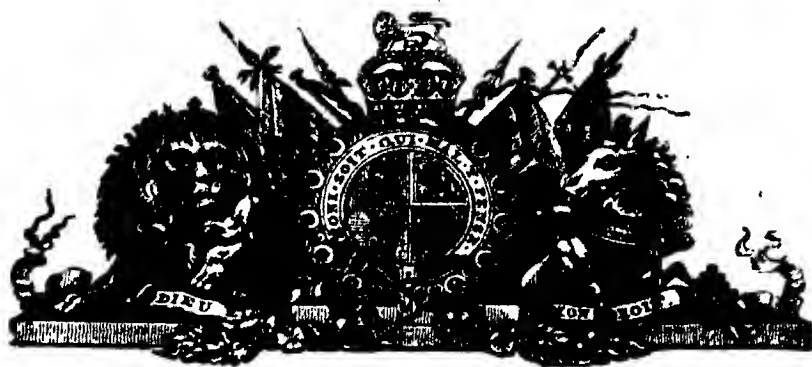
No. 998 L.S.-G.—The 10th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Pirgucha Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 997 L.S.-G.—*The 10th April 1917.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Rangpur, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Gajganta	7	Chalapak ... 152	North.
			Habu ... 156	
			Gajganta nagar ... 157	Jayram Ojha ... 150
			Jaydeb ... 158	Dagandi ... 151
			Aiknath ... 159	Lakshmitari ... 146
			Ramballabh ... 160	Mandrail ... 155
			Arazi Debottar Kismat ... 161	Buridanga ... 154
			Ramkanta ... 162	Dukhia ... 153
			Pariat Kismat ... 163	East.
			Mausaur ... 164	
			Umaru ... 205	Kaliganj thana.
			Habu ... 206	
				Ahual ... 166
				Dari Debottar ... 165
				Rupai Chhota ... 167
				Rupai ... 184
				South.
				Kobaru ... 136
				Harati ... 132
				Pasuram ... 209
				Barughat ... 207
				Banughat ... 202
				Hariram Mal ... 204
				West
				Nilakehandi ... 141
				Chaugmari ... 144

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two of the members of the Committee of the said Gajganta Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

NOTICE.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES for admission into the Bengal Veterinary College should be present at the College at Belgachia, Calcutta, with necessary certificates, in original, as required in the rules, at 10 A.M. on the 16th April 1917. Rules will be supplied free on application.

A. SMITH, LT.-COLONEL,

Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.

BELGACHIA, the 27th February 1917.

List of candidates who have passed the Half-yearly Examination in the Art of Teaching in the Rajshahi Division held in March 1917.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Babu Sashadhor Banerjee ... | Head Master, Sherpur H. E. School (Bogra) |
| 2. | „ Kali Charan Bhattacharjee. | Head Pandit, Jalpaiguri H. E. School. |
| 3. | „ Debi Prasad Roy ... | Assistant Teacher, Naogaon K. D. H. E. School (Rajshahi). |
| 4. | „ Harendra Narayan Sarkar. | Assistant Teacher, Jalpaiguri H. E. School. |
| 5. | „ Ramani Mohan Bhattacharjee. | Head Pandit, Jalpaiguri Zilla School. |

P. CHATTERJEE,

Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.

JALPAIGURI, the 3rd April 1917.

Examination qualifying for admission to the fourth grade of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

THE examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 4th and 5th, 1917, at the following centres :—

Centres.	Registering officer.
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by— The Accountant-General, Bengal. The Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The office of the Comptroller, Assam, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon.	Ditto ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	Ditto ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto ditto.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal only.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 4th, 1917. Each must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

- (i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
- (ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.)
- (iii) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON, *Principal*.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 23rd March 1917..

**JOINT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.
RESULTS OF THE OVERSEER EXAMINATION, 1917.**

(In order of merit.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING BRANCH.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

FIRST TRIAL.

First Division.

U. Shondro Mohan Rai.		Jatindra Nath Bhattacharyya.
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Second Division.

Surendra Nath Sarnoker.		Lalitmohan Ghosh.
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Third Division.

Gora Chand Mullick.		Jatindra Mohan Chattopadhyaya.
Hari Prosad Mukherjee.		Hemendra Nath Chakravarty.

SECOND TRIAL.

Second Division.

E. P. T. Woutersz.		Susthir Chandra Sarkar.
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DACCA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST TRIAL.

First Division.

Nirendra Kumar Das.		Dwarakanath Majumder.
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Second Division.

Manasha Charon Banerjee.

Third Division.

Romesh Chandra Roy.		Abala Prasanna Sen Gupta.
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SECOND TRIAL.

First Division.

Mono Mohan Ghose.

Second Division.

Sudhanya Mohon Banerjee.		Hiralal Chakraborty.
Nagendra Chandra Dey.	|	Rashik Lall Sen.
Mahendra Nath Sen Gupta.	|	Satish Chandra Chanda.

Third Division.

Harendra Chandra Dutta.	|	Harakumar Majumder.
Jatindra Kumar Paul.	|	Darpa Nath Dutta.

BIHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANKIPUR.

FIRST TRIAL.

First Division.

Dhirendra Nath Maitra.		Ramani Kanta Kashtha.
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Second Division.

Jagdish Sinha.
Tulsi Charan Mukhopadhyaya.

Mohammad Reza Karim.
Haranandan Sahay.

Third Division.

Aminuddin Khan.

Aparna Kumar Mukhapadhyay.
Hardeo Narayan.

SECOND TRIAL.

First Division.

Baidyanath Proshad Sharma.
Baldeo Prashad Singh.

Jagdish Narayan Sharma.
Brinda Prashad Varma.

Second Division.

Satchidananda Varma.
Pravash Chandra Bandopadhyay.

Bhola Nath Ghose.
Ushapati Biswas.

Third Division.

Jitendra Nath Chatterjee.

Damodar Persad.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BRANCH.**CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.**

FIRST TRIAL.

Second Division.

Hrishbikesh Sen.

Jagat Durlab Basak.

Third Division.

Basudeb Chatterjee

Nishi Kanta Konar.

W. H. EVERETT,

Secretary, Joint Technical Examination Board.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA, the 4th April 1917.

RESULTS OF THE SUB-OVERSEER EXAMINATION, 1917.

(In order of merit.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

FIRST TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Gopal Chandra Kundu.

Lower Division.

Tarak Das Lahiri.

Bholanath Dutt.
Gopendra Nath Ghose.

SECOND TRIAL.

Lower Division.

Benoy Krishna Ghosh.
Nirmalananda Roy.

Naresh Chandra Bose.
Ramani Mohan Das.
Dhirendra Nath Basu.

VICTORIA SCHOOL, KURSEONG.

FIRST TRIAL.

Lower Division.

Franklin P. Bradshaw.

DISTRICT BOARD TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BURDWAN.

FIRST TRIAL.

Lower Division.

{ Narendra Nath Dey.	| Hrishikesh Banerjee.
{ Gopal Chandra Ray.	| Bhabendra Bijoy Ghose.
	| Harendra Nath Chatterjee.

SECOND TRIAL.

Lower Division.

Rasomaya Betal.	| Dasarathi Ghosh.
	| Profullakanta Maity.

ELLIOTT BONAMALI TECHNICAL SCHOOL, PABNA.

FIRST TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Chuni Lal Mukhopadhyaya.

Lower Division.

Shambhu Chandra Mittra.	| Nagendra Nath Mukherjee.
Manindra Mohan Roy.	| Nishi Kanta Biswas.

SECOND TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Biprapada Chackrabarty.	Pran Bandhu Bysack.
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Lower Division.

Prasanna Chandra Nandi.	Jogendra Chandra Paul.
	Nalini Mohan Sarkar.

DACCA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Niranjon Hore.	| Jogesh Chandra Dey.
Shyamsunder Sarma.	| Suhrid Chandra Chatterjee.
Dharmeswar Bardalai.	| Anath Bandhu Sen Gupta.

Lower Division.

Mohendra Chandra Das.	| Indra Kumar Roy.
Ram Narayan Das.	| Surendra Chandra Dutta.
Manindra Nath Datta.	| Sachindra Nath Roy.

SECOND TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Bhogram Dutta.	| Khomdram Angangjao Singha.
Sarada Kanta Gupta.	| Narendra Chandra Bose.

Lower Division.

Mati Lal Mandal.	Kedareswar Chanda.
A. Samuel.	Radhaballave Chatterjee.
Sudhir Chandra Ghosh.	Kamakshya Mohan Ghosh.
Anadi Lal Sen Gupta.	

DIAMOND JUBILEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RAJSHAHI.

SECOND TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Jagendranath Choudhuri.	Jnanendra Nath Chatterjee.
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Lower Division.

Hemanta Kumar Mazumdar.	Fazlar Rahman.
Umaprasad Biswas.	

BIHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANKIPUR.

FIRST TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Manindranath Hajra.	Sita Ram.
Gorakh Nath Sahai.	Mathura Prasad.
Harihar Prasad Sinha.	Lall Bahadur.
Puran Singh.	Sheojie Sahay.

FIRST TRIAL.

Lower Division.

Ram Gulam Tiwary.	Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee.
Mohabir Prasad.	Md. Hassan Imam.
Hiranand Upadhyay.	Sheo Pujan Pande.
Tarasankar Basu.	Ganesh Lal.
Akhowri Bindeshwari Prasad.	Amfnul Huq.
Shivanandan Prasad Varma.	Basudeb Rath.
Ram Bahadur.	Ram Narayan Panday.
Baidyanath Sahay.	Deoraj Lal.
Abdul Majid.	Pandey Jamuna Prasad.

SECOND TRIAL.

Higher Division.

A. S. Mohammad Noorul Hoda.	Braj Mohan Prasad Sinha.
Dhirendra Nath Sen Gupta.	

Lower Division.

Lakshman Prasad.	Rama Avatar Lal.
Fazl Bari.	

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RANCHI.

FIRST TRIAL.

Lower Division.

Netrananda Patnaik.	Rampada Bhattacharjee.
Narendra Nath Chattopadhyay.	

SECOND TRIAL.

Higher Division.

Sambhunath Sarma.

W. H. EVERETT,

Secretary, Joint Technical Examination Board.

WRITER'S BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA, the 4th April 1917.

THE following have passed the School Final Examination of the B. Classes of Zilla and Collegiate Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa :—

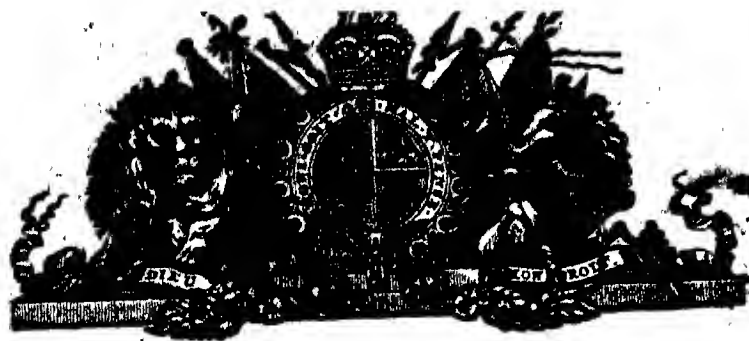
(In alphabetical order.)

	Age on 1st January 1917.	
Bhattacharjee, Aboni Mohan	20-11	Zilla School, Rangpur.
" Bala Ram	22-11	Zilla School, Khulna.
Biswas, Abed Ali	16-6	Zilla School, Pabna.
" Gajendra Nath	20-9	Ditto.
Bose, Brojendra Kumar	21	Collegiate School, Dacca.
" Upendra Mohon	24-7	Ditto.
Bose Ray, Upendra Nath	20-7	Zilla School, Barisal.
Chakravarty, Jnanada Kanta	17-4	Collegiate School, Raj- shahi.
Chowdhury, Hari Pada	17-6	Zilla School, Pabna.
Chaudhury, Nebaji Lal	19-7	Zilla School, Bhagal- pur.
Das, Kali Mohan	21-6	Collegiate School, Dacca.
" Radha Ballav	20-2	Collegiate School, Raj- shahi.
" Upendra Nath	20-10	Zilla School, Barisal.
Das Gupta, Achyutananda	19-11	Collegiate School, Dacca.
" Rajendra Kumar	18-4	Ditto.
Deva, Akshoya Kumar	17-2	Zilla School, Khulna.
Ghose, Dhuli Bhusan	21-4	Collegiate School, Dacca.
Ghosh, Kshirode Chandra	20	Zilla School, Barisal.
Guha, Khagendra Kumar	20	Collegiate School, Dacca.
Kar, Govinda Charan	17-3	Ditto.
Kundu, Satish Chandra	20-5	Zilla School, Khulna.
Mukherji, Asit Baran	20-1	Zilla School, Pabna.
Neogi, Krishna Chandra	17-6	Zilla School, Bhagal- pur.
Pandey, Dhaneshwar	18-3	Ditto.
Ray, Abinash Chandra	19-9	Zilla School, Pabna
Saha, Birendra Nath	17-8	Collegiate School, Raj- shahi.
Sahu, Basant	19-1	Zilla School, Bhagal- pur.
Sen Gupta, Sudhir Chandra	20-5	Collegiate School, Dacca.
Sinha, Dhirendra Nath	18-1	Zilla School, Khulna.
Taher, Syed Mahammad	16-2	Zilla School, Bhagal- pur.
Yasin, Mahammad	17	Ditto.
Younus, Mahammad	19-7	Ditto.

B. HEATON,

Secretary, B. Final Examination Board.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 5th April 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871 that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the Satkania khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 17th May 1917, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Number.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor.	SADAK JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.
34-1,823 20,089	Mauza Napara, thana Beshkhally, mahal Noabad, Hal taluk Rajkumar Rai.	Almaddin Chowdhury, Ijlat Ali Chowdhury, sons of Jafar Ali Chowdhury of Pulchari.	1,129 0 0	108 0 6	497 2 0	40 8 0	487 10 0
17 420	Mauza Chambal, thana Ohambal, mahal Chambal, taluk Tajanless.	Ersad Ali Chowdhury, son of Md. Jama Chowdhury of Tailardwip.	1,964 4 0	229 15 0	442 14 0	80 12 0	542 10 0
4,051 26,000	Mauza Boorumchura, thana Boorumchura, mahal Boorumchura, Hal taluk Ramdin Hazari.	S. M. Muthuria Debya, wife of Ramdin Hazari herself, and on behalf of her minor son Rai Narayan Hazari, of Andackilla.	1,071 9 6	323 7 9	299 5 3	112 1 0	411 6 3
5,416 4,706	Mauza Bar Hilla, thana Satkania, mahal Satkania, taluk Lal Md. Daroga.	Sarada Kripa Lal and Girtja Kripa Lal, sons of Prad Hari Lal, of Popadia.	1,052 19 0	144 0 9	305 11 6	54 0 3	449 11 9
4,674 5,069	Mauza Paharchanda, thana Paharchanda, mahal Paharchanda, taluk Nilmanal.	S. M. Bha Bibi, wife of Abdul Bari Khan, Moniri Abdul Reup Khan, of Gurangia, Jagat Co. Bhattacharyas, of Sonhara.	631 10 0	101 1 0	162 14 6	27 5 0	190 3 6
5,685 5,080	Mauza Digarpuff Billa, thana Digarpuff Billa, mahal Digarpuff Billa, taluk Nilmanal.	Ditto ditto	586 8 0	101 1 0	138 1 0	25 4 3	163 5 3
5,229 5,817	Mauza Charamba, thana Satkania, mahal Noabad, taluk Kali Kikhar.	Kailas Chandra and Purna Chandra Chowdhury, sons of Ram Saran Chowdhury and Fran Bari Chowdhury and others of Charamba.	1,965 12 0	147 10 3	196 12 9	.....	196 12 9

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad Taluks within the Cox's Bazar Khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

No. of tenure.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of talukdar.	SADAR JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS ON WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3-509 5	Thana Teknaf, mauza Lengur-bil Noabad taluk, Thow Chowdhury.	S. M. Khema Chowdhury, and S. M. Nabukeh Chowdhury, daughter of Thow Chowdhury, of Teknaf.	798 0 0	44 4 6	406 0 0	15 15 10	415 15 10
4-460 876 560	Thana Teknaf, mauza South nhila, Noabad, taluk Ishan Chandra.	Mauza Chowdhury and Keonul Chowdhury, sons of Repoa Chowdhury, of South nhila.	2,321 6 0	195 13 3	1,111 7 0	67 1 9	1,176 8 9
60-94	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad, taluk, Bar Mohamed.	S. M. Jogyerwalli, wife of Radik Chaudra Das on behalf of minor son Akur Chandra Das, of Kunchana thana Satkuila.	910 5 0	85 10 3	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
72-101	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad taluk, Samad Ali.	Nur Mohamed, son of Harban Ali Chowdhury, of Patil Masuakhali.	901 2 0	101 8 6	424 1 0	31 7 3	465 8 6
161-307	Thana Ramoo, mauza Ukhlar-ghona, Noabad taluk, Indra Narayao.	Raj Chandra Sen, son of Ram Kishor Sen, of Sanhara, thana Patiya and Jatra Mohan Sen, and others.	771 8 0	126 2 0	314 0 0	43 13 6	357 13 6
193-280	Thana Ramoo, mauza Bharruakhali, Noabad taluk, Mohamed Raja.	Said Ali Chowdhury, son of Anwar Ali Chowdhury, and Nur Mohamed Chowdhury, and others, of Patil Masuakhali.	1,108 4 0	75 12 6	194 1 0	7 1 0	201 2 0
279-274 365	Thana Chakaria, mauza Bheola manikchar, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Asmat Ali and Jaha Baksha, son of Magau Ali, of Harina.	1,633 2 0	204 3 6	201 15 3	33 10 0	235 9 3
286-282 296 380	Thana Chakaria mauza Pashorohandra, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Beul Madhab Sen, son of Braja Mohan Sen, of Sharontali and Durgakipa Sen, and others.	1,969 8 0	230 6 9	143 2 0	90 8 11	233 10 11
294-259 302	Thana Chakaria, mauza Rajakhali, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Abdul Karim Chowdhury, son of Fazar Ali Chowdhury, Manager on behalf of Estate Ashraf A'l Mia, son of Eshad Ali Chowdhury, of Talaradip.	1,198 0 0	176 9 6	284 6 3	52 11 6	337 1 9
302-293 306	Thana Chakaria, mauza Baraktali, Noabad taluk, Ali Mohamed.	Sarod Kripa Lala, son of Prus Hari Lala, of Popodia and Md. Ezzal Haque Chowdhury, and others.	4,559 12 0	343 2 3	100 0 0	49 15 9	149 15 9

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the sadar khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on the 16th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Serial No.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	SADAR JAMA.		ARREARS.		
				Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	855 30124	Mauza Bahalia, thana Kotwali, taluk Ahmad Ali.	Munshi Moshraf Ali ...	1,755 4 0	233 9 6	95 14 9	69 10 0	262 8 9
	4530 23864 586	Mauza JoypurbaJoyar, thana Mirsarai, taluk Aminulhab.	Bhavaranjai Rai Choudhury ...	693 2 0	100 12 6	1 4 9	6 7 3	7 12 0
	4618 23429	Mauza Hafania, thana Fatickchary, taluk Farid Jafar.	Nepuru Chai Moog Raja ...	894 10 6	41 11 9	236 10 0	15 12 0	262 6 0

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up for sale, at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 14th May 1917, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When, in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tausi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
478	Thanas Hathazari, Fatlekhery, Raozan, Patya and town Taraf Brindaban Chaudhury.	2,458 9 7	A share will be sold.	Separate accounts having been opened residue share to the extent of 6 annas will be sold excluding 10 p. 13½ k. belong of shares Nos. 1, 4 and 5 with annual jama of Rs. 15-15-8 and unpaid shares Nos. 2 and 3 with interest of 9 a. 1 p. 6½ kr. with a total revenue of Rs. 1,400-1-5.	Hemangshu Bimal Roy and Ramesh Ch. Roy.	922 8 6	.....	208 12 6
557	Thanas Patya and Sadar, Nilam Badya Nath Kanungoe, Babait Taraf Farath Haldar.	1,062 15 0	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	Balu Jogesh Chandra Roy, Zamindar.	.....	208 4 11	.....
558	Thanas Patya Raozan, Satkanla, Nilam Badya-nath Kanungoe, Babait Taraf Kanuram Chaudhury.	4,470 10 1	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	.....	1,109 7 11	...
1512	Thanas Hathazari, Raozan, Patya Sadar and Satkanla Taraf Krishna Kanungoe. Kishore	645 6 7	Ditto ..	...	Satis Chandra Rakshit and Atul Chandra Nandi and others.	.....	118 1 7	.....
1513	Thanas Sitakandi, Patya Raozan, Satkanla Sadar and Hathazari, Taraf Krishna Das Kanungoe.	832 10 6	Ditto ...	.....	S. M. Pronmadi Kumari on behalf of Ramesh Chandra Roy and S. M. Shodamini Roy on behalf of Akshoy Kumar Roy.	.....	213 2 10	.....
1749	Thanas Patya, Adwain (o.p.) and Satkanla, Taraf Md. Amir Rustum Ali.	3,483 3 6	A share will be sold.	A separate share having been opened the residue share to the extent of 12 annas will be sold excluding share No. 1 to the extent of 4 annas with a revenue of Rs. 870-17-10.	Dharendra Lal Gupta on behalf of Sachindra Kumar Gupta and Upendra Lal Gupta for self and for Sasibanki Shekar Gupta.	2,062 0 8	...	653 14 2
1884	Thana Fatlekhery, Taraf Md. Sonamdi.	785 10 3	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	S. M. Misiri Jan and Achana Zama and others.	.....	124 8 5	.....
1885	Thanas Hathazari, Raozan and Raungula o.p., Taraf Md. Rafi Khan-sama.	926 14 0	Ditto ...	.....	Ramsina De and Chandl Charau and others.	.....	155 1 9	...

Chittagong, the 3rd April 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notification of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Bankura-Damodar River Railway, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 27th April 1917, at the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

The purchaser of the plot of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th—The plot of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder.
- 5th—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Description of land to be sold.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres.		
1	Burdwan...	Moussa Rupsona and Pala-ona, pargana Samarshahi.	60	North side	63 13 8	21.06	Nil ...	Nil ...	One lot as per plan of the Chief Engineer of B. D. R. Railway.	The land is one lot as per B. D. R. Railway plan. It is bounded on the— North—By the land of Proshonno Kumar De, Nafu Chaudhury, Yamounnessa Bibi, Bar-usha Molah, Abdul Bari, Shaikh Atab, Mohendra Dey, Kedar Nath Saha, Chintamani Rajak and Jahari Addy. South—By the land of Bankura-Damodar River Railway land. East—By the land of Golam Robbani, Allarakha Mis, Soehi Bhuvan Laha, Chintamani Rajak and Abdul Bari. West—By the land of Ajib Hassan, Yamounnessa Bibi, Pashu Bibi, Abdul Rahim Khoulkar, Benoda Behari Laha, Durior Addy and Posonina Kumar Dey.

Burdwan, the 3rd March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 30th April 1917, corresponding with the Bengali 17th Baisak 1324.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nadia ...	Pargana Sahaulia, mauza Munshiganj.	.....	.....	0 10 4	155 sq. feet.	.....	.....	...	North—By the lands of the Munshiganj M. K. School. East—By the road. South and West—By the lands of Memrej Jearder.

Nadia Collectorate, Krishnagar, the 8th March 1917.

D. K. MITTER, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the head-quarters of the Burdwan Collectorate on the 15th May 1917.

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of the estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Schedule of property to be sold.

Tauzi number.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.			Government revenue.		REMARKS.
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	
1440	Budnara, pargana Ajmatshahi	26	1	24	116	5	

Burdwan, the 21st March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd April 1917.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
Rs.				Rs. A. P.			
Capital paid up	...	...	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	...	...	6,61,93,597 12 0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,13,00,000 0 0	...	...	Other authorized Investments	...	...	1,21,13,315 0 0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, <i>see below</i>	...	63,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	...	...	6,42,38,883 13 4
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	...	63,00,000 0 0	...	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	...	...	4,00,81,119 10 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 8,60,43,019 5 5	...	5,84,16,924 15 7	Bills discounted and purchased	...	...	2,40,16,884 14 0
Ditto ditto at Branches	1,73,73,905 10 2	...	...	Balances with other Banks	...	...	23,65,919 15 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	22,15,66,564 7 11	...	Bullion	...	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	...	13,94,210 10 8	...	Dead Stock	...	...	29,71,633 4 2
Sundries	...	20,14,153 9 10	...	Stamps	...	...	11,907 5 1
				Sundries	...	...	7,09,818 11 3
							21,27,03,130 3 6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 5,89,61,730 7 11	...	...
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	Rs. 4,80,26,998 0 2	...	10,69,88,728 8 1
							31,96,91,853 11 7
			31,96,91,853 11 7				

* Includes Note, & 4 Note; value Rs. 3,51,007 8 0
† do. do. do. 5,18,782 8 0

Rs. 8,69,790 0 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 6 per cent
Percentage, 88 43.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 5th April 1917.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 160 of 1916.

**First Subordinate Judge's Court,
Midnapore.**

Byomkish Mitra and others, decree-holders *versus* Chowdhuri, Gajendra Nath Roy Pradal Singha Bhunia Mahapatra, judgment-debtor.

Claim, Rs. 2,947-15-3; Date of sale, 15th May 1917.

1. Within the jurisdiction of Danton police-station and Registration office in the pargana of Kurulechore, bearing *tanzi* No. 1095 in No. 1347, A Register, separate account No. 2, mahal Jorthan *alias* Jankapore, mauza Jorthan, mauza Jankapore, manza Karul, mauza Satpukura, mauza Uttar Asda, mauza Deulbar. The yearly revenue of these six mauzas to be paid in the Collectorate is Rs. 1,117-14-6. The judgment-debtor's name has been recorded in the Collectorate. The above mentioned property has been mortgaged to Mahendra Nath Maiti and others of Garharipur by the judgment-debtor. The right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in all these mauzas will be put up to sale in auction

Rs. 24,500 settled by the Court.

2. Station and Registration office Danton, pargana Kurulechore old *tanzi* No. 1030 and new *tanzi* No. 1117, A Register, No. 2578, mahal Sankarara, the yearly revenue of which is Rs. 59-9-1. Judgment-debtor's name has been recorded in the Collectorate. The above property has been mortgaged to Mahendra Nath Maiti and others of Garharipur by the judgment-debtor. The right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor will be put to sale in auction.

Rs. 10,000 settled by the Court.

3. Station and Registration office Egra, pargana Egrachore, old *tanzi* No. 190 and new *tanzi* No. 733, A Register, No. 256, mahal Barid, mauza nij Barida, the yearly revenue of which is Rs. 113-1. Judgment-debtor's name has been recorded. The above property has been mortgaged to Mahendra Nath Maiti and others of Garharipur by the judgment-debtor. The right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor will be put up to sale in auction.

Rs. 500 settled by the Court.

S. C. CHAKRAVARTI, Sub-Judge.

Midnapore, the 3rd April 1917. (980—1)

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to the decrees of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 582 of 1914 (Gosta Behary Dhur, *versus* Norendra Nath Mukherjee) and dated respectively, 10th July 1914 and 25th July 1916, by the Registrar of the said Court, in his sale-room on Saturday, the 5th May 1917, at 12 noon, the following property belonging to the defendant described in the mortgage in suit as follows:—

Lot No. 1.—All that undivided one-sixth share in the three-storied brick-built house with land measuring six cottahs, more or less, being No. 17-2, Lall Madhub Mukherjee Lane, in Sootanuddy, North Division of Calcutta, bounded on the east by Lall Madhub Mukherjee Lane, west by road formed by filled-up drain, north by Lall Madhub Mukherjee Lane and south by No. 19, Lall Madhub Mukherjee Lane.

The list of title-deeds and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar or at the office of Babu Rajendra Lal Dutt, the plaintiff's Attorney, at No. 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

MAURICE REMFREY, Offg. Registrar.

Rajendra Lal Dutt, Plaintiff's Attorney, High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, dated 20th March 1917.

(939—1—589)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Nattoo Khan, son of Lal Khan of Baranga Khola, police-station Manikganj, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 19th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th April 1917.

(991—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 31 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Abdul Majid *alias* Majjuddi, son of late Azimaddi Haji of Kashimatta, police-station Keraiganj, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 19th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th April 1917

(992—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Shek Khadimali, son of late Shek Baburahi of Kakraid, police-station Gheor, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 24th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th April 1917.

(993—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Shek Kanai, son of late Shek Baburahi, of Kakraid, police-station Gheor, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 24th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th April 1917.

(994—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of Sub-Judge, Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Shek Manaruddh, son of late Shek Baburahi, of Kakraid, police-station Gheor, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 24th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th April 1917.

(995—1)

NOTICE

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Dacca.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1917.

ON the application of the creditors Horendra Kumar Roy and Srishty Chandra Das, two partners of the firm of "Dass and Roy Brothers", Sorbamongal Bastralava, dealing in cloths, etc., situate at Sutrapurbazar, station Sutrapur, Dacca, for adjudging the debtor Bepin Behari Das, son of Adwait Charan Saha Das, deceased, of Malakertola, station Sutrapur, Dacca, insolvent, the 17th April 1917 is fixed for the hearing of the case.

S. E. STINTON, District Judge.

Dacca, the 2nd April 1917.

(996—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1917.

MADHU HAZRA, son of Cheru Hazra, deceased, resident of Baburi, police-station Gangarampur, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 11th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner.

A. T. GUPTA, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 4th April 1917. (985—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 21 of 1916.

KSHETRAMOHAN SHAHA (chhota), son of Paran Shaha, deceased, resident of Raiganj, police-station Raiganj, district Dinajpur was, on the 12th day of September 1916, adjudicated an insolvent.

A. T. GUPTA, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 4th April 1917. (986—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1917.

SADARU DESHI, son of Bheda Deshi, deceased, resident of Dhamja, police-station Kaliganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 11th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner.

A. T. GUPTA, Subordinate Judge in charge.

Dinajpur, the 4th April 1917. (987—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 39 AND 40 of 1917.

TOLLA PRAMANIK, son of Patu Pramanik, deceased, Saharulla Sarkar, son of Tolla Pramanik, residents of Manmatlapur, police-station Parbatipur, district Dinajpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents. The 4th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioners.

A. T. GUPTA, Subordinate Judge in charge.

Dinajpur, the 4th April 1917. (988—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 2 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th January 1917, made by Madan Mohan Deb Nath, son of late Madhusudan Deb Nath of Dakshinpara, police-station Bhedargange, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing Babu Prafulla Kumar Ghose, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 31st March 1917.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

(941—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 of 1917.

TAKE notice that Bepin Chandra Pal, son of late aj Chandra Pal of Shauerpar, police-station Rajair, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 11th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing of his petition.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

Faridpur, the 30th March 1917. (942—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1917.

TAKE notice that Edon Sheik, son of Nasiraddi Sheik of Titagram, police-station Kasiani, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 14th May 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of his petition.

S. P. SEN, District Judge

Faridpur, the 3rd April 1917. (958—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 3 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 18th January 1917, filed by Majjuddi Bepari, son of late Mangal Bepari of Huzrapur, police station Madaripur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing Babu Girindra Chandru Ghose, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1917.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

(959—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 39 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 17th November 1916, filed by Sridhar Chakravarty, son of late Kasiwar Chakravarty of Dhenkhat police-station Sadarpur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing Babu Akhoya Kumar Sen, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1917.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

(960—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION Nos. 44, 45 AND 46 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to petitions, dated 27th November 1917, filed by Guri Sikoar, Balkantha Sikoar and Bepin Sadar, sons of late Kalachand Sikoar of Nidertek, police-station Sadarpur, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavits and hearing Babu Amrita Kumar Guna, pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1917

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

(961—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1917.

(ACT III of 1907.)

In the matter of Srikantha Rishi of Ambarpur, police station Domkal, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 28th April 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge

Berhampore, the 2nd April 1917. (948—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Isharat Sarai, son of late Amir Sarai of Hatigura, police-station Mothura, district Pabna, was on the 30th day of March 1917 adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 2nd April 1917.

(943—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 65 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Shyam Lal Pramanik, son of late Bonomuli Pramanik of Gangkula, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, was on the 30th day of March 1917 adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 2nd April 1917.

(944—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 72 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bellah Sarker, son of late Akul Sarker of Jagannathpur, police-station Mothura, district Pabna, was, on the 30th day of March 1917, adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 2nd April 1917.

(945—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 73 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Madan Sarker, son of late Akul Sarker of Jagannathpur, police-station Mothura, district Pabna, was, on the 30th day of March 1917, adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 2nd April 1917.

(946—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 132 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ishan Chandra Bhounie, son of late Srinath Bhounie of Gurudaha, police-station Serajganj, district Pabna, was, on the 30th day of March 1917, adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 2nd April 1917.

(947—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given to creditors Bomkesh Lahiri and others that Saahadhar Das, son of late Haladhar Das of Ikarjana, police-station Santhia, district Pabna, has filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 11th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the same.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 3rd April 1917.

(956—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 35 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given to creditors Baui Kauta Biswas and others that Nilmonee Ghosh, son of late Gobinda Chandra Ghosh of Bilnala, known as Santhia, police-station Santhia, district Pabna, has filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the same.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 3rd April 1917.

(957—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 of 1917.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Alamdi Molla, son of late Kalamdi Molla of Ghoshgram, police-station Pauchupur, district Rajshahi petitioner (debtor).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

[Under section 12, clause 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.]

THE 14th day of April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceedings. Proof of claim must be lodged in Court on or before that date.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 19th March 1917.

(827—1—705)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 31 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

NASIR UDDIN SARKER, son of late Perperu Khalifa of Belpuker, police-station Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 24th day of March 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 29th March 1917.

(949—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 32 of 1917

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge

RASUL MAMUD, son of late Joynul Mamud of Hagaria Hasim, police-station Pargachia, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 24th day of March 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 29th March 1917.

(950—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 33 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

AJITULLAH, son of late Joynul Mamud of Hagaria Hasim, police-station Pargachia, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 24th day of March 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 2nd April 1917.

(951—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 34 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

KALIA BAIDA, son of late Nanda Kisor Baida of Kolakanda, police-station Gangachara, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 24th day of March 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 2nd April 1917. (952—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 52 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Prasanna Barman, son of late Guru Prasad Bairagi, of Chalabala Madanpur, police-station Kaliganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 14th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 2nd April 1917. (953—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 53 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Bocha Shaikh, son of Baran Shaikh, of Panthapara, police-station Ulipur, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 21st day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 29th March 1917. (954—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 55 of 1917

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Amir Uddin, son of late Achhimullah of Titma, police-station Ulipur, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 3rd April 1917. (989—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 54 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Habi Ullah Nasya, son of late Kiun Nasya of Balad Bishu, police-station Kaunia, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 3rd April 1917. (990—1)

BABU SATYENDRA KUMAR RAI CHAUDHURI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (978—4—701)

BECHARAM LAHIRI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (927—4—588)

HABENDRANATH BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (955—4—700)

HARI CHARAN BANERJEE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (984—4—585)

JATINDRA NATH BHATTACHARJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1013—4—704)

KAMINI KUMAR SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (937—4—583)

KANAI DHAN DUTT intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (924—4—581)

KRISHNAKISHORE BASAK, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (936—4—582)

MANOMOHUN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1011—4—702)

MANOMOHAN RAI CHAUDHURI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (932—4—579)

MOULVI ASADUZZAMAN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (928—4—573)

NRIPENDRA NATH DHAR intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (983—4—703)

PRAKASA CHANDRA MUKHERJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (925—4—575)

PRAMATHA NATH MITRA intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (935—4—584)

SACHINDRA NATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (933—4—580)

SURES CHANDRA SEN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1012—4—706)

Notices.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following probable vacancies on the staff of the Murarichand College, Sylhet, on a starting salary of Rs. 200 a month in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service :—

Professor of History.

Professor of Philosophy.

Professor of Sanskrit.

Professor of Persian and Arabic.

Preference will be given to first class M.A.'s.

Third class M. A.'s need not apply.

Applications which should be accompanied by certificates of character, conduct, age, educational qualifications and ability from persons in responsible position should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April 1917.

K. BARUA,

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

Shillong, the 5th April 1917.

Notice.

IS hereby given that 4 or 5 paid probationers with a remuneration of Rs. 15 a month will shortly be taken in the office of the Magistrate-Collector of Faridpur after selection from among the intending candidates by an examination to be held by the Collector in his office at Faridpur. The intending candidates must submit their applications to the undersigned with all testimonials on or before the 21st April next stating their present age and whether they have any relation in the Sadar and Subdivisional Offices of this district. None should apply who has not at least passed the Matriculation Examination. In selecting the candidates for examination preference will be given to Muhammadans who have passed the Matriculation and to Hindus who have passed the I. Sc or I. A. Examination. The date of examination will be communicated to the selected candidate according to the address given in the application within a few days after the 21st. The selected probationers must be ready to go to any part of this district to which they may be posted.

J. G. DUNLOP, Collector.

Faridpur, the 30th March 1917.

Notice.

WANTED a Sub Assistant Surgeon to serve for the present as Supernumerary Doctor under the District Board of Noakhali, on a salary of Rs. 35 per month, rising to Rs. 50 on passing necessary departmental examination and completing 15 years' service. None need apply who is not a registered medical practitioner under the Bengal Medical Council Act.

Applications will be received by the Civil Surgeon, Noakhali, till 15th April 1917.

B. C. PRANCE, Chairman, District Board.
Noakhali, the 27th March 1917. (896—2)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Supervisor for the Cess Revaluation Office, Midnapore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 70 per mensem for 1917-18, and Rs. 80 per mensem for the remaining period (probably three years) during which the General Revaluation proceedings will last. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 21st April 1917.

W. A. MAHA, Collector of Midnapore.
Midnapore, the 2nd April 1917 (979—2)

Wanted.

ONE qualified second class Sanitary Inspector for the Dacca Municipality on Rs. 50—5—100 in ten years. None but those that have passed the required examination under the Sanitary Commissioner need apply. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 23rd April 1917.

PYARI LAL DOSS, Chairman.
Dacca Municipality, the 2nd April 1917. (982—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that at about 4 P.M. on the evening of the 30th October 1916, the undermentioned Treasure is stated to have been found in S. F. No. 369-1 of Bitragunta village, Kavarati Taluk, which stands registered in the names of Akkaraju Venkatramanaiah and Gandrakota Hamayya, and secured from Mundu Venkadu, one of the coolies, who was repairing the field on behalf of Boddu Subbadu, and kept in the Taluk Sub-Treasury at Kavarati.

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated approximate value.
(1) Pathakam ...	39 Guruginjas	Rs. 4 14 0
(2) Corrugated Gold ring	23 "	3 6 0
(3) Small gold piece	18 "	2 10 0
Total		10 14 0

2. All persons claiming the said Treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorised agent before the Collector of Nellore, at his office in Nellore, on the 1st October 1917, in view of their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

R. RAMACHANDRA ROW, Collector.

Nellore, the 31st March 1917.

Currency Note.

THE following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
W279 of 1896-97	X 67 96098	100	J. W. Meares, Esq., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Blair Athol, Simla.

N. B. DEANE.

Deputy Controller, in charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Calcutta, the 2nd April 1917.

NOTICE.**Estate J. R. P. Alexander, deceased.**

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 (both of the Legislative Council of India) notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of James Reid Petrie Alexander, late of Munloch in Sydney in the Commonwealth of Australia and who recently resided at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta, Commander of His Majesty's hired transport steamship "Arankola," Lieutenant Commander of the Royal Navy Reserve, deceased, and who died at sea off Madras on board the said steamship "Arankola," are hereby required on or before the 30th day of April 1917 to submit full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be admitted and the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the undersigned to whom letters of administration with copy of the will of the said deceased were granted on the 5th day of February 1917 (and issued dated the 1st day of March 1917) by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Dated this 19th day of March 1917.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER,
GEORGE HUNTER FRANKLING EATWELL,
Administrators to the Estate of James Reid
Petrie Alexander, deceased.

(825—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 125398 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surbo Sundori Dasi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surbo Sundori Dasi.

Residence—33, Brojodulal Street, Calcutta.

(940—3—737)

Estate—Gadadhar Sircar.

NOTICE is hereby given under the provisions of section 25 of Act III of 1913 that the estate and effects of the late Gadadhar Sircar of formerly No. 76, now No. 81, Gurpar Road, Calcutta, have been transferred to the Administrator-General, Bengal, under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 27th day of March 1917 and which Deed of Transfer was executed in his favour by Babu Kali Kincor Bose, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Gadadhar Sircar, deceased.

C. E. GREY, Administrator-General, Bengal.

New Secretariat Buildings, 1, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 3rd April 1917. (984—1)

POST OFFICE.**DISPATCH OF SEA-BORNE MAILS.**

MAILS FOR	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office.	
* United Kingdom and Allied countries, Aden, West Africa Also South Africa (if super-scribed on the cover <i>via</i> United Kingdom).	Friday	6.15 P.M.
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America and other neutral countries and Egypt	Wednesday	6.15
Ceylon	Daily	4.30
† Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, China, Japan, etc. (direct)	April 12	7.30
Straits Settlements, Siam, and French Indo China, <i>via</i> Negapatam	Wednesday	4.30
Burma	April 11	7.30
Port Blair (direct)	16	7.10

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered and unregistered article to any place named above except Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is ½ anna for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

† On other days correspondence for Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, posted up to 4.30 P.M. in the Calcutta G. P. O., is despatched to Colombo.

CALCUTTA G. P. O.,
The 9th April 1917.

J. FISCHER RODRIGUES,
Presidency Postmaster

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Administration—

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 Annual Reports of the Expert Officers of the Department of—, Bengal, for the year ending 30th June 1916. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 1-4 (3a.)

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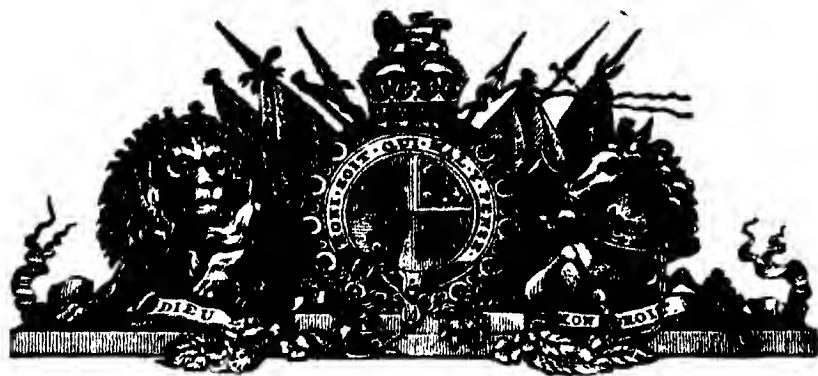
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Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at 11 A.M.

Present :

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble LAWRENCE JOHN LUMLEY DUNDAS, EARL OF RONALDSHAY, G.C.I.E., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. EDWARDS, C.B., C.M.G.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. H. L. STEPHENSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNELL.

The Hon'ble MR. S. W. GOODE.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

The Hon'ble MR. H. P. DUVAL.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UL-DAULA AMIR-UL-OMRAH NAWAB SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF 'ALI MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR MAHABAT JANG, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble MR. J. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble MR. G. C. GODFREY.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. CARTER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR A. BIRKMYRE, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. E. B. EDEN.

The Hon'ble MR. E. A. MARTIN.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble MR. A. RASUL.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

On His Excellency the President taking the Chair the Hon'ble the NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD rose and said :—

“My Lord, I feel proud to have the privilege and the opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Ronaldshay to this premier city of India and the Presidency of Bengal, and I feel I am at one with the people and

Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan : Mr. Carter.

The Hon'ble the NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD—*concl'd.*

the entire Province in expressing to Your Excellencies the heartiest of welcomes. Your Excellency's appointment to the exalted position of the Governorship of Bengal is particularly gratifying to us at a moment when the horizon is overcast with the shadow of a great European war. We have every confidence that Your Excellency will bring to bear upon a situation like this, not only the wisdom of an excellent record of varied experience as a territorial officer and a worthy Member of Parliament and many public institutions, but also Your Excellency's knowledge of the East, the result of extensive travel and deep sympathy with the Indian ideals very recently expressed, which will no doubt assist Your Excellency in a great measure to appreciate the ungrudging sacrifices made by India, in men and money in this terrible conflict in which her sons have stood shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in arms of England for the honour and integrity of the Empire. I am only expressing the overwhelming sense of public opinion when I say that the people are more prepared than ever to stake their all for sustained effort and continuous self-sacrifice. We trust that Your Excellency's term of office will speedily see the termination of the war and the resumption of normal conditions of administration which, we pray, will be crowned with the utmost success ; and in the enduring peace and contentment that will follow Bengal will, I hope, under the inestimable blessings of Your Excellency's benign rule, advance with rapid strides towards natural realisation of her aims and aspirations."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"My Lord, on behalf of the landholding interests represented by the five divisions of Bengal, I beg to accord Your Excellency a most hearty and cordial welcome in this Council. Owing to the war, several amendments of the land laws have been discussed and considered by the Government, but have not yet been brought up, but it is more than likely that during Your Excellency's *regimé*, these matters will come up before the Council, and we sincerely hope that, as a great landowner yourself, Your Excellency will be able to look dispassionately into the problems and not incline entirely to that section of the bureaucracy whose narrowmindedness is rather inclined to give the only compliment to the Zemindar as being rapacious and therefore not unwilling to saddle him with all sorts of undesirable tenants by the free distribution of the right of occupancy.

Bengal is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and we can confidently hope Your Excellency will take a keen interest in all agricultural movements and developments, for we are certain that a traveller whose keen perception did not even fail to notice the primitive mode of ploughing of a *balti* in the village of Hardas on the borders of Baltisthan, is certain to be engrossed in the problems of agricultural and rural Bengal, including that beautiful Himalayan region which still probably indulges in many a primitive labourer like the *Balti* of Hardas or a keen *shikari* like Gesso the Shepherd. As President of this Council, we expect from you, Sir, from your great experience in the mother of Parliaments, to guide us in our deliberations, to improve our rules of business and modes of discussion and to extend to us that courtesy and co-operation which alone can vouchsafe the success of Council debates and deliberations. Once more Sir, we welcome you."

The Hon'ble MR. CARTER said :—

"My Lord, it is my privilege on behalf of the European mercantile community of Calcutta to welcome you as Governor of Bengal, the largest and most important Presidency of the Indian Empire.

It is pleasing to us to think that Calcutta is not unknown to you, and it must also be pleasing to you to feel that, having known Government House so well in the past, you can the more easily make it your home now, and we

Mr. Carter.

The Hon'ble MR. CARTER—*concl'd.*

hope My Lord, that you will indeed make our city a home rather than a place of sojourn.

It is not necessary for me to point out to you the great advantages which the merchants of Calcutta derive by knowing that they can at all times be in personal touch with the Governor, his Council and officials, more especially in these times when we all require assistance to further the trade and commerce of this great city.

When we heard of your appointment to the high office of Governor of Bengal, we considered ourselves especially fortunate. India rejoiced when Lord Curzon was designated as Viceroy of India, and Bengal rejoices now that you have been chosen as its new Governor—the second Governor of this great Presidency.

We welcome you, My Lord, as statesman, sportsman, scholar and traveller. Your name is familiar to us, as it is only quite recently that you were amongst us as a member of the Public Services Commission, but it is as a statesman and a member of the House of Commons, and from the experience you have gained from that assembly, that we look to you to maintain the dignity of this Council Chamber.

Your career has been an interesting one, and from your earliest days you have set yourself to master the problems of the East, and no one perhaps knows the East and its difficulties better than you do; for this reason, My Lord, you are eminently suitable to preside over the destinies of so vast a Province as that of Bengal.

As a sportsman, we wish you every luck and I hope when the war is over and you can spare time from the onerous duties of your post, that you will be able to add fresh trophies in Bengal to those you have already won elsewhere. Your books show that you have always taken a keen interest in Indian life and policy and that it is no superficial knowledge which you possess of India, its manners and its customs.

You have come, My Lord, straight from England, where at the present time every thought and action of her people is centred on the war, and you may have heard it said that we British in India have not had the war brought home to us. It is true that life in India has gone on much as before, and it is only now that our taxes can even compare with those at home, but all the same, we, too, have paid the bitter toll of war, in friends, in relatives, in sons, and I venture to say that there is proportionately as much mourning amongst us in India as there is at home. It has also been said that India has not done her share. My Lord, what the individual can do, I claim most emphatically that we have done. Hundreds of our best young men have gone to join the army, encouraged and assisted by their employers. War funds have always commanded whatever subscriptions were required, and war work has been carried on all over the country by indefatigable workers of all grades of society, from the highest to the lowest. If compulsory service and war taxation have only come now, the fault is not ours. We would have welcomed them long ago as we welcome now any burdens which Government may place on us, knowing that any fresh burden will help to lighten the lot of those brave men who are fighting for our liberty and our homes in the various theatres of the war.

Our late Governor, Lord Carmichael, in his farewell speech in this Council Chamber just a fortnight ago, said that Englishmen would have helped him more if they had shown him better that they knew what Indian aspirations were. I hope, My Lord, when the time comes for you to lay down the reins of office that you will be able to say that Europeans, and especially the merchants of Calcutta, have given you all the help you required in the government of this great Province."

Dr. D. P. Sarbadhikari ; Babu S. N. Ray.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

My Lord, on behalf of the very important interests I have the honour of representing on Your Excellency's Council, I beg to associate myself warmly and whole-heartedly with the welcome that has been extended to Your Excellency. It is significant of the strenuous times awaiting Your Excellency that within a very few hours of Your Excellency's arrival after a perilous and delayed journey, Your Excellency is called upon to preside over the deliberations of your Legislative Council. We have every confidence that Your Excellency's energies and resources will be fully equal to this strenuous work, in helping which Your Excellency can rely on your colleagues in this Council. One of the most important of questions that will await Your Excellency's careful and earnest consideration is that of education, which in the forceful and felicitous language of His Excellency the Viceroy in a recent speech, is one of the touchstones of civilization. That question will grow in importance more than ever during Your Excellency's régime. As the Head of the Government of Bengal and as Rector of the Calcutta University, Your Excellency's share in the work will indeed be very large. Primary, Secondary, University, Professional and Technical Education will alike claim Your Excellency's attention and satisfactory solution of questions affecting these important departments of knowledge will help the solution of many a troublous outstanding question that will face Your Excellency in administering the affairs of Bengal. The Bengal Ambulance Corps, the Bengali Double Company and the Bengali Battalion that is in the making are but a small earnest of the capabilities of Bengal's manhood, towards which education has been contributing an important part. But as Lord Chelmsford observed in another important speech the other day, the country's womanhood does not seem to be keeping pace with the seeming progress of its manhood. In equalising things affecting this most important matter, our efforts must be well sustained and no scheme of education can be possibly complete that does not fully take the country's womanhood into consideration. I would for a moment direct Your Excellency's attention to our visitors' gallery, that is, for the first time to my knowledge, crowded to-day, by our ladies, anxious, I take it, to share in the warmth of the Council's welcome to you. This unfamiliar and unrehearsed scene, this effective though silent appeal, will no doubt bring home to Your Excellency the importance of the question. Lady Ronaldshay can be of great use to Your Excellency in the solution of this momentous problem and I cordially extend my welcome to Her Excellency as well.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, as representing in Your Lordship's Council the Municipalities of the Presidency Division, which is the premier division in this Presidency, I cordially welcome Your Lordship. Your Lordship comes here with experience of the country and its people. Your Lordship has already had to study some of the important questions which are now agitating the educated community of the country. Considerable changes, both material and intellectual, have undergone in this country within the last quarter of a century—a fact admitted by people of all shades of opinion. If India of to-day is not the India of 20 years ago, Bengal which is the most intellectual among the Provinces of India, is not the Bengal of 5 years ago. A change has come over the spirit of the people of this land and we want that that spirit should be accorded the fullest sympathy of the administrators. The country is now full of new hopes, new aspirations and new ideas. It has pleased Providence to place the destinies of this country at such a time in your Lordship's hands. We know that our hopes and aspirations cannot be realised within a day. But we want that our hopes and aspirations may be looked upon with sympathy and early opportunity be taken to give effect to them. You will find us, the representatives of the people of this Presidency, ready to co-operate with the Government in all that concerns the well-being of the land. We want to

Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq ; Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*conclud.*

co-operate with Government in the work of every day administration. You will find in us, the educated community of this Presidency, true friends of the British Government, loyal, peace-loving, law-abiding and above all grateful. My Lord, as Your Lordship once said on a recent occasion, a good deal could be done if there was determined good will on both sides. I can assure Your Lordship that if Your Lordship's Government extends its confidence to the representatives of the people, that confidence will be reciprocated and will bind the Government and the people in indissoluble unity."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself most whole-heartedly with the words of welcome which have just been uttered. I deem it a very great honour to be one of the very few to offer Your Excellency the first words of welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's first appearance as the Governor of this Presidency and President of the Legislative Council. I need hardly reiterate the hope which has been so eloquently expressed by one of my Hon'ble colleagues that Your Excellency's administration may mark an era of continued prosperity for the people on the basis of a peaceful consolidation of the progress already achieved under Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor. Nor need I reiterate the assurance that has been given that Your Excellency can always count upon the loyal help and co-operation of the non-official members of this Council in the manifold varieties of the task of administration. No such assurance is needed, because I do not know of any instance where this help has been sought and has not been freely given. The services of the non-official members of this Council are not being utilised to the extent that they ought to be. We are in theory, my Lord, the chosen representatives of the people, but I have always felt that in shaping the policy of the administration, our voice in the Councils of Government is sometimes of as little weight and value as that of the man in the moon. I do not, however, wish to mar the cordiality of our words of welcome by raising discordant notes of criticism, but the thought came uppermost in my mind and I could not help giving expression to it. My Lord, I have the good fortune of having entered the Council from the very beginning, and five years of association in working with Lord Carmichael has accustomed me to leniency at the hands of the President. I sincerely hope that Your Excellency will extend to us that latitude in the discussion of all questions which we enjoyed at the hands of Your Excellency's predecessor. My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council any further. On behalf of the Muhammadan members of this Council, representing the five divisions of Bengal, I offer to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, on behalf of my countrymen and particularly of the constituency which I have the honour to represent, I beg to accord to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome on the assumption of your exalted office. The Warrant of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign which was read out yesterday in the Throne Room is pregnant with deep meaning. Our Sovereign has placed his trust in you in appointing you to the high office and we loyally, respectfully and humbly welcome you as our ruler in the same spirit of trust and confidence that our destinies are safe in your hands. Your Excellency has been sent by His Gracious Majesty to rule over Bengal at a momentous period of her history. Bengal at this moment is throbbing with the pulsations of a new life which with Your Excellency's sympathetic and watchful care may spell for us an era of progress and prosperity. We are on the eve of great changes, both administrative and legislative, promising larger and wider scope to the long-cherished hopes and aspirations of my countrymen, which have received such a strong impetus from the progressive policy of British Rule in India. The fortunes of the foremost Province in India have been committed to your care

Mr. Martin ; The President.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*conold.*

and even though your assumption of office dates back only from yesterday, millions of my countrymen are anxiously awaiting the policy which Your Excellency's administration will inaugurate in this eventful period of our national existence. My Lord, the lack of understanding which so long seemed to separate the two great sections of His Majesty's subjects is now disappearing as it is bound to do in the growing solidarity of feeling that India cannot exist without England and that England cannot exist without India—a feeling which has led to the comradeship in the battlefield where Indians and Englishmen are fighting together for their King and Country. The moment is opportune and the tide is favourable and the people are sanguine that Your Excellency will rise to the occasion to enable Bengal to realise her destiny under your rule and I can assure Your Excellency that you will not find any lack of co-operation from the non-official members of your Council.

Among the measures which will engage Your Excellency's attention, I may be permitted to mention one in which the seat of your Government, I mean Calcutta, is intimately interested, and speaking on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta I would take this opportunity to press upon Your Excellency's attention the prayer of the people for the restoration of its lost privilege which forms the fundamental basis of Municipal Self-Government in this country.

In conclusion, I wish to assure Your Excellency of our loyal co-operation in the arduous task which Your Excellency has been called upon to undertake as Governor of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. MARTIN said :—

"My Lord,—The Hon'ble Mr. Carter has welcomed you on behalf of the commercial community of Calcutta. To his words, I have little to add. What affects Calcutta in the larger issues affects the mufassal also, but, having the honour to represent commercial interests in the mufassal, I feel it cannot be out of place to extend to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on behalf of that community. Your Excellency will no doubt have many opportunities of gaining first-hand knowledge of the questions which more nearly affect us, and I feel sure we may count on your sympathy for our particular aspirations and on your assistance in bringing them to fruition.

Once more, my Lord, I have no hesitation in asserting that the mufassal is in no way behindhand in welcoming Your Excellency most cordially."

HIS EXCELLENCY said :—

"Gentlemen,—I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my very deep appreciation of the very kindly welcome which you, as members of the Bengal Legislative Council, have extended to me this morning. One of the speakers expressed the hope that in presiding over your deliberations I should grant you that latitude which, I understood him to say, it had been the custom of my predecessor to allow in conducting your discussions. Well, gentlemen, as far as that goes, I believe that I am now making a good start. I am not fully conversant yet with all the rules of procedure in this Council, but it would certainly be considered irregular, to say the least of it, if we were allowed speeches or discussions of any kind in the House of Commons when there was no motion before the House. The fact that I am allowing a discussion to take place in these circumstances to-day may assure my hon'ble friends that I do not propose to exercise my authority too rigorously over the proceedings of this Council. Gentlemen, I thank you not only for the cordiality of your welcome, but I thank you also for the expression of your intention to grant me and my Government all the assistance that lies in your power to do. I very much appreciate that expression of your intention. I believe that the Council in Bengal is in many respects, if not in all, the most advanced Council in British India. You have on this Council an actual majority of non-official Indian members and when one of the speakers said that he sometimes felt

Questions and Answers.

HIS EXCELLENCY—*concl'd.*

that the opinions which they were able to bring to bear upon the Government were of little more value than what could be brought by the man in the moon; I think he was very much underrating both his own abilities and the abilities of his colleagues and the power which they are able to bring to bear upon Government opinion and Government action.

Gentlemen, some of the speakers have referred to the fact that at the present serious crisis in our country, it is hardly possible for this Council to undertake any very large measures of legislation. There is an understanding that matters of acute controversy should not be allowed to raise their heads among us during the progress of the war, and that for the very good reason we all desire to concentrate the whole of our energies and our abilities upon the successful prosecution of the war. Gentlemen, I am quite sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Carter need have no fears that we in England do not realize the sacrifices which have been made by all communities in India on behalf of the Empire in this great juncture in our history. We know well that you have sacrificed both blood and treasure, lavishly and generously, to assist us in prosecuting the great struggle in which we are now engaged. We realize that, and we are deeply grateful for it. We are grateful too, that on account of this struggle, you have decided to sink, so far as possible, controversial differences in India itself. We are grateful for this because, until and unless we can bring this terrible struggle which is shaking the very foundations of civilization as we understand it, and of all liberal institutions as we understand them—till I say, we can bring that great struggle to a successful issue on behalf of civilization, of freedom and of right—it is impossible for us to be assured that we can continue in peace and prosperity to carry on and advance the work of political and administrative progress within our own borders.

Gentlemen, it is not my intention to detain you at great length on this occasion. More than one speaker has referred to the fact that I am not altogether a stranger to this country. It is quite true, gentlemen, that I have for a good number of years now taken a very deep interest in the peoples and problems of this great continent. I have visited it, I think, on five different occasions, and I have done my best during the course of my visits to study and to try to understand the aspirations of its people, but I would not have you suppose for one moment that, because I have done this, I do not realize that I have very much to learn. I am by no means so foolish as to suppose that the observations which I have been able to make as a private visitor have enabled me to get at the root of the many problems which must confront the administrator, and I only regard my previous studies with satisfaction to the extent that they constitute a foundation, as it were, upon which I may now base a closer and a more profound study of the many problems and questions with which I shall be faced.

Gentlemen, I will not now detain you any longer from the regular proceedings of the Council. Once more I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly cordial welcome."

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 1.**(STARRED QUESTIONS.)**

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 1. Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for providing in the Budget for 1917-18, an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 over Rs. 35,000 of last year, for the Additional Legal Remembrancer?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The provision has been made in view of probable expansion of work."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 2. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the terms and conditions on which the assignment of Rs. 20,40,000 from Provincial to Imperial Revenues was fixed in March 1916, at the instance of the Government of India, in consideration of the estimated increase in the income-tax receipts? Assignment from Provincial to Imperial Revenues.

(b) Was there any understanding that this amount of assignment would not be liable to revision in any manner till the restoration of normal financial conditions?

(c) Do the said terms make it obligatory upon the Local Government to make this assignment even if the total increase in revenue due to enhanced taxation falls below Rs. 40,80,000 in any year?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" (a) & (b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 17 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1917-18.

(c) The reply is in the negative."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 3. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the construction of the Police buildings, provided for in the Budget for the year 1917-18, is in each particular instance a matter of immediate and imperative necessity? Construction of Police Buildings.

(b) How far would the administration of the Police Department be affected and what new schemes would suffer if the Building programme were postponed for a year?

(c) Have the Government assured themselves that temporary housing arrangements are not possible in any of the cases where buildings have been provided for in the Budget?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" The Governor in Council has assured himself that the provision made in the Budget for Police buildings is immediately and urgently necessary in the interests of the administration of the Province."

(UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.)

(Answers to which were laid on the table.)

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

I. What arrangements have been or are to be made in Bengal for carrying on an investigation into the disease of diabetes? Investigation of diabetes.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" An inquiry into the causation and prevalence of diabetes in India is now being conducted by Major D. McCay, I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, with the help of certain Assistant Surgeons. The inquiry is under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association, which is bearing all the expenditure."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

II. (a) What is the total estimated cost of the Ranchi Lunatic Asylum and what portion of the cost is to be borne by the Government of Bengal? Ranchi Lunatic Asylum.

(b) On what understanding are the Government of Bengal making this contribution?

(c) What share will the Government of Bengal have in the control and management of the Asylum?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. DONALD :—

"(a) The total estimated cost of the Ranchi Lunatic Asylum for Indians amounts to Rs. 27½ lakhs, three-fourths of which will be contributed by the Government of Bengal. The estimated cost of the European Asylum is Rs. 13,57,000. The expenditure on this Asylum is being met from Imperial Funds.

(b) The Government of Bengal are contributing three-fourths of the total cost of the Indian Asylum on the understanding that three-quarters of the total accommodation will be allotted to patients from Bengal.

(c) The two Asylums will be under the control and management of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, and the Government of Bengal will have no share therein."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

Annual grant
for secret service
money to the Crimi-
nal Investigation
Department.

III. What has been the total annual grant for secret service money for the Criminal Investigation Department during each of the last five years?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KERR :—

"A statement is laid on the table showing the total annual grant for secret service money for the Criminal Investigation Department in each of the last five years.

Statement.

					Rs.
1912-13	...	...	...	...	25,500
1913-14	...	...	...	...	52,000
1914-15	...	...	...	...	52,000
1915-16	...	...	...	...	60,000
1916-17	...	...	...	...	2,93,000*

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Waterways
subdivisions in
the Presidency.

IV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing the progress made by the waterways subdivisions in the Presidency?

(b) Are the Government considering the advisability of forming waterways subdivisions in the riparian parts of Eastern Bengal?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY :—

"(a) A waterways subdivision in the jurisdiction of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division was formed in September, 1915. The duties of the Subdivisional Officer comprise the supervision of the working of the *Foyers* and *Alexandra* dredgers and the general supervision of the waterways to the east of Khulna within the limits of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division. Statements showing the work of the two dredgers up to December, 1916, have been supplied to the Hon'ble Member and have been placed on the Library table.

(b) Government are considering the question of forming a waterways division and additional waterways subdivisions, but the proposal is at present in abeyance owing to the practical impossibility of obtaining more dredgers during the continuance of the war."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Exaction of
"abwabs" under
the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

V. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, district by district, the total number of suits instituted by tenants, during the last five years, to recover from landlords the penalty for exaction of "abwabs" under section 75 of the Bengal Tenancy Act?

* Of this sum Rs. 38,000 only was expended on secret service; the remaining expenses, amounting to Rs. 2,55,000, were incurred on account of detenus under the Defence of India Act, the Ingress into India Ordinance and Bengal Regulation III of 1918. In future, this expenditure will be met from a separate head.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The figures for 1916 are not yet available; a statement is laid on the table containing the information for the five previous years."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. KERR in his answer to Question No. V (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI at the Council Meeting of the 27th March, 1917, showing suits instituted by tenants under section 75 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

1911	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1912	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1913	...	...	...	...	1 in Mymensingh.
					2 in Khulna.
1914					1 in Mymensingh.
1915	...	...	...	...	2 in Dinajpur.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

VI. Are the Government in a position to furnish definite information regarding—

Water-logged areas in the Dacca Division.

- (a) the extent of water-logged areas in each of the districts of the Dacca Division, and
- (b) their general effect on the sanitary condition of the districts?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The answer is in the negative."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

VII. Are the Government considering the advisability of preparing charts and maps of the water-logged areas in the Dacca Division and for the periodical revision of such charts and maps through the District Boards?

Preparation of charts and maps of the water-logged areas in the Dacca Division.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The answer is in the negative."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

VIII. Is it a fact that recently a witness, in a criminal case in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Basirhat, after his examination was finished, asked permission to go out and offer his prayers, and that the permission was refused, the Magistrate remarking that if he had to offer prayers, he should not come to give evidence in Court?

Refusal by Magistrate to witness of permission to see his prayers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"No."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

IX. (a) Is it a fact that some members of the family of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, were dragged out of a railway compartment at Naraingunj station of the Eastern Bengal Railway by Mr. Ross, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Naraingunj?

Alleged ill-treatment of family of Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, whilst travelling on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(b) Is it a fact that the Station Master of Naraingunj remonstrated with Mr. Ross and that the Station Master's request to Mr. Ross not to disturb the passengers was not heeded?

(c) If the facts are as stated in clauses (a) and (b), will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they are taking in the matter?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KERR :—

The facts of the incident are as follows :—

On the 16th February, Mr. Ross and another gentleman escorted two ladies to the Naraingunj railway station to see them off by the train leaving for Dacca at 11 P.M. They found only one first class compartment, in which a Muhammadan gentleman was seated. As the ladies were travelling alone, Mr. Ross asked this gentleman if he would move into one of the two vacant second class compartments, but he was unwilling to do so. As his manner appeared to Mr. Ross to be somewhat peculiar, he considered it essential for the ladies to have the compartment to themselves, and he therefore insisted on this gentleman's leaving the compartment. The gentleman then left the carriage and the ladies got in. A few minutes later, the gentleman returned with the Assistant Station Master and a number of other people. He tried to re-enter the compartment, stating that he had a first class ticket, and would have forced his way in if Mr. Ross had not informed him that, in the circumstances, he could not be allowed to travel to Dacca in that carriage. The Assistant Station Master was requested to provide another first class carriage, but said that there was none in the station. He was inclined to support the Muhammadan gentleman, but he eventually agreed that he should go into the adjoining second class compartment and the gentleman then entered the second class compartment. No force of any kind was used by Mr. Ross at any stage of the proceedings. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter."

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.**(Question No. IX.)**

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked the following supplementary questions :—

Is it a fact that the gentleman referred to was politely asked to leave the compartment for the ladies, and that he refused to do so?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. LYON :—

"I think the answer gives the complete facts of the case and requires no further addition."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether inquiries have been made as to who this gentleman was, and what was his name and address?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. LYON :—

"It is not intended to make any further inquiries into the case."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

Will the Government be pleased to state in what the peculiarity in his manner lay?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. LYON :—

"As I have already stated, it is not the intention of Government to add to the statement contained in the answer given."

By the Hon'ble Mr. ARUN CHANDRA SINHA :—

X. (a) Are the Government aware that an application under the Arms Act was made on the 21st September, 1916, by Rai Tara Nath Chakravarti Bahadur, a retired Government Pleader of Faridpur, to the District Magistrate praying for permission to be given, or in the alternative, necessary licenses to be granted, to his retainers or to certain specified relatives and agents to use on his behalf the two guns possessed by him as an exempted person, on the ground that he himself was unable to use the guns being confined to bed on account of ill-health?

(b) Is it a fact that Rai Tara Nath Chakravarti Bahadur has served the Government for over 35 years?

(c) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate rejected the application without assigning any reason?

(d) Is it a fact that this order was passed about two months after the application for the permission or for the licenses was made?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state on what grounds the application was rejected?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KERR—

"(a) An application was filed by the Rai Bahadur on the 21st September, 1916, asking on the grounds stated in the question that six of his retainers might be permitted to use his two guns. No application was made for the grant of a license to the retainers.

(b) Yes.

(c) The order was — 'I am not prepared to grant the request.'

(d) The order was passed on the 14th November, 1916. The intervention of the Durga Puja Holidays and the time occupied in making the usual inquiries account for the delay.

(e) The District Magistrate reports that he refused the application because he considered it unnecessary. The applicant as a title-holder has had two guns for a long time and has never before applied that retainers should be authorised to use them. It was stated that the object of allowing retainers to use the guns was to facilitate the collection of rents and the escort of money from the interior, but the District Magistrate found that the guns had never been used for this purpose and that moreover the applicant was a habitual defaulter in respect of Khas Mahal revenue. The Commissioner has since revised the District Magistrate's order and in view of the applicant's age and past services has authorised two of his peons to use the guns as retainers."

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. DONALD laid on the table a statement containing the information promised in his reply to question No. 15 (starred) regarding the excavation of tanks and wells in subdivisions, asked at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 13th March, 1917.

Questions and Answers.

Statement referred to in item No. 2 of the List of Business for the meeting of Council on the 27th March 1917, showing the total number of tanks and wells for drinking water excavated or re-excavated, and the expenditure incurred on them, by District Boards during the year 1915-16.

Name of District Board.	Locality where excavated or re-excavated.	TANKS EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		WELLS EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
		No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	Sadar subdivision ...	17	18,727	48	4,979	23,706	Out of 17 tanks 3 tanks were completed, 5 were nearly completed, and the remaining 9 were in progress during the year 1915-16. Out of 48 wells 20 were completed, 13 were nearly completed and 5 were in progress during 1915-16.
	Kalna " ...	...	...	1	...	...
	Katwa " ...	...	...	1	113	113	
Birbhum	Sadar " ...	1	340	73	17,743	18,083	
Bankura	Ditto " ...	37	74,705	19	3,837	78,542	
	Vishnupur " ...	4	2,490	6	1,438	3,928	
Midnapore	Sadar " ...	...	...	20	7,363	7,363	
	Contai " ...	...	...	5	757	757	
	Tamluk " ...	2	...	1	...	697	
	Ghatal " ...	...	...	1	141	141	
Howrah	Uluberia " ...	8	5,377	...	...	5,377	
	Sadar " ...	4	...	1	...	2,889	
24-Parganas	Baschut " ...	1	(a) 21	1	318	339	(a) Rupees 2,997 was spent in 1914-15 Rs. 21 in 1915-16.
	Barasat " ...	7	10,860	2	1,179	12,039	
	Diamond Harbour subdivision.	3	5,287	...	...	5,287	
	Barrackpore sub-division.	9	13,615	...	...	13,615	
Nadia	Sadar subdivision	...	...	7	2,129	2,129	
	Ranaghat " ...	...	...	12	5,788	5,788	
	Chuadanga " ...	...	...	17	8,143	8,143	
	Kushtia " ...	...	...	(b) 19	2,014	2,014	(b) Includes 12 wells excavated by Union Committees.
	Meherpur " ...	...	...	8	2,069	2,069	
Murshidabad	Sadar " ...	3	...	28	...	7,528	
	Kandi " ...	6	...	1	...	1,500	
	Jangipur " ...	...	...	17	4,035	4,035	
	Lalbagh " ...	2	...	1	...	1,931	
Jessore	Sadar " ...	4	2,325	1	168	2,493	
	Bongaon " ...	1	3,481	(c) 2	1,203	4,684	(c) Includes one well within the jurisdiction of a Union Committee.
	Narail " ...	3	3,542	(d) 2	126	3,668	(d) Includes one well within the jurisdiction of a Union Committee.
	Magura " ...	5	5,379	(e) 4	2,074	7,453	(e) Includes two wells within the jurisdiction of a Union Committee.
	Jhenida " ...	...	...	8	3,166	3,166	

NOTE.—Details of the figures included in column 7 are not available in all cases, separate figures not having been supplied for columns 3 and 6.

Questions and Answers.

Name of District Board.	Locality where excavated or re-excavated.	TANKS EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		WELLS EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
		No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
ulna	Sadar subdivision	5	3,800	...	...	3,800	
	Bagerhat "	14	16,268	...	...	16,268	
	Satkhira "	3	2,876	...	...	2,876	
eca	Sadar	1	...	48	...	8,588	
	Narayanganj "	...	...	21	2,676	2,676	
	Munshiganj "	1	1,040	...	...	1,040	
	Manikganj "	2	...	55	...	6,490	
mensingh	Sadar	...	...	4	1,060	1,060	
	Netrakona "	...	...	2	501	501	
	Tangail "	...	...	4	1,414	1,414	
	Kishoreganj "	...	...	4	1,388	1,388	
idpur	Sadar	6	...	1	...	15,871	
	Goalundo "	10	...	2	...		
	Madaripur "	5	...	...	...
	Gopalganj "	2	...	...	...
urzanj	Sadar	1	1,878	...	...	1,878	
	Pirojpur "	4	2,312	...	...	2,312	
	Patuakhali "	4	2,372	...	...	2,372	
shahi	Sadar	4	...	1	...	7,875	
	Naogaon "	1	...	1	...	1,682	
ajpur	Sadar	...	...	10	3,023	3,023	
	Thakurgaon "	...	...	2	432	432	
	Baharhat "	1	...	7	...	6,714	
niguri	Sadar	...	...	37	8,769	8,769	
	Alipur Duars "	...	...	13	2,747	2,747	
apur	Sadar	1	...	(a)30	...	7,842	(a) Includes 20 wells excavated by Union Committees.
	Kurigram "	...	...	(b)15	...	2,205	(b) Includes 7 wells excavated by Union Committees.
	Gaibandha "	...	...	(c)6	...	990	(c) Includes 1 well excavated by Union Committees.
	Nilphamari "	...	...	(d)16	...	2,379	(d) Includes 6 wells excavated by Union Committees.
ra ...	Sadar	2	...	20	...	7,727	
na	Sadar	3	...	53	...	6,919	
	Sirajganj "	...	...	14	2,369	2,369	
da	Sadar	7	...	47	...	12,180	
tagong ...	Sadar	151	56,505	...	...	56,505	
	Cox's Bazar "	10	4,915	4	1,725	6,640	
pera	Sadar	...	25,670	...	...	25,670	
	Brahmanbaria "	16		...	...
	Chandpur "	10		...	...
khali	Sadar	67	28,479	...	...	28,479	
	Feni "	11	3,365	...	...	3,365	

NOTE.—Details of the figures included in column 7 are not available in all cases, separate figures not having been supplied for columns 4 and 6.

Questions and Answers.

Statement showing the total number of tanks and wells for drinking water excavated or re-excavated, and the expenditure incurred on them, by Local Boards during the year 1915-16.

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Locality where excavated or re-excavated.	TANKS, EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		WALLS, EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
		No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Burduwan Sadar ...	Sadar subdivision ...	...	...	1	588	588	
Asansol ...	Asansol " ...	...	...	98	24,888	24,888	
Kalna ...	Kalna " ...	...	...	6	2,130	2,130	
Katwa ...	Katwa " ...	...	...	2	577	577	
Rampurhat ...	Rampurhat " ...	2	120°	...	...	120	° Out of Rs. 120 the villagers contributed Rs. 60 and Rs. 60 were met from Local Board funds.
Contai ...	Contai " ...	...	...	43	2,845	2,845	
Ghatal ...	Ghatal " ...	3	721	...	...	721	
Hooghly Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	5	5,886	25	5,283	11,169	
Serampore ...	Serampore " ...	1	1,385	8	385	1,770	
Arambagh ...	Arambagh " ...	3	1,858	17	2,047	3,905	
Nadia Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	...	...	5	229	229	
Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat " ...	...	...	5	166	166	
Chuadanga ...	Chuadanga " ...	...	...	7	210	210	
Kushtia ...	Kushtia " ...	...	...	17	430	430	
Meherpur ...	Meherpur " ...	...	...	6	125	125	
Dacca Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	3	...	20	...	8,333	
Narayanganj ...	Narayanganj " ...	...	...	32	4,034	4,034	
Munshiganj ...	Munshiganj " ...	4	6,839	...	...	6,839	
Manikganj ...	Manikganj " ...	...	...	25	4,511	4,511	
Mymensingh Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	1	...	23	...	3,860	
Netrakona ...	Netrakona " ...	11	...	2	...	5,219	
Tangail ...	Tangail " ...	2	...	12	...	4,469	
Jamalpur ...	Jamalpur " ...	...	...	12	2,691	2,691	
Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj " ...	3	...	13	...	4,947	
Faridpur Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	8	...	12	...	18,874	18,874
Goalundo ...	Goalundo " ...	11	...	3	...		
Madaripur ...	Madaripur " ...	2	...	...	...
Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj " ...	12	...	1	...		
Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur " ...	1	62	...	...	62	
Rajshahi Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	3	2,384	...	...	2,384	
Nator ...	Nator " ...	3	6,230	...	...	6,230	
Nangaon ...	Nangaon " ...	5	2,400	...	...	2,400	
Rangpur Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	...	...	7	1,081	1,081	
Kurigram ...	Kurigram " ...	...	...	7	1,205	1,205	
Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha " ...	2	...	3	...	629	
Nilphamari ...	Nilphamari " ...	...	...	7	1,433	1,433	
Tippera Sadar ...	Sadar " ...	4	2,456	...	...	2,456	
Brahmanbaria ...	Brahmanbaria " ...	1	2,450	...	...	2,450	
Chaudpur ...	Chaudpur " ...	2	1,397	...	...	1,397	

NOTE.—Some of the figures included in column 7 are not available in all cases, separate figures not having been supplied for columns 4 and 6.

Questions and Answers.

Statement showing the total number of tanks and wells for drinking water excavated or re-excavated, and the expenditure incurred on them, by Municipalities during the year 1915-16.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Locality where excavated or re-excavated.	TANKS, EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		WELLS, EXCAVATED OR RE-EXCAVATED.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
		No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Asansol ...	Asansol ...	...	...	4	767	767	
Katwa ...	Katwa ...	...	...	1	335	335	
Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	...	...	3	491	491	
Sonamukhi ...	Sonamukhi ...	1	258	2	629	884	
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	2	...	8	186	186	
Khirpai ...	Khirpai ...	1	834	...	...	834	
Khurar ...	Khurar ...	1	889	...	...	889	
Serampore ...	Serampore ...	...	...	1	351	351	
Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	...	...	4	65	65	
Bally ...	Bally ...	...	...	1	1186	1,186	
Basirhat ...	Basirhat ...	1	...	...	...	...	The excavation of this tank was started at the close of the year 1915-16. A special donation of Rs. 11,000 has been made to meet the cost by a private benefactor.
Baduria ...	Baduria ...	1	650	...	...	650	
Gobardanga ...	Gobardanga ...	1	206	...	...	206	
Budge-Budge ...	Budge-Budge ...	1	1,711	...	...	1,711	
Krishnagar ...	Krishnagar ...	...	...	2	653	653	
Santipur ...	Santipur ...	...	...	2	346	346	
Chakdah ...	Chakdah ...	...	...	1	194	194	
Jangipur ...	Jangipur ...	...	...	4	901	901	
Murshidabad ...	Murshidabad ...	...	...	2	...	1,098	
Azinganj ...	Azinganj ...	...	...	6	18	18	
Ayemensingh ...	Sadar ...	...	...	2	707	707	
Tangail ...	Tangail ...	...	...	43	537	537	
Jamalpur ...	Jamalpur ...	...	...	4	490	490	
Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	...	...	3	835	835	
Nalchiti ...	Nalchiti ...	1†	137	...	...	137	† This tank was re-excavated by the Nalchiti Municipality at a cost of Rs. 471, of which Rs. 334 was contributed by the District Board of Bakurganj.
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	...	...	4	1,195	1,195	
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	27	143	143	
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	...	...	5	718	718	
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	...	...	1	892	892	
Seraiganj ...	Seraiganj ...	...	...	4	1,029	1,029	
Nawadganj ...	Nawadganj ...	...	...	3	754	754	
Brahmanbaria ...	Brahmanbaria ...	...	778	...	...	778	
Chandpur ...	Chandpur ...	...	696	...	...	696	

NOTE.—Details of the figures included in column 7 are not available in all cases, separate figures not having been supplied for columns 4 and 6.

*The Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.***LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 3.****THE BUDGET.**

The Hon'ble Mr. BEATSON BELL presented the Budget of the Government of Bengal for 1917-18.

He said :—

" My Lord, I have the honour to present the Budget of the Government of Bengal for the year 1917-18 and in so doing I would invite the attention of the House to the short memorandum which I have drawn up and which accompanies the Budget which is now in the hands of all Hon'ble Members. We have discussed the Budget in its previous form—the Revised Financial Statement—for two whole days and we have had interesting debates upon 38 different Resolutions. The present stage is merely a formal stage, and I have only to lay the Budget upon the table of the House with the intimation that when we next meet, Hon'ble Members will have yet another opportunity for expressing their views upon every branch of the Budget."

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, 1917-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

CALCUTTA, THE 24TH MARCH 1917.

MEMORANDUM.

In accordance with Rule 33(I) of the Bengal Legislative (Financial Statement) Rules, 1912, published with Notification No. 4482-F., dated the 10th December, 1912, the Budget will be presented to the Council on the 27th March 1917.

2. No change has been made in the figures as included in the Revised Financial Statement. An Appendix C has been added, as usual, to show the transactions of District Boards and the District Road Fund (Darjeeling), although this does not form part of the Provincial Budget proper.

3. The Members in charge of the different departments would be much obliged, if, in accordance with the practice in previous years, Hon'ble Members will intimate as early as possible any points which they may desire to raise, in order that information may be collected regarding the same.

N. D. BEATSON BELL.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, 1917-18.

PART I.—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS FOR 1915-16.

WHEN the revised estimate for 1915-16 was laid before the Council on the 27th March 1916, the receipts of the year were estimated at Rs. 6,26,31,000 and the charges at Rs. 6,40,01,000, while the anticipated closing balance was Rs. 2,58,90,000. The accounts of the year, which have now been finally closed, show that the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 6,34,59,998 and the charges to Rs. 6,28,01,186, while the closing balance was Rs. 2,79,19,135. The receipts were therefore better by Rs. 8,28,998, this improvement having occurred chiefly under Land Revenue (Rs. 3,33,815) mainly under Collections from Government estates owing to larger collections of arrears and better conditions in the jute trade ; Stamps (Rs. 1,18,670) due to higher probate duties ; Excise (Rs. 1,40,074) chiefly through gains from sale-proceeds of excise opium and duty on *ganja* ; Income-tax (Rs. 2,13,306) under Ordinary collections owing to increased advance payments made in the latter part of the year, and Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 84,849) through larger sales of quinine. The actual expenditure was less by Rs. 11,99,814 chiefly under Courts of Law (Rs. 2,28,890) owing to smaller charges under Fees to pleaders in criminal cases ; Police (Rs. 1,22,217) as a result of savings under Police force and Contingencies of the District Executive Force ; and Education (Rs. 4,77,586) due to savings in the grant for Colleges—Professional and in Imperial grants.

(2) REVISED ESTIMATE, 1916-17.

2. The revised estimate for 1916-17, as now passed by the Government of India on the basis of the actuals of the first eight, nine and in some cases ten and eleven months of the current year, is compared below with the sanctioned estimate for the year :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Better (+) or worse (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	2,58,90,000	2,79,19,000	+20,29,000
Revenue receipts ...	5,85,74,000	6,30,27,000	+44,53,000
Transfers between Im- perial and Provincial Revenues ...	+34,30,000	+23,90,000	—10,40,000
Total receipts ...	6,20,04,000	6,54,17,000	+34,13,000
Grand Total ...	8,78,94,000	9,83,36,000	+54,42,000
Total expenditure ...	6,17,97,000	6,06,57,000	+11,40,000
Closing balance ...	2,60,97,000	3,26,79,000	+65,82,000

Police—(Rs. 1,15,000), mainly for larger expenditure in the Criminal Investigation Department and under Supplies and Services and contingencies of the District Executive Force

Political—(Rs. 2,54,000), due to the payment of personal allowances and family allowances to detenus under the Defence of India Act and charges in connection with State prisoners and the Ingress into India Ordinance detenus.

Famine Relief—(Rs. 1,48,000), due to larger expenditure in the district of Bankura than was anticipated.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—(Rs. 3,40,000), owing to additional grants for Educational, Jail and Police buildings and for the repairs of roads in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts by transfer from other departments.

6. The net result of these changes is that the closing balance of 1916-17, which was estimated at Rs. 2,60,97,000 in March 1916, is now estimated at Rs. 3,26,79,000. The increase is partly due to the increase in the opening balance, partly to the increase in receipts and partly to a decrease in expenditure as mentioned above.

(3) BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1917-18.

7. The opening balance of 1917-18 is the closing balance of 1916-17, and is therefore Rs. 3,26,79,000.

8. The estimates of the year, as approved by the Government of India, show receipts aggregating Rs. 6,65,99,000, expenditure of Rs. 6,77,20,000 and a closing balance of Rs. 3,15,58,000. A portion of the estimated closing balance is earmarked for special expenditure as follows :—

	Rs.
Minimum balance	20,00,000
Balance of the discretionary grant	6,97,000
Balance of the Imperial grant for Education ...	98,44,000
Ditto ditto Medical purposes	4,30,000
Ditto ditto Sanitation ...	62,55,000
Ditto ditto the reorganization of the Subordinate Police and River Police in the Eastern Bengal (non-recurring) ...	4,52,000
Ranchi Lunatic Asylum	23,50,000 *
Amount earmarked for Provincial equipments for the three years as promised	24,00,000
Balance of the grant promised to Belgachia Institution	1,50,000
Total ...	2,45,78,000

The difference between Rs. 3,15,58,000 and 2,45,78,000 = Rs. 69,80,000 is the Provincial balance available for new expenditure in the future.

9. It has again been found impossible to provide for the regrant of unspent balances of the Imperial grants for Education, Sanitation, Discretionary grant, etc. The recurring provision for the Dacca University (Rs. 5,45,000 recurring and Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring for five years), has been omitted, and a provision of 2½ lakhs only has been made in the budget for grants for sanitary improvements against 9½ lakhs, the recurring allotment.

10. The total estimated charges for 1917-18, however, amount to Rs. 6,77,20,000, which is in excess of the income by Rs. 11,21,000, and

provision has been made for the following noticeable non-recurring items :—

	Rs.
Grant for gratuitous relief ...	1,00,000
For new works of the Police Department in connection with the reorganization of the Eastern Bengal Police ...	3,00,000
For works in progress of the Police Department in connection with the reorganization of the Eastern Bengal Police ...	1,00,000
For Police buildings, and non-recurring expenditure in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh ...	16,36,000
For construction of thana launches and floating thanas for the River Police in Eastern Bengal	78,642
For additional buildings in the Bethune College	40,000
Salaries, establishment and other charges of the Press Censors ...	45,000
Charges under the Defence of India Act ...	75,000
Additional grant to the Calcutta University for hostel buildings in Calcutta ...	3,39,000
Construction of steam-launches for the River patrols of the Presidency Police ...	2,10,000
Personal and family allowances of detenus under the Defence of India Act ...	2,00,000

11. A schedule is attached showing the new schemes costing individually more than Rs. 5,000 in any one year, which have been included in the budget. The non-recurring charges on account of these schemes amount to Rs. 10,95,646, and the recurring charges to Rs. 11,79,080. Besides these, the budget includes certain new schemes of a more or less petty nature and also certain non-recurring charges as follows :—

	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
Land Revenue—		
Increase in the rate of pay of temporary certificate muharrirs ...	...	2,000
Record-room establishment at Dacca for settlement records ...	5,000	...
Compass survey of the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,910	...
Purchase of bicycles for the Collectorate offices of Hooghly and Midnapore ...	510	...
Purchase of a boat for the Collector of Rajshahi ...	500	...
Subdivisional establishment, Kalimpong ...	...	3,000
Rent of telephone lines, Howrah and Jalpaiguri ...	...	899
Total ...	14,920	5,899
Excise—		
Temporary establishment for increased supervision of the Gauja Mahal (Nowgaon) during the manufacturing season ...	1,000	...
Registration—		
Provision for new Sub-Registry offices ...	3,600	...
General Administration—		
Provincialisation of the outside audit section of the Accountant-General's office ...	...	22,000
Allowance for equipment and voyage of the new Governor ...	15,000	...

	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
<i>General Administration—concluded.</i>		
Inauguration grant for the renewal of furniture for His Excellency's residences ...	30,000	...
Additional advance grant for curtains and covers for furniture for Government houses ...	7,935	...
Purchase of two motor-cars for the new Governor, including freight	21,950	...
Additional Secretary and Under-Secretary in the Political and Appointment Departments ...	54,720	...
Additional Secretary's exchange compensation allowance ...	2,300	...
Press Censor and his establishment, etc. ...	45,000	...
Additional Under-Secretary, Financial Department ...	11,520	...
Subscription to the "Indian News Agency" telegrams ...	2,880	...
Total ...	1,91,305	22,000
<i>Law and Justice—Courts of Law—</i>		
Establishment for Public Prosecutor, Northern Division Police Court	...	1,128
Appointment of six clerks for the Civil Courts in Rangpur ...	...	1,800
Establishment and contingencies of the second Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta ...	...	1,800
Increased grant for Additional Legal Remembrancer and his establishment ...	...	40,000
Increase of pay of the Receiver's office establishment ...	...	2,369
Total ...	...	47,097
<i>Jails—</i>		
Appointment of four temporary Assistant Jailors in the Central Jails ...	2,400	...
House-allowance for four temporary Assistant Jailors ...	720	...
Increased grant for the purchase of raw materials ...	1,40,000	...
Increased grant for the expansion of the blanket factory at Dacca and the quinine industry in Alipore Juvenile Jail ...	48,600	...
Allowances to a Roman Catholic Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail ...	...	1,800
Subsidiary Jail establishment, Kalimpong ...	...	1,248
Total ...	1,91,720	3,048
<i>Police—</i>		
Temporary establishment for the Passport and Pass Departments ...	1,920	...
Additional establishment for Calcutta Police Press ...	...	1,716
Purchase of spare parts of Prison vans ...	3,000	...
Appointment of one Indian Sub-Inspector for the Mounted Police and grant of local allowances to Mounted Police Sergeants ...	...	3,870

<i>Police—continued.</i>	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
Escort charges of prisoners dealt with under the Defence of India Act ...	10,000	...
Officers on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Police ...	8,460	...
Local and conveyance allowances for ditto ...	2,880	...
Increased grant for secret service money for Criminal Investigation Department ...	30,000	...
Pay of a temporary steno-typist for the Howrah Police ...	1,800	...
Increased grant for rewards to informers ...	25,000	...
Increased grant for general police rewards ...	3,000	...
Entertainment of paid probationers in District Police offices ...	...	3,660
Entertainment of Sub-Inspector for Bandel Railway police-station on the East Indian Railway ...	...	1,084
Annual subsidy for the upkeep of the Darjeeling District Police band ...	...	400
Entertainment of four additional clerks for the Bakarganj Police office ...	...	1,870
Supply of guards to the Volunteer Armoury at Chasara and at Ramna, Dacca ...	390	1,365
Employment of a station boat at Satoria police-station, Dacca ...	216	1,353
Splitting up the jurisdiction of Narayanganj police-station, Dacca ...	551	2,709
Strengthening of Court staff at Manikganj, Dacca ...	43	1,011
Redistribution of jurisdiction of Raipur and Monohardi police-stations at Dacca ...	405	1,745
Entertainment of a Circle Inspector and Court staff for new subdivision at Kalimpong ...	345	4,282
Establishment of a road post at Kalimpong Road ...	258	1,041
Introduction of town beat system at Rajbari, Faridpur ...	294	1,431
Conveyance allowances of Superintendents of Police, Howrah and Dacca ...	...	2,880
Local allowance to Assistant Commandant, Buxa Duars Detachment, Dacca Military Police ...	...	600
Local allowance to Drill Instructor, Police Training College, Sarda ...	...	600
Investigating centre at Satoria, Manikganj ...	...	2,859
Entertainment of a permanent Sub-Inspector for the Town Police work at Serajganj ...	...	840
Pay of a driver and running expenses of the motor-car provided for the use of Indian officers of Intelligence Branch ...	...	2,400

	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
<i>Police—continued.</i>		
Charges for assistance rendered by vessels of Rivers Steam Navigation Company and the India General Navigation and Railway Company to the launches of the Police Department when aground in the waterways of Bengal ...	...	500
Splitting up the jurisdiction of Khulna police-station ...	991	3,009
Entertainment of writer head-constables for subdivisional police offices ...	784	2,912
Investigating centre within jurisdiction of Kathiadi police-station, Mymensingh ...	492	2,556
Investigating centre within jurisdiction of Kendua police-station, Mymensingh ...	276	1,591
Increase of Court staff at Mymensingh ...	...	1,100
Appointment of a 2nd Circle Inspector. Kishoreganj, Mymensingh ...	86	2,398
Raising the ultimate strength for reconstitution of Sherpore Town Police, Mymensingh ...	907	2,985
Raising the ultimate strength for reconstitution of Jamalpur Town Police, Mymensingh ...	950	3,083
Strengthening of the prosecuting staff, Comilla Court ...	73	1,621
Redistribution of jurisdiction of Nabinagar police-station, Tippera ...	184	649
Conveyance allowance to officers of the Intelligence Branch ...	...	2,000
Grant of an allowance to the Lecturer of the Government Commercial Institute at Bowbazar, Calcutta, for training of Sub-Inspectors in shorthand and typewriting ...	...	2,100
Raising the pay of manjhis and mallas attached to pansway boats in Faridpur, Mymensingh and Bakarganj ...	...	408
Appointment of a Sub-Inspector as chief gymnastic instructor in the Police Training College, Sarda ...	...	480
Appointment of an European Armed Inspector for the Intelligence Branch ...	...	3,300
Police arrangements on the Sara-Serajganj Railway ...	...	3,694
Entertainment of compounders for police hospitals at Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong and Faridpur ...	...	1,080
Establishment of telephone connections in the town outposts at Narayanganj ...	...	768
Maintenance of electric fittings and cost of current supplied to the office of the Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	1,100

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Police—concluded.</i>		
Construction of a new boat for Superintendent of Police, Malda ...	4,000	...
Splitting up the jurisdiction of Nalita-bari police-station, Mymensingh	319	1,907
Total ...	97,514	77,057
<i>Ports and Pilotage—</i>		
War bonus to junior Engineers of the pilot vessels ...	1,900	...
Appointment of Assistant Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta ...	...	3,960
Total ...	1,900	3,960
<i>Education—</i>		
Duty allowance of the Principal, Presidency College ...	...	4,800
Local allowances for the Bursar and the Dean of ditto ...	...	3,000
Additional Indian Educational Service Officer for the Presidency College ...	...	6,000
Appointment of an Urdu teacher and a qari on Rs. 50 each for the Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah ...	...	1,200
Raising the status of the middle vernacular school attached to Chittagong Normal School ...	...	780
Masters for the Dacca and Chittagong Government Moslem High Schools ...	...	20,148
Additional Professor, Chittagong College ...	...	3,900
Construction of servants' quarters and latrine, etc., Bethune College	40,000	...
Grant for Calcutta hostels ...	3,39,000	...
Local allowance of the Head Master, Victoria Boys' School ...	...	1,800
Local allowance of the Head Mistress, Dow Hill School ...	...	1,800
Provision for the revival of the survey classes at the Dacca School of Engineering ...	...	1,000
Total ...	3,79,000	44,428
<i>Medical—</i>		
Lump grant to the Belgachia Medical Institution ...	3,50,000	...
Appointment of an Additional Demonstrator for Medical College ...	...	1,320
Revision of the establishment of the Dacca Lunatic Asylum ...	...	1,089
Appointment of a clerk and two chaukidars for the Dacca Medical School ...	...	588
Appointment of trained nurses for the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital ...	...	900
Total ...	3,50,000	3,897

	Non-recurring- Rs.	Recurring Rs.
<i>Sanitation—</i>		
Experiment in testing vital statistics	6,250	...
Charges on account of Dr. Bentley's sanitary scheme of sub-soil drainage	30,000	...
Establishment for investigation in diabetes	12,000	...
Total ...	48,250	...
<i>Agriculture—</i>		
Arrear increments of pay of veterinary assistants prior to their transfer to Provincial Service ...	7,160	...
Additional grants for silk experiments and researches ...	15,700	...
Total ...	22,860	...
<i>Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—</i>		
Grant to Darjeeling Museum ...	...	5,000
Charges for afforestation and cultivation of Ipecacuanha ...	3,500	...
Appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Mungpoo plantation ...	...	840
Construction of a bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration at Goulundo and removal of office to a different site	3,700	...
Total ...	7,200	5,840
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Donation for relief of distress ..	1,00,000	...
<i>Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—</i>		
Projects for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar, Ajai and other rivers ...	2,50,000	...
Erecting a spill from the Bidyadhari river	16,300	...
For completing the improvements to the Lower Kumar river ...	75,000	...
For completing the works in connection with the new embankment along the Bhil Channel ...	1,65,000	...
Renewal of flood gate of the Bhaithghar lock	15,000	...
Total ...	5,21,300	
Provincial share of above ...	2,60,650	

12. Appendix C shows the transactions of District Funds and District Road Fund, Darjeeling. This statement does not form any part of the Provincial Budget, but is annexed thereto for convenience of reference.

PART II.—Detailed remarks on the budget for 1917-18.

RECEIPTS.

13. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 2,98,96,600, and the estimate for 1917-18, as passed by the Government of India, is Rs. 3,06,09,000 against Rs. 3,04,69,000, the revised estimate for 1916-17. The estimate includes Rs. 27,50,000 for recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges against Rs. 27,00,000, the estimate for 1916-17.

14. The estimated Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated as follows:—

	Estimate, 1916-17.	Revised estimate, 1916-17.	Estimate, 1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue ...	2,97,99,000	3,04,69,000	3,06,09,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Estimated collections from Government estates (wholly Provincial) ...	45,00,000	48,00,000	48,50,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars (wholly Provincial) ...	4,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges (wholly Imperial) ...	22,78,000	27,00,000	27,50,000
Total Deductions ...	67,82,000	75,01,000	76,01,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial revenues ...	2,30,17,000	2,29,68,000	2,30,08,000
Provincial share, one-half ...	1,15,08,000	1,14,84,000	1,15,04,000
<i>Add</i> —Collections from Government Estates (wholly Provincial) ...	45,00,000	48,00,000	48,50,000
<i>Add</i> —Recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars (wholly Provincial) ...	4,000	1,000	1,000
Total Provincial receipts ...	1,60,12,000	1,62,85,000	1,63,55,000

The increase under Collections from Government estates in 1916-17 is due to the prosperous condition of the jute trade. As for the increase in 1917-18 larger receipts are expected in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Bakarganj.

15. *Stamps*.—The revenue from Stamps for 1916-17 was estimated at Rs. 2,24,00,000. The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 2,24,37,340, and the collections in the first nine months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 20,39,000, owing to the large business in tea and jute and to the realization of larger death duties, as compared with the actuals of the corresponding period of the preceding year. In view of these figures the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been provisionally placed at Rs. 2,45,00,000. Allowing for a progressive increase of 8 lakhs, the estimate for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 2,53,00,000. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 1,22,50,000 for 1916-17 and Rs. 1,26,50,000 for 1917-18.

16. *Excise*.—The budget estimate of the total revenue under this head for 1916-17 was passed at Rs. 1,50,50,000. The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 1,51,40,074, and those in the first eleven months of 1916-17 show a decrease of Rs. 5,66,000 as compared with the actuals of the corresponding period of the preceding year; the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 1,45,00,000. The total consumption of country spirits in this Presidency up to December 1916 amounted to 448,377 proof gallons against 475,999 proof gallons in the corresponding period of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 27,622 proof gallons. The decrease was mainly due to the continuance of the economic depression and high prices caused by the war. Similarly there is a decrease of consumption in *ganja* of 512 seers and opium of 4,905 seers in the first nine months. The decrease is due to an increase in retail prices. During the continuance of the war the receipts under this head are not expected to rise much, but allowing for a small improvement of 1 lakh the estimate for 1917-18 has been placed at

Rs. 1,46,00,000. These estimates include the income from new taxation on liquors imposed under notification dated the 6th March 1916, which was estimated to bring in an increase of Rs. 50,000 in 1916-17; this is now estimated at Rs. 72,000 for both the years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

17. *Provincial Rates.*—The collections from the Public Works cess have been surrendered to District Boards with effect from the 1st April 1913, but the arrears of 1912-13 and the preceding years are still under collection. These amounted to Rs. 29,219 in the first eight months of 1916-17, and the revised estimate for these collections has been placed at Rs. 40,000. It is anticipated that no arrears will be left for collection in 1917-18. Under General Rates for the management of private estates the estimate of receipts for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,18,000 against Rs. 1,05,000, the revised estimate for 1916-17, and Rs. 1,06,171, the actuals of 1915-16.

18. *Income Tax.*—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,06,80,000. The actual collections in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 72,26,611, and the collections in the first eleven months of the year 1916-17 showed an increase of Rs. 85,03,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. Though the estimate under this head was carefully prepared, it was not realized that the profits of companies and firms, particularly those engaged in the supply of war materials, would reach the enormous figures which the accounts of their working in the year 1915-16 have shown. It is now expected that the total receipts from this source will exceed the estimate by Rs. 53,20,000. The revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 1,60,00,000. The coal and jute trades continue to exhibit marked prosperity and very high profits, and an increase of 20 lakhs is anticipated in 1917-18. The estimate for 1917-18 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 1,80,00,000. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 80,00,000 and Rs. 90,00,000 for 1916-17 and 1917-18, respectively. In framing the estimate for 1916-17 it was calculated that the increase in revenue due to enhanced taxation would amount to Rs. 40,80,000, and as the increased taxation was intended for the benefit of Imperial revenues, an assignment of Rs. 20,40,000 from Provincial to Imperial revenues was entered in the budget for 1916-17. In March last the Government of India decided that the amount of this assignment would be liable to revision when normal financial conditions are restored, and it was possible to frame a reliable estimate of the normal yield from the enhanced taxation. In view, however, of the very large increase in the revenue the Local Government did not feel justified in adhering to the assignment which was fixed in March last, and therefore decided to hand over at once to Imperial revenues the benefit of the enhanced taxation. The assignment, one-half of the amount of revenue due to the enhanced taxation, has now been calculated at Rs. 32,50,000 for 1916-17, and this amount has been shown under "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues in 1916-17." The amount due to enhanced taxation in 1917-18 has also been calculated at Rs. 78,00,000, and the assignment to the Imperial revenues has been placed at 39 lakhs in accordance with this calculation.

19. *Forests.*—The total receipts under this head for 1916-17 were estimated at Rs. 11,50,000 against Rs. 11,45,610, the actuals of 1915-16. The collections in the first eleven months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 75,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, and the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 12,40,000. The Conservator expects some increase in the current year from unsold stock in Buxa and the Sundarbans, while he anticipates larger sales next year from the improvement in the timber market. Allowing for an increase of Rs. 60,000 in 1917-18, the estimate has been placed at Rs. 13,00,000.

20. *Registration.*—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 20,50,000 against Rs. 20,36,068, the actuals of 1915-16. The actual collections in the first nine months of the year 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 14,37,475, and for the remaining three months of the year the receipts have been taken at Rs. 7,02,525, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 21,40,000. The increase is attributed to the prevailing high prices which

have increased registration. The Inspector-General anticipates an increase of revenue in 1917-18, and allowing for an increase of Rs. 60,000 the estimate for the year has been passed for Rs. 22,00,000.

21. *Interest*.—The estimate of loans provides for a return by way of interest during 1917-18 of Rs. 5,88,000 against Rs. 6,16,000 in 1916-17 as shown below:—

	Revised estimate, 1916-17. Rs.	Estimate, 1917-18. Rs.
Interest on advances to cultivators, etc.	1,33,000	1,20,000
Interest on advances to Co-operative Societies ...	2,000	2,000
Interest on drainage and embankment advances ...	9,000	9,000
Interest on loans to landholders ...	1,50,000	1,50,000
" " " " Municipalities and District Boards, etc. ...	2,95,000	2,94,000
Interest on Government securities	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous ...	15,000	1,000
Total ...	6,16,000	5,88,000

Nothing is expected from interest on arrears of the Public Works cess in 1917-18, as the arrears not paid before the localization of the Public Works cess are expected to be realized in 1916-17. The arrears of 1913-14 with the interest are surrendered to District Boards. This explains the decrease under sub-head Miscellaneous.

22. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.—The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 8,43,999, while the receipts in the first nine months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 46,420 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The increase is chiefly under Fees, Fines and Forfeitures and partly under Court-fees realized in cash. The revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 8,84,000, and the estimate for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 8,82,000.

23. *Jails*.—The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 9,09,148, and those in the first eight months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 72,784 as compared with those of the corresponding period of that year, and the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 10,51,000. The increase is due to larger supplies to the Military and Police Departments. As it is expected that the supplies to the Military Department will continue to be even larger during the ensuing year, the estimate for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 11,02,000.

24. *Police*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,67,000 against Rs. 1,90,866, the actuals of 1915-16. The receipts in the first nine months of 1916-17 showed an increase of Rs. 8,368 over those of the corresponding period of last year on account of larger receipts from the Motor-cycles Act, and the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 1,75,000. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,71,000.

25. *Ports and Pilotage*.—The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 13,49,562, while the budget estimate for 1916-17 was originally passed for Rs. 14,25,000. The actual collections in the first nine months amounted to Rs. 9,53,065, and for the last three months of the year the receipts have been taken at Rs. 2,51,955, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 12,05,000. The decrease is chiefly under Pilotage receipts and is due to the reduction in the number of vessels entering and leaving the Calcutta port caused by the dislocation of trade owing to the war and partly also under Miscellaneous, as the charges on account of the working expenses of the Government steamer *Guide* at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per mensem was no longer credited to this Government, owing to the return of the vessel from Port Blair service with effect from the 12th June 1916. The estimate for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 11,81,000.

26. *Education*.—The actuals in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 8,86,574, and the budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 9,05,000. This has been

raised to Rs. 9,32,000 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the current year, which amounted to Rs. 6,58,979 against Rs. 5,95,623 obtained in the corresponding period of last year. The estimate for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 9,28,000 and includes larger collections from "Schools—General."

27. *Medical*.—Under the orders of the Government of India the head "Medical" has now been divided into two heads—"Sanitation" for sanitation and vaccination receipts and "Medical" for all other receipts of that department. The medical budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 3,69,000 against Rs. 3,59,574, the actuals of 1915-16. The actual collections in the first eight months show a small increase under Medical College fees and hospital receipts and the revised estimate has been raised to Rs. 3,74,000. The budget for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 3,62,000.

28. *Sanitation*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 under this head may be taken at Rs. 12,000, but Rs. 81,000 has been credited to Provincial revenues on account of a grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association for experiments of sub-soil drainage as an anti-malarial measure, and also of Rs. 30,600 from the same fund for testing vital statistics. The revised estimate for 1916-17 will stand at Rs. 93,000. The estimate for 1917-18 has been placed at Rs. 12,000 which was the budget estimate for 1916-17.

29. *Agriculture*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 94,000 against Rs. 1,01,156, the actuals of 1915-16. The collections in the first eight months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 14,952 over those of the corresponding period of last year, but it has been decided that the receipts from "Seed stores" will be adjusted in reduction of expenditure, and both the revised estimate for 1916-17 and the budget for 1917-18 have been placed at Rs. 1,05,000.

30. *Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 5,22,000 against Rs. 6,04,849, the actuals of 1915-16. The actuals in the first eight months amounted to Rs. 4,44,509, of which Rs. 4,07,847 represented the sale-proceeds of cinchona and its products against Rs. 4,70,000, the estimate for the whole year. The increase is due to larger supplies of quinine to the Military Department, and as there is a large demand for the supply of this medicine, the revised estimate for 1916-17 has been placed at Rs. 7,50,000, of which 7 lakhs represent the receipts from cinchona and its preparations. As large supplies are expected to continue in 1917-18, the estimate for that year has been passed for Rs. 7,81,000, including Rs. 7,32,400 from cinchona.

31. *Receipts in aid of superannuation*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 56,000 against Rs. 54,583, the actuals of 1915-16. The actuals of the first eight months for 1916-17 tend to show that the estimate for the year will be realized, and both the revised estimate for 1916-17 and the estimate for 1917-18 have been passed for Rs. 56,000.

32. *Stationery and Printing*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,27,000 against Rs. 1,33,395, the actuals of 1915-16. The actuals of the first nine months of 1916-17, however, show an increase of Rs. 18,146 over those of the corresponding period of last year, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 1,43,000. The budget estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,38,000.

33. *Miscellaneous*.—The receipts for 1916-17 were estimated at Rs. 6,52,000 against Rs. 6,65,208, the actuals of 1915-16, which included Rs. 5,42,506 from Unclaimed deposits. The budget estimate under this sub-head was Rs. 5,50,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 5,38,000; the total receipts have however been raised to Rs. 7,37,000 including Rs. 90,000 expected as recoveries of famine expenditure by sale-proceeds of *khud* rice and manufactures by weavers under relief. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 6,58,000, and includes Rs. 5,50,000 for Unclaimed deposits and nothing for recoveries of famine expenditure.

34. *Irrigation—Major Works (Direct Receipts)*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 2,57,000 against Rs. 2,78,079, the actuals of 1915-16. The collections in the first nine months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 10,698, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 2,90,000.

The increase is chiefly in receipts from the water rates of the Midnapore Canal, and is due to the area under lease being greater than was anticipated in the budget. It is not expected that the area under lease will remain the same in 1917-18. It is also reported that the Etamagra Lock is in urgent need of repairs and that Range (1) of the Hijili Canal will be closed for traffic, and some falling off might be expected from these in 1917-18. The budget for 1917-18 has accordingly been passed for Rs. 2,68,000. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 1,45,000 for 1916-17 and Rs. 1,34,000 for 1917-18.

35. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 6,20,000 against Rs. 6,27,729, the actuals of 1915-16. The actual collections in the first nine months of 1916-17 show an increase of Rs. 1,17,115, and the revised estimate for the year has been placed at Rs. 7,76,000. The increase occurs chiefly in the Navigation receipts of the Madaripur Bhil Route, and is attributed to increased traffic in jute from held-up stock, to the improvements recently carried out in the Lower Kumar at Char Maguria and to the construction of the bund and sluices in the south bank. The estimate for 1917-18 is placed at Rs. 7,60,000, as the special increase in 1916-17 may not continue next year.

36. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 4,30,000 against Rs. 4,72,054, the actuals of 1915-16, which included Rs. 98,000 on account of the value of Secretariat racks dismantled at Dacca and credited to this head by debit to stock. Excluding this item the actuals of the first eight months of 1916-17 show an increase of 1 lakh, which is chiefly due to recovery of the Government share of the surplus profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for 1915-16 amounting to Rs. 79,000 and to the progressive growth of rent of Government buildings. Rs. 18,000 is also expected to be realized from the sale of the Bally Brickfield to the East Indian Railway, and the revised estimate has been placed at Rs. 5,17,000. The estimate for 1917-18 has been placed at Rs. 4,30,000, which represents the normal receipts of the department.

37. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.*—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,59,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 2,71,000. This includes Rs. 94,794 refunded from the grant of 1 lakh made to the Narayanganj Municipality for water-works in 1914-15, as the municipality cannot take up the scheme at present. Refunds of Rs. 18,000 from other municipalities have also been credited. The budget estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,59,000.

38. *Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.*—The estimate includes the following transfers from Imperial Revenues :—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution for Famine Relief Scheme	60,000	60,000	...
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
For classification of rewards on confiscation of opium under " 7—Excise " ... ..	...	21,000	21,000
For provincialization of the amalgamated establishment employed in the audit of accounts of local authorities in Calcutta with effect from 29th September 1916 ... ..	...	11,000	22,000
Assignment for remission of appropriations of Public Works cess	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000
Grant for Sanitary Improvements	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution to meet charges of Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry	35,000	...	...
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers in Muni- cipalities	39,000	39,000	39,000
Contribution to meet the cost of Indian Deputy Sanitary Commissioners	19,000	19,000	19,000
For the Belgachia Veterinary College	30,000	30,000	30,000
For provincialization of salaries of the Civil Veterinary Department	29,000	29,000	29,000
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with Fishery experiments ...	6,000	...	2,000
Grant for Dacca University ...	45,000	45,000	45,000
Non-recurring grant for Dacca University for five years from 1914-15	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Grant for Aided English Secondary Schools ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Grant to the Church Missionary Society College, Calcutta ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
Grant for the extension of education among poorer classes of the domiciled com- munity, Calcutta	40,000	40,000	40,000
Grant for the improvement of female education	30,000	30,000	30,000
Grant for the development of the work of the Calcutta University	65,000	65,000	65,000
Grants for education	22,20,000	22,20,000	22,20,000
„ „ popular education ...	25,000	25,000	25,000
Further grant for education ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Grant for the improvement of pay and training of teachers Assignment in connection with Scientific Research by Sir J. C. Bose ... ..	...	...	9,00,000
For forms, etc., for the Assam Administration	32,000	32,000	32,000
Grant to the Chittagong Port Fund for five years from 1913-14	1,50,000	1,93,000	2,00,000
For adjustment of recovery claims of charges incurred by the Agent for Government Consignments	75,000	75,000	75,000
For cost of transmission of records by the revised pro- cedure introduced under the Court-fees Act	11,000	11,000	11,000
For pension of title-holders ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
For remission of certain reco- veries from local bodies ...	3,000	3,000	3,000
For adjustment of erroneous credit of collections from Government estates under ordinary collections in 1914- 15 and 1915-16	26,000	26,000	26,000
	...	1,66,000	...

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget. Rs.	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
For the amalgamation of the office of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with the Calcutta School of Art ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
For Traffic Registration Office, Bhairab Bazar ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Contribution from the Bihar and Orissa Government towards the pay of the electrical staff ...	8,000	...	...
Total ...	65,05,000	66,97,000	73,91,000

The estimate also includes the following transfers from Provincial to Imperial Revenues :—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget. Rs.	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
Fixed adjustment under Provincial Settlement ...	7,28,000	7,28,000	7,28,000
Grant to Bihar and Orissa Government for grants to colleges ...	21,000	21,000	21,000
Grant to Bihar and Orissa for law charges formerly paid by this Government ...	15,000	15,000	15,000
Grant to Bihar and Orissa in connection with training of shoals in the Ganges ...	12,000	12,000	12,000
Grant to Bihar and Orissa for the construction of Ranchi Lunatic Asylum for Indians	...	...	1,50,000
Adjustment for premises No. 9, Hare Street ...	9,000	9,000	9,000
Assignment to Bihar and Orissa for the new Patna High Court ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Assignment in connection with the new schemes of taxation (Income-tax) ...	20,10,000	32,50,000	39,00,000
Assignment in connection with the new schemes of taxation (Excise) ..	50,000	72,000	72,000
Total ...	30,75,000	43,07,000	51,07,000

The net assignments from Imperial Revenues are therefore—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget. Rs.	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
From Imperial to Provincial...	+65,05,000	+66,97,000	+73,91,000
.. Provincial to Imperial...	-30,75,000	-43,07,000	-51,07,000
Net ...	34,30,000	23,90,000	22,84,000

EXPENDITURE.

39. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1916-17 was originally estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, but in view of the actuals of the first nine months of the year this has been raised to Rs. 2,35,000 in the revised estimate for the year against Rs. 1,81,371, the actuals of 1915-16. The increase is due to special refunds under

Land Revenue, Income Tax and Excise. The budget for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 1,63,000.

40. *Assignments and Compensations*.—The budget for 1916-17 was Rs. 35,000, but this has been raised to Rs. 41,000 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of 1916-17. There is an increase chiefly under *Malikana*, which is a fluctuating item. The budget for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 35,000, which is the same as the budget for 1916-17.

41. *Land Revenue*.—The total Provincial expenditure for 1917-18 is estimated at Rs. 35,57,000 against Rs. 34,96,000 the revised, and Rs. 34,52,000, the budget estimate for 1916-17 as shown below:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget. Rs.	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
Charges of District Administration ...	28,18,000	28,65,000	28,21,000
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections ...	15,000	15,000	15,000
Management of Government estates ...	4,49,000	4,48,000	5,30,000
Survey and Settlement	1,00,000	1,04,000	1,26,000
Land Records ...	70,000	64,000	65,000
Total ...	34,52,000	34,96,000	35,57,000

The increase in the revised estimate for 1916-17 is chiefly due to larger expenditure under Travelling allowances, Subdivisional establishment and Kanungo establishment. The estimate for 1917-18 includes provision of Rs. 20,000 for the employment of Settlement Kanungos as Circle Officers, of Rs. 2,000 on account of increase of pay of certificate muharrirs, as well as provision for increased grants for travelling allowances of officers, for diet and hospital expenses of wounded persons for the Dacca record-room establishment, for improvements in Government estates with reference to the increase in the collections from those estates and for larger grants for Provincial settlement operations.

42. *Stamps*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 6,96,000, but this has been reduced to Rs. 6,33,000 in the revised estimate owing to a fall in the consumption of plain paper in certain districts, resulting in smaller charges under Stamps supplied from Central Stores; the revised estimate under this sub-head has been taken as Rs. 2,10,000 against Rs. 3,10,000, the budget for the year. Against this decrease there are increases under Discount for the sale of both general and court-fee stamps owing to the increase in sales. The budget for 1917-18 has been placed at Rs. 6,28,000. The charges of this department are divided equally between the Imperial and the Provincial Revenues, and the Provincial shares amount to Rs. 3,17,000 and Rs. 3,14,000, respectively.

43. *Excise*.—The total expenditure for 1916-17 was originally estimated at Rs. 8,39,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 8,70,000, chiefly owing to larger expenditure on rewards and a failure to realize the savings anticipated under Establishment. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 9,00,000, and as in the current year, though full provision has been made in the budget, a saving of Rs. 50,980 has been estimated, as the full number of higher paid officers will not be entertained during the year.

44. *Income Tax*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,52,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 1,61,000 to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Collector and additional establishment in the Calcutta Income Tax office sanctioned in consequence of the introduction of the new Act. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,69,000 and includes additional establishment for the whole year. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 81,000 and 85,000, respectively.

45. *Forests*.—The sanctioned estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 6,54,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 5,90,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is due chiefly to curtailment of expenditure under Communications and improvements and extension of forests. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 6,52,000, and includes provision of Rs. 24,000 for the preparation of a working-plan of the Kurseong forests and larger provision for communications and buildings and travelling allowances.

46. *Registration*.—The budget estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 11,09,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 11,29,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year, showing larger expenditure under temporary establishment owing to the larger number of registrations. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 11,36,000, and includes Rs. 3,600 for the opening of new sub-registry offices, and a larger grant for temporary establishment and contract contingencies in view of the gradual increase of the charges of the departments.

47. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*.—This is interest payable from the Provincial Revenues to the Imperial Revenues on the amount advanced by the Government of India to the Local Government for loans to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvements Loans Acts, for advances to Co-operative Societies, for advances on drainage and embankment schemes, for loans to notabilities and to municipalities and other public corporations (excluding Presidency corporations) and to the ex-students of the Serampore Weaving School.

48. *General Administration*.—The budget for 1916-17 was Rs. 24,36,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 24,53,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is due to the provincialization of the amalgamated establishment employed in the audit of accounts of local authorities in Calcutta, for which an assignment of Rs. 11,000 has been taken into account under "Transfer from Imperial to Provincial Revenues." The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 25,70,000, and includes the following items:—

	Rs.
Examiner of outside audit and additional auditors for the transfer of outside audit to the Local Audit Section of the Accountant-General's office	22,000
Inauguration grant for the renewal of furniture and carpets, Government Houses	30,000
Curtains and covers for furniture for 1½ years, in advance	7,935
Allowance for equipment and voyage of the new Governor	15,000
Cost and freight of two motor-cars to be purchased for the new Governor	21,950
Additional grant for special trains for His Excellency	5,000
Additional grant for travelling charges of the Members of the Executive Council	6,000
Lump provision for Additional Secretary	43,200
Additional Under-Secretary, Financial Department	11,520
Grant for repairs of steamers of the Commissioners, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions	10,770

49. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,00,20,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 99,38,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly under Law Officers owing to smaller payment of fees to pleaders in connection with criminal cases and partly under Contingencies of the Civil and Sessions Courts and

charges under the Defence of India Act. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,01,57,000, and includes the following provisions:—

	Rs.
Provision for three shorthand-writers of the High Court	9,600
Revision of establishment of the Original Side, High Court	14,135
Revision of the Receiver's office establishment	2,369
Revision of establishment of the Appellate Side, High Court	11,209
Additional grant for copying special appeals and pleadings	2,500
Additional Legal Remembrancer and his establishment in place of Rs. 35,000 provided in 1916-17	75,000
Larger grant for fees to pleaders in criminal cases in mufassal	40,000
Provision for a temporary District and Sessions Judge	24,000
Provision for the establishment of the temporary District and Sessions Judge	3,000
Provision for two temporary Subordinate Judges	14,400
Do. for their establishment	4,000
Charges under the Defence of India Act	75,000

50. *Jails*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 25,50,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 28,60,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is mainly due to larger dietary, clothing and hospital charges, as well as to larger purchases of raw materials for the manufacture of supplies to the Military and Police Departments. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 28,89,000. It includes larger provision for dietary and other charges as in the revised estimate for 1916-17, provision for allowances to the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Alipore Central Jail and to temporary assistant jailors and for Subsidiary Jail establishment at Kalimpong and larger grants for the purchase of raw materials and European stores for the expansion of the blanket factory at Dacca and of the quinine industry in the Juvenile Jail at Alipore.

51. *Police*.—The following table shows the figures under this head:—

Heads.	Actuals, 1915-16.	1916-17.		Estimate, 1917-18.
		Budget.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police ...	18,25,337	18,47,000	18,94,000	22,22,000
Superintendence ...	3,05,727	2,97,000	3,09,000	3,06,000
Criminal Investigation Department ...	5,97,591	5,94,000	6,75,000	7,90,000
District Executive Force	74,71,950	77,01,000	76,61,000	94,42,000
Village Police ...	17,844	6,000	10,000	10,000
Special „ ...	3,13,481	3,19,000	3,06,000	3,14,000
Railway „ ...	3,67,128	3,45,000	3,68,000	3,50,000
Cattle-pounds ...	157	250	300	250
Refunds ...	4,568	3,000	3,700	3,800
For rounding ...	.....	—250	.....	—50
Total ...	1,09,03,783	1,11,12,000	1,12,27,000	1,34,88,000

The revised estimate for 1916-17 has been framed with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The increase is chiefly under Criminal Investigation Department mainly for special allowances sanctioned

by the Secretary of State to the staff of the department as well as for larger expenditure under Rewards and Secret Service. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,34,38,000. It includes the following large schemes and several smaller schemes which are enumerated in pages 6 to 9 above and need not be repeated here :—

<i>Calcutta Police—</i>	Rs.
Additional staff for Motor-vehicles Department	6,384
Creation of appointments of Assistant Commissioners	10,440
Revision of the Special Branch establishment and allowances	71,845
Rent of fire-alarm pillars	7,583
Appointment of additional Sergeants	32,236
Reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department	30,000
River patrol arrangements	2,34,033
<i>Bengal Police—</i>	
Revision of the scale of armourers in the Civil Police	5,800
Redistribution of areas of Netrakona and Barhatta police-stations in Mymensingh	9,713
Strengthening of the investigation staff in Mymensingh	24,734
Reorganization of the subordinate police, Eastern Bengal	12,881
Rent for the office of the Intelligence Branch	12,000
New works in connection with the reorganization of the subordinate police in Eastern Bengal	3,00,000
Works in progress in connection with the above	1,00,000
Establishment of a regular system of telephone connections required for the prevention and detection of crime in the several districts	10,000
Entertainment of extra force for beat-posts in Bankura	10,271
Splitting up the jurisdiction of Madaripur police-station	5,910
Reorganization of the river police in Eastern Bengal	1,06,642
Reorganization of the Howrah town police	1,09,813
Splitting up the jurisdiction of Khulna police-station	4,000
Redistribution of the jurisdictions of Kishoreganj and Badlia police-stations, Mymensingh	13,690
Establishment of a Detective Department for the district of the 24-Parganas	10,907
Entertainment of additional Sub-Inspectors	26,580
Creation of a Fifth Deputy Inspector-General	32,962
Raising the pay of European Inspectors	18,150
Extension of the station-boat system	38,987
Raising the proportion of the ordinary reserves of head-constables and constables	73,154
Appointment of a temporary staff for the Criminal Investigation Department	10,295
Appointment of Reader Sub-Inspectors to Superintendents of Police	10,000
Supply of tents and tarpaulins	15,000
Additional staff for the East Indian Railway Police	6,493
Revision of the District Intelligence Branch establishment	2,50,000
Additional staff for enquiries to be made regarding gangs which may be brought under the Criminal Tribes Act	10,000
Installation of telephone connections in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Howrah and for the purchase of whistles for the town police	10,976

Bengal Police—concluded.

Rs.

Grant for house-rent to Sub-Inspectors and officers of lower rank who are entitled to free quarters but have not yet been provided with them ...	1,37,000
Installation of a printing press for the Intelligence Branch ...	5,880
Establishment of a school for the training in principles of preventive and detective work ...	24,445
Karwal Nuts settlement ...	22,000
Strengthening the Intelligence Branch by deputation of two extra Superintendents ...	25,200

52. *Ports and Pilotage.*—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 13,30,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 11,68,000, due partly to the dislocation of sea-borne trade which reduced the earnings of pilots and also to the transfer of the steamer *Guide* to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 12,15,000, and provision has been made for the normal expenditure of the department with reference to requirements. It includes Rs. 1,50,000 for a grant to the Chittagong Port Fund, Rs. 5,760 for the appointment of mate pilots as chief officers of the two pilot vessels *Fraser* and *Lady Fraser*, Rs. 1,900 for war bonuses to junior engineers of those vessels and Rs. 37,000 for the hire of vessels for His Excellency's river tours.

53. *Education.*—The total Provincial charge in 1916-17 was estimated at Rs. 88,30,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 82,18,000 with reference to the actual charges in the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly due to savings in the allotment for grants to the Calcutta University for Hostel buildings, in the grants from Imperial Revenues and to the transfer of some grants to the Public Works Department for the construction of buildings. The following table compares the actuals of the last four years with the budget and revised estimates for 1916-17 and the estimates for 1917-18 :—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.				1916-17.		Budget. 1917-18.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Budget.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	5,15,000	1,18,500	2,73,960	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000
Direction ...	1,78,080	1,51,032	1,62,563	1,64,393	1,52,000	1,56,000	1,57,000
Inspection ...	7,82,598	7,83,208	9,33,936	9,15,901	8,95,000	9,05,000	8,96,000
Government Colleges, General ...	8,50,209	8,55,924	10,04,105	9,53,535	9,36,000	9,18,000	9,50,000
Government Colleges, Professional ...	4,00,575	3,57,324	3,61,112	3,37,953	3,62,000	3,44,000	3,60,000
Government Schools, General ...	19,81,325	22,81,411	21,25,229	18,33,164	13,08,000	20,20,000	13,48,000
Government Schools, Special ...	5,98,433	5,78,827	6,77,468	7,29,453	6,81,000	7,33,000	6,67,000
Grants-in-aid ...	17,24,594	20,99,939	31,11,918	29,45,916	17,53,000	23,66,000	18,49,000
Scholarships ...	2,24,400	2,41,638	2,41,616	2,51,352	2,44,000	2,53,000	2,60,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,20,518	6,42,200	3,13,636	1,73,707	1,91,000	2,05,000	1,93,000
Refunds ...	1,097	2,512	1,479	3,040	2,000	3,000	3,000
Expenditure from the non-recurring assignment of 75 lakhs ...					71,000	...	40,000
Lump provision for improving popular education ...					9,25,000	75,000	9,25,000
Lump provision for secondary education ...					1,50,000	...	1,50,000
Lump provision for female education (recurring) ...					30,000	...	30,000
Expenditure of the recurring grant ...					8,20,000	75,000	8,20,000
Further recurring grant ...					1,50,000	50,000	1,50,000
Dacca University and hostels (recurring) ...					45,000	...	...
Lump grant for improving the training and pay of teachers						...	9,00,000
Total ...	73,76,829	81,12,515	92,07,022	84,88,414	88,30,000	82,18,000	98,13,000

The budget for 1917-18 includes the following items of expenditure:—

	Rs.
Provincialization of high schools of Bhola, Jhalakati, Pirojpur and Jamalpur ...	21,072
Masters, etc., for Hastings House School ...	29,508
Grants-in-aid to Madrassas ...	25,000
Duty allowance to the Principal, Presidency College ...	4,800
Local allowances for the Bursar and Dean of the Presidency College ...	3,000
Additional Professor, Chittagong College ...	3,900
Provision for raising the status of the middle vernacular school attached to Chittagong Normal School to a middle English school ...	780
Grant to Calcutta University for hostels ...	3,39,000
Provision for the construction of servants' quarters, stables, etc., for the Bethune College ...	40,000
Lump grant for improving the training and pay of teachers in primary and secondary schools ...	9,00,000

The Imperial grants are likely to be expended in 1916-17 thus:—

	Grant.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE IN 1916-17—		Total probable expenditure.
		Under Education.	Under Civil Works.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lump grant for non-recurring expenditure.	71,000		65,000	65,000
<i>Recurring.</i>				
Lump grant for improving popular education	9,25,000	7,56,000	2,000	7,58,000
Lump grant ...	8,20,000	6,24,000	45,000	6,69,000
Grant for secondary education ...	1,50,000	1,50,000		1,50,000
Grant for female education ...	30,000	30,000	.....	30,000
Further grant ...	1,50,000	1,06,000	4,000	1,10,000
Dacca University ...	45,000	.....	16,000	16,000
Total ...	21,91,000	16,66,000	1,32,000	17,98,000

54. *Medical.*—The head Medical has now been divided under the orders of the Government of India into two Major heads—Medical and Sanitation—as stated in paragraph 27 above. Under the former head Medical establishment, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Grants for medical purposes, Medical Schools and College, Lunatic Asylum, X-Ray Institute, Chemical Examiner and Refunds will be exhibited, while the latter will include Sanitation and Vaccination Establishment. Grants for sanitary purposes, Expenses in connection with plague, malaria and epidemics, Bacteriological Laboratory and Pasteur Vaccine Institutes and Refunds. The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 22,72,000, and included provisions for grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 to the State Medical Faculty and to Bengal Council of Medical Registration, respectively. No grants will now be required by these Councils, but the expenditure under Hospitals and

Dispensaries has been raised to make provision for grants sanctioned by His Excellency from his allotment for petty grants and by the Divisional Commissioners from their grants for local improvements. The total revised under Medical will stand at Rs. 23,15,000. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 26,14,000, and includes the following charges :—

	Rs.
Grant to the Belgachia Medical Institution ...	3,50,000
Additional grant for cost of electric current for new lights in the Campbell Hospital ...	5,000
Charges for Medical College students' messes ...	7,000
Contribution on account of fees of students of Government Medical Schools for appearing at the examination of the State Medical Faculty	1,000

The grants for Presidency Hospitals are shown below :—

	Salaries.	Estab- lishment.	Allow- ances.	Clothing and bedding.	Diet.	Other supplies.	Contin- gencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College Hospital ...	39,000	19,748	440	92,000	1,23,000	85,812		3,60,000
General Hospital ...	60,000	9,678	1,360	70,000	44,200	46,762		2,32,000
Campbell Hospital ...	15,420	28,032	10,500	36,500	31,500	33,048		1,55,000
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers ...	5,400	3,600	180	17,000	1,200	7,620		35,000

55. *Sanitation.*—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 5,53,000, but this has been reduced to Rs. 5,15,000 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly due to savings in the grant for works of sanitary improvement and also to the transfer of Rs. 8,360 granted to the Chittagong Municipality for the pay of their Engineer-Secretary to the head "45—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers."

The following grants have been sanctioned in 1916-17 from the grants for sanitary improvements :—

	Rs.
Chittagong Municipality for salary of Engineer-Secretary ...	8,360
Calcutta Municipality for experiment of the sewerage ...	5,000
Garden Reach Municipality for drainage ...	36,800
To several municipalities, etc., for supply of quinine ...	1,950
Pay of Sanitary Inspectors ...	6,000
Purchase of pumping plant by Sanitary Engineer for Jessore Municipality ...	6,000
Kurigram drainage ...	1,000
Jangipur flush drainage scheme ...	17,000
Grants to District Boards for supply of quinine for anti-malarial measures ...	12,500
Professor Geddes' fees and passage ...	3,271
Grant to Bankura District Board for anti-malarial measures ...	2,000
Grant to Dacca Municipality for conservancy ...	7,500
Calcutta Municipality for drainage of fringe area	42,017

	Rs.
Burdwan Municipality for drainage	7,958
Collection of vital statistics in Murshidabad ...	800
Natore Municipality for water-works	1,400
To the Education Department for free distribution of quinine among school children	675

Of the sum of Rs. 50,000 given in 1916-17 by the Indian Research Fund Association for expenditure on sub-soil drainage as an anti-malarial measure, Rs. 20,000 is expected to be spent in 1916-17 and the balance Rs. 30,000 in 1917-18. Of Rs. 30,600 given by the same fund in 1916-17 for experiments in testing vital statistics, Rs. 6,250 has been provided in the budget. Rs. 12,000 has been provided for the establishment for investigation of diabetes in India under the sub-head "Grants for sanitary purposes." Rs. 2,50,000 has also been provided for works of sanitary improvements and the budget grant for 1917-18 is passed for Rs. 5,98,000.

56. *Political*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 23,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 2,77,000 chiefly to provide for charges arising from the internments under the Defence of India Act, allowances for State prisoners and detenus under the Ingress into India Ordinance. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 2,36,000, and includes the following special items :—

	Rs.
Personal and family allowances to detenus under the Defence of India Act	2,00,000
Ingress into India Ordinance detenus	1,000
State prisoners	5,000

57. *Agriculture*.—The estimate under this head for 1916-17 was Rs. 11,29,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 11,00,000 with reference to the actuals of the first nine months of the year. The decrease is chiefly under Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries on account of larger recoveries from local bodies for contributions towards the pay of veterinary assistants. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 12,26,000, and includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Arrear increments of pay of veterinary assistants prior to their transfer to Provincial Service	7,160
Appointment of six additional District Agricultural officers	7,200
Travelling allowances of six additional District Agricultural officers	7,500
Experiments for potatoes, bonemeal, ufra, crop- cutting and ground-nut demonstrations	35,000
Purchase of special varieties of paddy seeds	30,000
Additional grant to Miss Cleghorn for silk experi- ments and researches	15,700
Additional grant for contract contingencies of the Botanic Garden, Sibpur, for oiling garden roads	2,000
Salary of Joint Registrar, Co-operative Department	12,600
Provision for Chief Auditor, 4 inspectors, 1 clerk and 7 peons for Co-operative Department	9,312
Additional grant for travelling allowances of officers, and establishment for Co-operative Department	13,000

58. *Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 6,44,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 4,63,000. The decrease is chiefly due to lapse of the grant for Director of Industries as the appointment has not yet been sanctioned, and of that

for the development of industries as no expenditure from this head could be sanctioned pending the report of the Industrial Commission. There were also small savings under Cinchona plantation, Inspector of Factories and the grant for experiments of the Fishery Department. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 5,83,000, and includes the following schemes:—

	Rs.
Two additional Assistant Managers of Cinchona plantations ...	4,800
Their pony allowances and purchase and upkeep of ponies ...	1,560
Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the plantation ...	840
Afforestation charges in the Munsong plantation ...	3,000
Grant to the Dacca Museum ...	6,175
Ditto Darjeeling Museum ...	5,000
Construction of a bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, Goalundo ...	3,000
Repairs and removal of office and repatriation sheds to a different site at Goalundo ...	1,100

59. *Superannuation*.—The charges under this head rise yearly with the increase in the number of claims to pensions. The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 33,71,000, and included Rs. 2,00,000 for commutations of pensions. As the applications for such pensions are very rigidly examined the revised estimate under this sub-head has been reduced to Rs. 75,000 and the total revised estimate under Superannuation has been placed at Rs. 32,90,000. The budget for 1917-18 has been passed for Rs. 34,11,000, and includes Rs. 1,30,000 for commutation of pensions.

60. *Stationery and Printing*.—The following table shows the charges under this head:—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1915-16.	1916-17.		Budget estimate, 1917-18.
		Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery purchased in the country ...	29,705	32,000	29,000	32,000
Government Presses ...	6,14,589	6,62,000	5,80,000	6,43,000
Printing at private presses ...	2,956	3,000	2,000	3,000
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	6,5,203	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
Refunds ...	998	1,000	1,00	1,000
Total ...	13,01,451	13,48,000	12,62,000	13,29,000

The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 13,48,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 12,62,000 chiefly owing to smaller expenditure under Government Presses due to savings in the grants for overtime allowances to permanent and temporary piece-workers and in contingencies of the Secretariat Press and of the Jail Press. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 13,29,000 and provides for smaller grant for the Secretariat Press under overtime allowance and piece-hands.

61. *Miscellaneous*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 12,28,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 3,77,000. The reduction is chiefly due to the adjustment under appropriate heads of expenditure sanctioned by His Excellency from the allotment for petty grants, the adjustment of charges for grain compensation allowance, to the reappropriation of the reserve provision of 2 lakhs in order to meet expenditure under other heads and to the utilization of the savings in the allotment of Rs. 2,25,000 for gratuitous relief to meet expenditure on Famine Relief in the

district of Bankura. The budget for 1917-18 is Rs. 11,09,000, and includes the following items :—

	Rs.
Allotment for petty grants by His Excellency	1,00,000
Ditto payment of grain compensation allowance of all Provincial departments	4,00,000
Gratuitous Relief	1,00,000
General reserve for unforeseen requirements	2,00,000
Guarantee charges for telegraph lines	10,000

62. *Famine Relief*—Since orders were passed in the budget of the current year Famine was declared in the district of Bankura with effect from the 1st April 1916. The actual charges in the first nine months of 1916-17 amounted to Rs. 7,15,000 and no further expenditure is expected during the last three months of the year. Of this sum Rs. 4,20,000, being the amount to the credit of this Province up to 1916-17 under the Famine Insurance Scheme, will be wholly Imperial, and the remainder Rs. 2,95,000 will be distributed in the Imperial and Provincial Revenues in equal proportions. The Provincial share will therefore be Rs. 1,48,000.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have sanctioned a change in the method of adjustment of famine relief expenditure which will be given effect to from the 1st April 1917. The existing *pro forma* account of the Famine Insurance Scheme will be abolished and the debits now entered in the provincial section under the head "36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt," together with the corresponding assignment from Imperial to Provincial Revenues will be discontinued and expenditure on Famine Relief will be shared between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively.

63. *Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,90,000 against Rs. 1,96,022, the actuals of 1915-16. A sum of Rs. 16,000 has been transferred to "43—Minor Works and Navigation" and the revised estimate has been passed for Rs. 1,74,000. The decrease is under Maintenance and Repairs of the Midnapore Canal. The budget estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 1,70,000, and is based on actual requirements. The Provincial shares (one-half) amount to Rs. 87,000 and Rs. 85,000 respectively.

64. *Irrigation—Interest on Debt*.—The actual expenditure during 1915-16 was Rs. 3,48,476, and the budget for 1916-17 was Rs. 3,51,000. The capital outlay on the canals to end of 1915-16 from Imperial funds, for which interest is payable by the Local Government, amounted to—

	Rs.
For the Midnapore Canal	82,39,830
Hijili Tidal Canal	17,95,489

Interest at 3.4725 per cent. on the above is Rs. 3,48,476. As no capital expenditure on the above account is expected during 1916-17 or 1917-18, both the revised and budget estimates have been placed at Rs. 3,48,000. The Provincial share is Rs. 1,74,000.

65. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department*.—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 20,92,000 against Rs. 22,94,450, the actuals of 1915-16. The revised estimate has been raised by Rs. 16,000 by transfer from Major Works as mentioned above and stands at Rs. 21,08,000. The total demand for 1917-18 was Rs. 23,15,000, but as Rs. 74,000 is expected to be realized for the transfer of the Calcutta Eastern Canal surplus lands to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the net grant under this head has been passed for Rs. 22,41,000. The budget includes the following items :—

	Rs.
For the construction of permanent outlets of the Midnapore canal	3,000
For completing the improvements which are being executed by the dredger <i>Foyers</i> to the Lower Kumar river at Char Maguria	75,000

	Rs.
For completing the embankments along the <i>bhil</i> channel ...	1,65,000
Projects for mitigating the effect of the floods of the Damodar, Ajai and other rivers ...	2,50,000
Erection of a spill from the Bidhyadhari river ...	16,300
Renewal of flood gate of the Bhaitgarh lock ...	15,000
Special repairs to the Chitpur and Dhappa locks ...	30,000
Silt-clearance of Bhangore khal ...	20,000
For ordinary flood damage and special repairs to Government embankments in the Cossye Division, including retired lines of embankments	1,64,400
For re-sectioning the Sunderbans embankments and flood damage repairs to the 24-Parganas embankments ...	8,000
For raising the Ajai embankment ...	10,000
For ordinary flood damage and special repairs to embankments in the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, including retired lines of embankments ...	1,00,000

The Provincial share (one-half) amounts to Rs. 10,54,000 for 1916-17 and Rs. 11,21,000 for 1917-18.

66. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 52,60,000, but in the revised estimate this has been raised to Rs. 56,00,000 owing to additional grants sanctioned for Education, Police, Jail and other buildings by corresponding reductions in the departmental budgets. The estimate for 1917-18 has been placed at Rs. 69,36,000, which is distributed thus—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget. Rs.	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
Original works ...	6,60,000	19,30,000	24,66,000
Works in progress ...	8,50,000		8,00,000
Repairs ...	24,00,000	25,20,000	24,00,000
Establishment ...	13,00,000	11,48,000	12,00,000
Tools and plants ...	30,000	52,000	60,000
Stock and suspense ...	.....	—50,000	10,000
Total ...	52,60,000	56,00,000	69,36,000

The grants for repairs, establishment and tools and plants have been fixed at the lowest sum possible. The demand for works in progress has also been reduced to the minimum. Rupees 3,30,000 has been allowed to Heads of Departments for Minor Works and Rs. 21,36,000 could only be given for Major Original Works.

The Minor Works grant is distributed thus—

	Rs.
Education ...	60,000
Police, Mufassil ...	50,000
Commissioners of Divisions ...	50,000
Jails ...	40,000
Medical ...	30,000
Police, Calcutta ...	15,000
Courts of Law ...	15,000
Residences of Local Governments ...	10,000
Agriculture ...	12,000
Registration ...	12,000
Excise ...	10,000
Reserve ...	26,000
Total ...	8,30,000

The sum of Rs. 21,36,000 for original works is provided for the following :—

	Rs.
Police Buildings	12,00,000
Land acquisition and Buildings in connection with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh	4,36,000
Education—	
Baker Hostel (south-east wing)	28,000
Medical—	
Quarters for servants, Medical College Hospitals	3,00,000
Political—	
Treasury Buildings	25,000
Jails—	
Jalpaiguri Hospital	32,000
Erection of a wall in the Gopalganj Jail	5,200
Registration—	
Construction of a new building at Srinagar	6,700
Ditto the Sub-Registry office building and Sub-Registrar's quarters at Mollahat	10,440
Civil Cutcheries—	
Dacca Settlement record-room racks	5,000
Berhampore Treasury guard barrack	8,800
Jhenidah—Additional accommodation for increased Treasury guard	6,100
Magura—Additional accommodation for increased Treasury guard	7,200
Siliguri—Additional accommodation for increased Treasury guard	6,340
Suri strong room	5,400
Pabna Collectorate—Alterations to old Mission house	8,150
Residences—	
Quarters for Subdivisional Officer, Gopalganj	15,000
Public Works Department—Pony track from the Dudhiajhora to the Panighatta Suspension Bridge	15,000

67. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.*—The estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 11,40,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 8,02,000 as the amount required for augmentation grants to District Boards was found to be less than had originally been estimated. The estimate for 1917-18 is Rs. 8,59,000, and includes the following special charges :—

	Rs.
1½ per cent. grant for the improvement of roads in Government estates	74,779
Augmentation grant	4,30,000
Special grants at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners	1,52,000
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,50,000

Bengal Provincial Revenue.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.				1916-17.		1917-18.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	1,66,25,000	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,323	2,58,90,000	2,79,19,000	3,26,79,000
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I—Land Revenue ...	1,60,64,024	1,56,99,108	1,55,17,803	1,65,61,815	1,60,12,000	1,62,85,000	1,63,55,000
IV—Stamps ...	1,03,71,927	1,09,55,416	1,01,34,133	1,12,18,670	1,12,00,000	1,22,50,000	1,26,50,000
V—Excise ...	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,53,74,624	1,51,40,074	1,50,50,000	1,45,00,000	1,46,00,000
VI—Provincial Rates ...	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,70,453	2,33,853	1,04,000	1,45,000	1,18,000
III—Income Tax ...	27,75,826	33,18,958	34,92,305	36,13,306	53,40,000	80,00,000	90,00,000
IX—Forests ...	16,00,601	16,16,111	18,04,496	11,45,610	11,50,000	12,40,000	13,00,000
X—Registration ...	18,23,161	20,16,144	18,12,868	20,36,068	20,50,000	21,40,000	22,00,000
Total ...	4,95,96,736	4,91,25,655	4,78,06,682	4,99,49,396	5,09,06,000	5,45,60,000	5,62,23,000
III—Interest ...	5,00,713	4,29,999	4,14,486	4,63,551	6,54,000	6,16,000	5,88,000
Receipts by Civil Department—							
VI—Law and Justice—							
A—Courts of Law ...	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,60,139	8,43,999	8,30,000	8,84,000	8,82,000
B—Jails ...	7,03,353	6,71,947	8,34,256	9,09,148	8,02,000	10,51,000	14,02,000
III—Police ...	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,419	1,90,866	1,67,000	1,75,000	1,71,000
III—Ports and Pilotage ...	17,52,191	16,76,804	15,52,988	13,49,562	14,25,000	12,05,000	11,81,000
IX—Education ...	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,47,110	8,86,574	9,05,000	9,32,000	9,28,000
IA—Medical ...	3,76,733	4,18,537	3,92,348	3,59,574	3,69,000	3,74,000	3,62,000
IB—Sanitation ...	50,000	1,770	2,210	660	12,000	93,000	12,000
IA—Agriculture ...	79,644	78,756	71,678	1,01,156	94,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
IB—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	1,38,287	1,98,925	4,61,291	6,04,849	5,22,000	7,50,000	7,81,000
Total ...	49,31,867	48,56,987	51,99,439	52,46,388	51,26,000	55,69,000	55,24,000
Miscellaneous—							
II—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	48,210	38,886	58,567	54,583	56,000	56,000	56,000
II—Stationery and Printing ...	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,49,604	1,33,395	1,27,000	1,43,000	1,38,000
V—Miscellaneous ...	7,72,339	7,68,760	6,71,057	6,65,208	6,52,000	7,37,000	6,58,000
Total ...	9,40,652	9,45,508	8,79,228	8,53,186	8,35,000	9,36,000	8,52,000
Major Works—							
X—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	1,36,959	1,23,290	1,26,981	1,39,040	1,29,000	1,45,000	1,34,000
X—Minor Works and Navigation—							
By Public Works Department ...	3,20,105	2,82,520	2,43,233	3,13,865	3,10,000	3,88,000	3,80,000
By Civil Department ...	24,925	24,421	24,725	26,407	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total ...	4,81,989	4,30,231	3,94,939	4,79,312	4,64,000	5,58,000	5,39,000
Public Works and Roads—							
XI—Civil Works—							
By Public Works Department ...	3,85,036	4,34,258	5,62,760	4,72,054	4,30,000	5,17,000	4,30,000
By Civil Department ...	1,42,523	1,66,034	1,46,493	1,46,492	1,59,000	2,71,000	1,59,000
Total ...	5,27,559	6,00,292	7,09,243	6,18,546	5,89,000	7,88,000	5,89,000
Transfer between Imperial and Provincial Revenues ...	+1,46,73,885	+57,52,800	+68,05,878	+52,49,619	+34,31,000	+23,96,000	+22,84,000
Total Receipts ...	7,16,53,401	6,21,41,472	6,22,09,895	6,34,59,998	6,20,04,000	6,54,17,000	6,65,99,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,82,78,401	9,34,71,742	9,40,21,007	9,07,20,321	8,78,94,000	9,33,86,000	9,82,78,000

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 11, 1917.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.				1916-17.		1917-18.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand on the Revenues—							
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,44,035	1,35,656	2,00,906	1,81,371	1,50,000	2,35,000	1,63,000
Assignments and Com-							
pensations	50,905	27,159	34,273	30,030	35,000	41,000	35,000
Land Revenue	32,36,128	34,40,775	33,89,970	34,76,687	34,52,000	34,96,000	35,57,000
Stamps	3,53,685	3,61,566	3,11,133	2,91,355	3,48,000	3,17,000	3,14,000
Excise	5,97,657	6,25,743	7,17,585	7,74,858	8,39,000	8,70,000	9,00,000
Provincial Rates	39,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income-Tax	76,469	77,288	77,042	76,482	76,000	81,000	85,000
Forests	6,60,794	6,40,157	6,70,935	5,93,635	6,54,000	5,90,000	6,52,000
Registration	10,50,903	11,26,558	11,17,210	11,27,328	11,09,000	11,29,000	11,36,000
Total	62,09,785	64,34,902	65,19,054	65,51,746	66,63,000	67,59,000	68,42,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4,42,546	4,39,897	4,39,663	4,76,626	5,10,000	5,09,000	5,14,000
and Expenses of Civil							
Administration—							
General Administration	25,46,712	24,29,759	24,18,157	23,88,887	24,36,000	24,53,000	25,70,000
Law and Justice—							
Courts of Law	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	1,03,78,200	1,03,11,110	1,00,20,000	99,38,000	1,01,57,000
Jails	19,61,832	22,62,882	23,50,828	25,06,617	25,50,000	28,60,000	28,49,000
Police	83,99,859	91,71,081	1,03,72,545	1,09,09,783	1,11,12,000	1,12,27,000	1,34,38,000
Ports and Pilotage	12,16,009	14,28,377	13,78,205	13,73,063	13,30,000	11,68,000	12,15,000
Education	73,76,829	81,12,515	92,07,022	84,83,414	88,30,000	82,18,000	98,13,000
Medical	22,66,954	25,23,098	24,79,568	22,83,740	22,72,000	23,15,000	26,14,000
Sanitation	7,64,912	8,86,186	8,26,784	5,43,345	5,53,000	5,15,000	5,98,000
Political	38,976	32,975	18,358	23,187	23,000	2,77,000	2,36,000
Agriculture	7,72,137	9,06,776	10,22,161	11,39,162	11,29,000	11,00,000	12,26,000
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,16,108	4,47,690	6,44,000	4,63,000	5,83,000
Total	3,58,75,436	3,86,10,219	4,09,67,936	4,04,03,998	4,08,99,000	4,05,34,000	4,53,39,000
aneous—							
1. Superannuation, etc.	29,25,688	31,00,288	31,98,648	31,41,809	33,71,000	32,91,000	34,11,000
2. Stationery and Printing	13,34,429	14,85,406	12,69,717	13,01,451	13,48,000	12,62,000	13,29,000
3. Miscellaneous	4,25,610	5,87,418	4,38,208	6,38,467	12,28,000	3,77,000	11,09,000
Total	46,85,727	51,73,112	49,06,573	50,81,727	59,47,000	49,29,000	58,49,000
3. Relief and Insurance—							
Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,000	.....
3. Reduction or avoidance of Debt	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	.....
ys (Revenue Accounts)—							
1. Subsidised Companies—							
Land, etc.	—363	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	59,637	60,579	60,000	60,000	60,000	2,08,000	.....
ion—							
2. Major Works—							
Working expenses	1,17,858	1,48,895	1,28,850	98,011	95,000	87,000	85,000
Interest on Debt	1,75,618	1,69,993	1,75,578	1,74,238	1,76,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
3. Minor Works and Navigation—							
By Public Works Department	7,68,153	9,62,228	13,69,847	11,47,225	10,46,000	10,54,000	11,21,000
By Civil Department	965	982	10,657	1,022	1,000	1,600	1,000
Total	10,62,594	12,82,098	16,84,332	14,20,496	15,18,000	13,16,000	13,81,000
ngs and Roads—							
5. Civil Works—							
By Public Works Department	63,21,755	76,44,385	1,00,81,625	67,82,385	52,60,000	56,00,000	69,36,000
By Civil Department	22,90,651	20,15,438	21,00,901	20,24,208	11,40,000	8,02,000	8,59,000
Total	86,12,406	96,59,823	1,21,82,526	88,06,593	64,00,000	64,02,000	77,95,000
Total Charges	5,69,48,131	6,16,60,630	6,67,60,684	6,28,01,186	6,17,97,000	6,06,57,000	6,77,20,000
Closing Balance	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,323	2,79,19,135	2,60,97,000	3,26,79,000	3,15,58,000
GRAND TOTAL	8,82,78,401	9,34,71,742	9,40,21,007	9,07,20,321	8,78,94,000	9,33,36,000	9,92,78,000
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+1,47,05,270	+4,80,842	—45,50,789	+6,58,812	+2,07,000	+47,60,000	—11,21,000

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial Receipts, in detail of minor heads.

[Figures in columns 7 and 8 are those which have been passed by the Government of India.]

[The remarks in column 9, except where otherwise specially explained, refer to differences between columns 6 and 8.]

1. — Land Revenue—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.				1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Gross Land Revenue ...	2,79,87,155	2,80,28,537	2,82,67,073	2,98,96,660	2,97,99,000	3,04,69,000	3,06,09,000		Budget based on the probable demands of revenue including recoveries of suspensions. Revised based on nine months' actuals.
Deduct collections from Government estates which are wholly Provincial ...	47,70,855	42,77,344	40,45,515	49,17,591	45,00,000	48,00,000	48,50,000		Increase in revised is due to the prosperous condition of the jute trade, which has stimulated collections. The actuals of 1915-16 included large collection of arrears of previous years.
Deduct recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges which are wholly Imperial	6,29,962	9,08,657	12,80,024	16,90,800	22,78,000	27,00,000	27,50,000		Increase in revised is caused by recoveries of arrears, chiefly in Midnapore and Dacca.
Deduct recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars (wholly Provincial) ...	.....	883	3,042	240	4,000	1,000	1,000		
Total deductions ...	54,00,817	51,86,884	53,28,581	66,08,631	67,82,000	75,01,000	76,01,000		
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial ...	2,25,86,338	2,28,41,653	2,29,38,492	2,32,87,969	2,30,17,000	2,29,68,000	2,30,08,000		
Provincial share of above ...	1,12,93,169	1,14,20,826	1,14,69,246	1,16,43,984	1,15,08,000	1,14,84,000	1,15,04,000		
Add collections from Government estates	47,70,855	42,77,344	40,45,515	49,17,591	45,00,000	48,00,000	48,50,000		
Add recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars ...	.....	938	3,042	240	4,000	1,000	1,000		
Total Provincial ...	1,60,64,024	1,56,99,108	1,55,17,803	1,65,61,815	1,60,12,000	1,62,85,000	1,63,55,000		

IV—Stamps—

Sale of general stamps	...	63,74,686	67,52,401	54,37,637	62,93,051	67,00,000	76,90,000	80,00,000	Increase in revised occurred mostly in Calcutta and is attributed to a large business in tea and jute and in particular to the unusual boom in jute and coal shares.
Sale of court-fee stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase in revised is chiefly in Calcutta owing to the realization of large death duties and partly also in the Eastern Bengal districts.
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps	...	1,38,84,986	1,45,01,549	1,42,12,829	1,54,15,690	1,51,00,000	1,62,00,000	1,66,00,000	
Duty on impressing documents	...	3,10,308	3,23,073	3,07,103	3,22,885	3,20,000	3,45,000	3,53,000	
Fines and penalties	...	57,163	2,30,774	1,97,230	2,65,904	2,15,000	2,60,000	2,40,000	
Miscellaneous	...	31,923	31,707	30,723	36,631	35,000	35,000	30,000	
	...	84,787	71,327	92,751	1,00,179	30,000	60,000	75,000	
Total	...	2,07,43,853	2,19,10,831	2,02,68,265	2,24,37,340	2,24,00,000	2,45,00,000	2,53,00,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals. Prior to the war the average increase of revenue was about 8 lakhs a year, and in view of the prosperous condition of the jute and coal trades an improvement of 8 lakhs also over the revised has been adopted for the budget.
Provincial share	...	1,03,71,927	1,09,55,416	1,01,31,133	1,12,18,670	1,12,00,000	1,22,50,000	1,26,50,000	

V—Excise—

License and distillery fees for the sale of liquors and drugs—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign liquors	...	3,44,760	3,05,450	3,11,941	3,17,548	3,20,000	3,28,000	3,28,100	
Indian-made liquors excised at tariff rates	...	2,41,811	3,44,819	3,76,240	3,76,868	4,35,000	4,01,000	4,01,000	
Country spirits—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
License fees—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease in revised is partly due to the result of the introduction of fixed-fee system in Calcutta, which reduced the license fees and partly to diminished consumption.
Outstills	...	64,11,686	69,61,029	27,26,000	26,63,191	26,25,000	18,50,000	17,50,000	In 1917-18 an increase in the consumption of country spirits within Calcutta is expected. Increase in revised is due to the raising of duty on country spirits in Calcutta.
Still-head duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toddy revenue	...	4,50,393	4,75,017	38,52,964	36,36,051	37,50,000	38,00,000	41,00,000	
Opium and its preparations	...	8,96,519	12,52,622	4,87,024	22,744	20,000	13,000	13,000	
Other drugs, ganja, blang, etc.	...	16,32,491	18,02,202	15,70,101	4,52,643	4,80,000	4,59,500	4,59,500	
Pachwai revenue	...	8,30,129	8,46,669	19,55,697	17,23,889	15,00,000	16,52,000	16,52,000	
	...	...	...	9,15,582	9,22,205	17,10,000	18,40,500	18,40,500	
Total	...	1,08,97,789	1,19,87,808	1,22,67,499	1,16,29,665	1,18,00,000	1,12,00,000	1,14,00,000	
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	...	14,79,610	14,90,547	13,65,636	16,42,213	14,50,000	14,00,000	13,00,000	Decrease is attributed to diminished consumption and restricted issue of opium.
Duty on ganja	...	14,37,379	14,72,650	16,98,764	18,14,514	17,50,000	18,50,000	18,50,000	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	...	34,267	37,573	42,726	53,682	50,000	50,000	50,000	
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,53,74,624	1,51,40,074	1,50,50,000	1,45,00,000	1,46,00,000	Revised based on eleven months' actuals.

VI—Provincial Rates—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	
Public Works Cess	Rs. 30,06,008	Rs.	Rs. 57,231	Rs. 1,27,682		Rs.	Rs. 40,000	Rs.		
General rates for the management of private estates	1,06,144	1,31,340	1,13,222	1,06,171		1,04,000	1,05,000	1,18,000		Represents the collection of arrears of Public Works Cess which accrued in 1912-13 and previous years, i.e., prior to the surrender of these cesses to the District Boards. No arrears are expected to be left for collection next year.
Total	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,70,453	2,33,853		1,04,000	1,45,000	1,18,000		Revised based on 8 + 4 months' actuals. Estimate has been framed in accordance with the prescribed rates on the gross estimated income of the estates under management.

VIII—Income Tax—

Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, etc.	4,86,852	5,04,822	5,19,520	5,22,887	6,00,000	7,40,000	7,40,000
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities	21,192	24,052	22,497	21,104	30,000	40,000	50,000
Deductions from salaries, etc., paid by local authorities or companies	88,660	94,440	94,608	90,967	90,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
Income-tax on securities of local authorities or companies	1,43,568	1,55,151	1,64,820	1,71,313	1,60,000	3,60,000	4,00,000
Ordinary collections	47,89,658	58,39,275	61,61,745	63,92,339	97,75,000	1,47,25,000	1,66,75,000
Penalties	13,448	11,790	11,091	17,477	15,000	15,500	15,000
Miscellaneous	8,274	8,386	9,739	10,438	10,000	9,000	9,000
Deduction from profits of Railway Companies	.....	.....	590	86	.....	500	1,000
Total	55,51,652	66,37,916	69,84,610	72,26,611	1,06,80,000	1,60,00,000	1,80,00,000
Provincial share	27,75,826	33,18,958	34,92,305	36,13,306	53,40,000	80,00,000	90,00,000

Increase both in revised and budget due to the raising of the rates.

Increase in revised is due to the large profits earned by the jute mills and other industrial concerns in 1916-17 which came under assessment in 1916-17. Budget provides for larger receipts in anticipation of increased profits in the jute and coal trades. Revised based on eleven months' actuals.

IX—Forests—

Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	1,07,835	17,940	1,209	2,328	2,000	5,000	2,000
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	14,41,410	15,34,582	12,42,027	10,85,354	11,00,000	11,70,000	12,40,000
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	1,836	5,320	8,092	6,940	4,000	8,000	8,000
Miscellaneous ...	49,520	58,169	53,168	51,988	44,000	57,000	50,000
Total	16,00,601	16,16,111	13,04,496	11,45,610	11,50,000	12,40,000	13,00,000

Increase in revised is caused by larger sales of timber in the Sundarbans where exploitations have been resumed on the cessation of military operations and in Buxa where timber was left unsold in 1915-16. Revised based on eleven months' actuals. Budget allows for a moderate increase in anticipation of an improvement in the timber market.

X—Registration—

Fees for registering documents ...	16,83,575	18,54,426	16,59,643	18,85,499	19,00,000	19,85,000	20,30,000
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	53,164	73,930	72,535	70,625	70,000	75,000	80,000
Miscellaneous ...	76,422	87,788	80,690	79,944	80,000	80,000	90,000
Total	18,23,161	20,16,144	18,12,868	20,36,068	20,50,000	21,40,000	22,00,000

Increase is attributed to the prevailing high prices which have increased registration.

Revised based on nine months' actuals. Budget allows for normal increase.

XII—Interest—

Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators—							
On advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 ...	20,958	15,587	10,069	8,345	1,40,000	1,33,000	1,20,000
On advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. XXII of 1884 ...	36,469	16,107	19,293	31,254	2,000	2,000	2,000
On loans to Co-operative Credit Societies	1,672	3,449	2,208	2,245			
Class II.—Interest on advances under Special Laws—							
On drainage and embankment advances ...	14,735	3,500	2,160	7,225	10,000	9,000	9,000
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders, etc. ...							
Class IV.—Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations) ...							
	1,97,580	1,65,429	1,48,019	1,87,745	2,08,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
	2,00,145	2,01,426	2,07,690	2,18,036	2,80,000	2,95,000	2,94,000
Interest on Government securities ...	10,545	10,545	11,554	12,000	12,500	12,000	12,000
Total	4,82,104	4,16,043	4,00,993	4,52,400	6,52,500	6,01,000	5,87,000

Both revised and budget based on the estimated mean balance of the loan account. No interest is expected to be realized from the Nawab of Dacca.

XII—Interest—concluded.

HEAD.	ACTUALS.						1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Miscellaneous— Interest on arrears of Public Works Cess Other items Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, etc.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	13,361	11,053	12,970	10,028	.....	14,200	.....	No interest is expected to be realized as no arrears will be left for collection.	
	5,001	2,640	84	539	1,000	400	1,000		
	247	263	439	294	500	400	.....	
Total Miscellaneous	18,609	13,956	13,483	10,861	1,500	15,000	1,000		
GRAND TOTAL	5,007.13	4,29,999	4,14,486	4,63,251	6,54,000	6,16,000	5,88,000		

XVII—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	28,492	27,509	27,168	22,546	25,000	24,000	24,000	Increase in the collection of process-serving fees in cash.
Court-fees realized in cash	64,124	63,893	66,350	82,045	75,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
General fees, fines and forfeitures	6,55,040	6,89,369	7,09,969	6,75,147	6,75,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	
Pledership Examination fees	32,385	29,683	24,724	22,850	23,000	24,000	23,000	Receipts are falling off gradually.
Miscellaneous fees and fines	5,855	4,898	3,933	5,686	4,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous	28,605	27,459	28,095	35,125	28,000	31,000	30,000	
Total	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,60,139	8,43,999	8,30,000	8,84,000	8,82,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals. Budget follows the revised.

XVIB—Jails—

Jails ...	...	1,356	839	2,363	7,903	2,000	1,000	2,000	The actuals of 1915-16 included a special receipt on account of sale-proceeds of jail land in Dacca.
Jail manufactures ...	...	7,01,997	6,71,108	8,31,893	9,01,245	8,00,000	10,50,000	11,00,000	Increase in revised was caused by the increased supplies of gunny, bandages and blankets to the Military Department and larger supplies to the Police Department.
Total	...	7,03,353	6,71,947	8,34,256	9,09,148	8,02,000	10,51,000	11,02,000	Revised based on eight months' actuals. It is expected that the supplies to the Military Department will continue in 1917-18.

XVII—Police—

Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	...	937	777	934	724	500	700	1,000	The actuals of 1915-16 included a special receipt of Rs. 8,000.
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons ...	...	1,13,200	14,861	26,707	23,115	17,000	16,000	21,000	The actuals of 1915-16 included a special receipt of Rs. 19,000. Revised includes larger receipts from the Motor-cycles Act. Decrease in budget is due to reduction under Police supplied to private individuals owing to the formation of a Jetty Police guard as the recoveries for the latter will be taken in reduction of expenditure.
Presidency police ...	...	89,565	1,08,456	1,10,160	1,24,496	1,11,000	1,14,000	1,05,000	
Recoveries on account of village police ...	...	383	267	340	267	300	300	300	
Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	...	15,880	15,332	13,820	14,599	12,000	15,500	14,700	
Miscellaneous ...	...	14,116	16,989	25,458	16,662	17,000	18,500	18,000	
Superannuation receipts ...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police supplied to municipalities, cantonments and town funds ...	...	.....	.....	.....	11,003	9,000	10,000	11,000	Represents amounts recoverable from the Calcutta Corporation for guards supplied to protect the water works.
For rounding	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	+200	.....	.....
Total	...	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,419	1,90,866	1,67,000	1,75,000	1,71,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

XVIII—Ports and Pilotage—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores	1,578	943	119	.....	1,000	.....	.....	
Registration and other fees, Calcutta	91,486	96,323	87,325	76,189	80,000	75,000	77,000			
Pilotage receipts, Calcutta	15,22,201	14,55,086	13,08,044	11,02,485	11,60,000	9,96,000	10,00,000		Decrease in revised is due to the effect of the war on shipping. Budget follows the revised as no material variation is expected in trade.	
Loan-money for volunteers	11,472	8,736	6,563	3,632	8,000	4,000	3,500			
Miscellaneous	1,25,454	1,15,516	1,50,937	1,67,256	1,76,000	1,30,000	1,00,000		Decrease in revised is on account of the return of the steamer <i>Guide</i> to this Government after duty at Port Blair with effect from 12th June 1916 and the non-realization of credits at Rs. 6,000 per mensem given by the Government of India. Budget includes nothing for the hire of the steamer <i>Guide</i> .	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 500		
Total	17,52,191	16,76,604	15,52,988	13,49,562	14,25,000	12,05,000	11,81,000		Revised based on nine months' actuals.	

XIX—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges—								
General	3,00,593	3,07,447	3,31,479	3,21,927	3,26,000	3,38,000	3,35,000	
Professional	49,713	61,468	59,727	60,892	60,000	62,000	61,000	
Fees, Government Schools—								
General	3,45,875	3,62,836	3,85,950	3,99,873	4,34,000	4,29,000	4,30,000	
Special	15,009	11,071	13,086	33,365	28,000	34,000	34,000	Increase in revised is mostly due to the credit of madrasah fees to Provincial Revenues instead of to the Mohsin Fund.
Contributions from Native States, private persons and municipalities	14,667	13,609	14,865	18,431	15,000	15,000	16,000	
Income from endowments	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	51,738	51,522	42,003	52,086	42,000	54,000	50,000	
Total	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,47,110	8,86,574	9,05,000	9,32,000	9,28,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

XFA—Medical—

	96,579	1,01,274	1,04,628	1,05,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000
Medical School and College fees—	86,743						Increase is due to enhancement of fees in the Medical College.
Hospital receipts (receipts from paying-patients)	1,55,537	1,61,739	1,42,904	1,60,000	1,48,000	1,42,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.
Lunatic Asylum receipts	26,108	22,825	21,568	21,000	25,000	21,000	Budget follows the actuals of 1915-16.
Contributions (from municipalities and private persons)	55,181	73,560	65,176	62,000	64,000	64,000	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	37,293	3,533	115	500	100	.....
Miscellaneous	15,871	29,417	25,183	20,000	21,900	20,000	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	+ 500	.....	.....
Total	3,76,733	3,92,348	3,59,574	3,69,000	3,74,000	3,62,000	Revised based on the actuals of nine months.

YXB—Sanitation—

Sanitation and Vaccination receipts*	50,000	1,770	2,210	660	12,000	93,000	12,000
Revised includes contributions from the Indian Research Fund Association—Rs. 50,000 for anti-malarial measure, Rs. 30,600 for testing vital statistics and also Rs. 12,000 for enquiries in connection with diabetes. Budget represents the last item. The actuals off 1912-13 represent contributions from the Indian Research Fund for jungle-cutting.						

XXIA—Agriculture—

XXIA—Agriculture—									
Botanical Garden Receipts	...	...	597	355	1,489	1,000	500	500	
Birch Hill Park at Darjeeling and Lelong	...	...	2,130	2,354	1,986	1,900	2,300	1,800	
Forest	...	...	456	.....	200	200	200	200	
Other Government gardens	...	...	96	1,007	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	44,474	40,147	58,487	60,000	64,000	62,500	
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	...	...	33	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts from public exhibitions and fairs	...	...	30,970	27,807	38,934	31,000	38,000	40,000	
Veterinary receipts	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—100	.....	.....
For founding	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	78,756	71,678	1,01,156	94,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	
			79,644						

XXIB—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.							1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Scientific— Cinchona Plantations	Rs. 99,509	Rs. 1,70,950	Rs. 4,10,258	Rs. 5,47,871	Rs. 4,70,000	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 7,32,400			Increase due to larger sale of quinine to the Military and other departments.
Labour and Emigration— Emigration fees	24,030	17,280	6,170	11,749	5,000	8,000	8,000			
Inland labour transport fees	8,396	8,238	4,633	3,734	2,000	2,000	1,000			
Miscellaneous— Examination fees	25	237	958	737	500	1,000	1,000			
Miscellaneous	5,727	2,220	39,272	40,758	45,000	39,000	39,000			Represents chiefly fees for registration of joint-stock companies. Decrease in revised is due to reduction of fees for filing.
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	—500	.....	—400			
Total	1,38,287	1,98,925	4,61,291	6,04,349	5,22,000	7,50,000	7,81,000			Revised based on nine months' actuals.

XII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—

Contributions for pensions and gratuities— Contributions of officers lent to foreign service of the first and second kinds	26,451	20,453	39,412	36,684	37,000	39,500	40,000
Contributions of persons employed for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892	1,460	1,096	1,206	814	1,200	1,500	1,200
Annuity deductions of Civilian lent to Native States, etc., for short terms	4,663	3,282	3,709	3,954	4,000	4,000	4,000
Refund of gratuities	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for Pilgrimage Pension Fund	15,564	14,055	14,240	13,131	14,000	11,000	11,000
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	—200	.....	—200
Total	48,210	38,886	58,567	54,583	56,000	56,000	56,000

Revised based on the actuals of the first eight months. Budget follows revised.

XXIII—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery receipts ...	...	2,799	1,001	2,016	3,213	2,000	4,000	5,000	Increase is due to recoveries on account of type-writers, the demand for which is growing year after year.
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	...	88,111	95,236	83,627	90,849	88,000	90,000	90,000	Follows the actuals of 1915-16.
Other Press receipts ...	...	29,193	41,625	63,961	39,333	37,000	49,000	43,000	The actuals of 1914-15 included special receipts from the sale of waste paper and unserviceable materials from the Banca Jai Press on its removal to Gaya.
Total	...	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,49,604	1,33,395	1,27,000	1,43,000	1,38,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

XXV—Miscellaneous—

Recovery on account of famine expenditure	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	.....	Revised represents sale-proceeds of khud rice from the Bankura relief works and manufactures by the weavers, under relief.
Unclaimed deposits	6,38,026	6,01,162	5,57,187	5,42,506	5,50,000	5,50,000	5,38,000	5,50,000	Revised based on the deposits likely to lapse at the end of the year less the amounts likely to be refunded within the year.
Treasure-trove	500	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale proceeds of Durbar presents	7,225	10,293	454	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	1,727	8,420	3,774	1,636	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Sale of lands and houses, etc.	2,742	13,767	457	925	.....	.....	3,000	1,000	
Fees for Government audits	15,392	23,576	14,718	25,319	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Rents	14,900	16,991	12,631	14,806	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures	7,098	2,961	7,700	10,125	6,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	
Contributions	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,88,313	6,77,170	5,96,965	5,95,819	5,92,000	5,92,000	6,74,000	5,93,000	Revised based on eight months' actuals.

XXX--M₁ Works and Navigation--

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments

Provincial share

IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation and Navigation Works.)

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept--

Orissa Coast Canal ...

Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...

Madaripur Bhil scheme ...

Total

Works for which only Revenue account kept--

Orissa Coast Canal ...

Nadia rivers ...

Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ...

Total

Works for which neither Capital Revenue accounts are kept--

Eden Canal ...

Total Irrigation and Navigation Works

(Agricultural Works.)

Works for which only Revenue account kept--

Magra Hat drainage project

Works for which neither Capital Revenue accounts are kept--

Government embankments

Takavi embankments under

Total Agricultural Works

Total in charge of the Public Works Department

Provincial

49,850	48,842	49,450	52,815	50,000	50,000	50,000
24,925	24,421	24,725	26,407	25,000	25,000	25,000
16,346	11,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,21,908	3,76,032	3,21,078	3,23,194	3,21,300	3,24,000	3,17,000
1,03,225	89,332	67,522	1,87,713	1,78,000	3,30,000	3,21,000
5,41,479	4,76,848	3,88,600	5,10,907	4,99,300	6,54,000	6,38,000
.....	.....	9,700	11,116	12,000	11,000	10,000
28,986	24,832	16,371	16,318	15,200	15,900	15,200
3,675	4,244	5,032	4,025	4,000	3,000	3,000
32,661	29,076	31,103	31,459	31,200	29,900	28,200
36,531	32,803	18,739	37,012	39,500	45,500	46,700
6,10,671	5,38,727	4,39,442	5,79,378	5,70,000	7,29,400	7,12,900
2,480	4,277	20,478	23,864	27,000	23,000	25,000
27,059	22,036	26,546	24,487	23,000	23,600	22,100
29,539	26,313	47,024	48,351	50,000	46,600	47,100
6,40,210	5,65,040	4,86,466	6,27,729	6,20,000	7,76,000	7,60,000
3,20,105	2,82,520	2,43,233	3,13,865	3,10,000	3,88,000	3,80,000

Represent the collections under the contract system of zamindari embankment which is at present in force in the Midnapore district.

Increase is attributed to increased traffic in jute from held-up stocks, to the improvements recently carried out in the Lower Kumar at Char Maguria and to the construction of the bund and sluices on the south bank. The increase in 1916-17 may not continue in 1917-18 and hence the decrease in the budget.

For the transfer of work of Calcutta High Court to the new Patna High Court ...
Revenue from new taxation under "Excise" and "Income-tax" (Provincial share) transferred to Imperial ...

Total

From Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment in connection with further scientific researches by Sir J. C. Bose ...
For Famine Relief scheme ...
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust ...
Recurring grant for popular education ...
Recurring grant for aided English Secondary Schools ...
Further recurring grant for education ...
Recurring grant for education of domiciled community ...
Contribution for a grant to the C. M. S. College, Calcutta ...
For Improvement of Female education ...
Grant for improvement of pay and training of teachers ...
Contribution for maintenance of Traffic Registration Office, Blairab Bazar ...
Contribution for Royal Bonus ...
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca ...
Grant for the development of University works, Calcutta ...
Ditto (recurring) ...
Assignment for Belgachia Veterinary College ...
Ditto recovery of the cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act ...
Grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with the School of Art ...
Provincialization of expenditure on account of salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department ...
Assignment for purchase of copies of Indian Household Reference Chart and the Indian Household Emergency Chart ...
Provincialization of the amalgamated establishment employed in the audit of accounts of local authorities in Calcutta ...
For Archaeological expenditure ...
For remission of recoveries from local bodies ...
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta ...
Non-recurring grant for Dacca University ...

The procedure will be changed as explained in paragraph 62 of the statement.

	7,28,000	8,06,454	7,73,550	7,86,050	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total	7,28,000	8,06,454	7,73,550	7,86,050	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Assignment in connection with further scientific researches by Sir J. C. Bose	60,000	60,000	9,000	39,650	82,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
For Famine Relief scheme	1,50,000	1,50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	9,25,000	9,25,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Recurring grant for popular education	1,50,000	1,50,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	9,25,000	9,25,000
Recurring grant for aided English Secondary Schools	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Further recurring grant for education	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Recurring grant for education of domiciled community	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Contribution for a grant to the C. M. S. College, Calcutta	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
For Improvement of Female education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,00,000
Grant for improvement of pay and training of teachers	1,227	.....	1,250	1,250	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Contribution for maintenance of Traffic Registration Office, Blairab Bazar	4,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution for Royal Bonus	4,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostels outside Calcutta and Dacca	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Grant for the development of University works, Calcutta	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Ditto (recurring)	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Assignment for Belgachia Veterinary College	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ditto recovery of the cost of transmission of records by revised procedure introduced by the Court-fees Act	.....	.....	29,307	29,307	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Grant for the amalgamation of the clerical establishment of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with the School of Art	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincialization of expenditure on account of salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assignment for purchase of copies of Indian Household Reference Chart and the Indian Household Emergency Chart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincialization of the amalgamated establishment employed in the audit of accounts of local authorities in Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Archaeological expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For remission of recoveries from local bodies	.....	.....	25,881	25,881	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Non-recurring grant for the construction of hostel buildings in Calcutta	10,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-recurring grant for Dacca University	10,00,000	.....	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>From Imperial to Provincial—concluded.</i>										
Recurring grant for Dacca University ...	Rs. 45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000		
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa towards pay of electrical staff utilised by it ...	7,572	7,572	7,572	7,572	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Grant for pensions of title-holders ...	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's deputation for serological enquiry and that of Captain Shingleton Smith ...	17,256	46,352	25,778	32,185	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000		
Grant of one-half of the salaries of Health Officers to be employed in municipalities ...	39,000	39,000	58,400	58,200	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000		
Grant for Indian Deputy Sanitary Commissioners ...	.....	19,000	.....	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000		
Cost of supply of forms and printing work done for Bihar and Orissa Government ...	2,32,000	2,09,000	1,96,300	64,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of supplying forms to Assam Administration ...	1,29,500	89,000	60,375	1,86,420	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,93,000	2,06,000		The Bihar Government have opened a Jail Press in Gaya and no forms are now supplied by Bengal.
Classification of rewards on confiscation of opium under "7—Excise" ...	.....	.....	.....	20,500	.....	.....	21,000	21,000		
Contribution from Bihar and Orissa in connection with fishery experiments ...	.....	.....	8,053	.....	6,000	.....	.....	2,000		
Non-recurring assignment for sanitation ...	20,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recurring ditto ...	.....	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000		
Assignment for the Chittagong port ...	.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000		
For adjustment of recovery claims for freights on stores from England in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments ...	.....	.....	6,581	12,940	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000		
Non-recurring assignment for discretionary grants ...	12,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant for agriculture and allied objects ...	.....	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant for medical relief ...	.....	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recurring assignment in connection with the remission of appropriations from cesses ...	.....	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000	24,93,000		
Non-recurring assignment for education ...	75,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recurring grant for education ...	.....	13,20,000	13,20,000	13,20,000	13,20,000	13,20,000	13,20,000	13,20,000		
Grant to the Calcutta University for hostels ...	.....	.....	10,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For adjustment of erroneous credit of the collections in Government estates under "Ordinary collections" in 1914-15 and 1915-16 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Transfers from Imperial to Provincial ...	1,54,01,885	65,59,254	75,79,428	66,35,669	65,05,000	66,97,000	73,91,000	73,91,000		
Net Total ...	1,46,73,885	57,52,800	68,07,878	58,49,619	34,30,000	23,90,000	22,84,000	22,84,000		

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[Figures in columns 7 and 8 are those which have been passed by the Government of India.]

[The remarks in column 9, except where otherwise specially explained, refer to differences between columns 6 and :

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.						1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		
Land Revenue	Rs.	Rs.		The actuals of 1912-13 and 1914-15 include special refunds of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 19,000 respectively. Increase in 1915-16 was due to a special refund of Rs. 17,000. In 1914-15 there were special refunds of license fees. Larger payments anticipated in view of the increase in duty. There was a special refund to the Russian Trading Company in 1914-15. Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months. Budget based on the average of last three years' actuals, excluding special payments.
Stamps	21,080	20,115	17,115	17,071	20,000	28,000	18,000	Rs.	Rs.		
	24,552	79,835	98,969	85,473	92,000	86,000	86,000				
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13,504	16,843	48,042	65,127	25,000	48,000	40,000				
Income-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8,367	8,654	17,245	10,611	8,000	70,000	15,000				
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,274	4,380	588	648	1,000	500	1,000				
Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	747	2,840	16,726	-276	1,000	500	1,000				
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,501	2,989	2,221	2,717	3,000	2,000	2,000				
Total	1,44,035	1,35,656	2,00,906	1,81,371	1,50,000	2,35,000	1,63,000				

2.—Assignments and Compensations—

Land Revenue Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pension in lieu of resumed lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkaua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For rounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50,905	27,159	34,273	30,030	35,000	41,000	35,000				Budget based on actual claims.

3.—Land Revenue—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Charges of District Administration—	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Budget includes provision for the employment of settlement kaungos as Circle officers and increase of pay of certificate muharrirs.
General Establishment ...	23,35,332	24,18,192	24,40,121	25,60,737	25,78,000	25,86,000	25,61,000	Budget includes larger grant for temporary establishment and for additional establishment for the new Kalimping subdivision.
Subdivisional Establishment ...	1,59,479	1,67,515	1,70,364	1,71,886	1,50,000	1,74,000	1,55,500	Budget provides for smaller recoveries.
Partition Establishment ...	—23,624	—19,274	—16,621	1,840	—18,000	—22,000	—10,000	Budget includes larger grant for record-room establishment in Dacca.
Record-room (or copy-making) Establishment ...	17,790	17,943	19,689	22,919	18,000	20,000	22,000	
Survey of waste lands ...	8,136	1,465	1,726	1,690	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Management of private estates under Act X of 1892 ...	22,729	23,832	23,366	20,438	22,000	21,000	21,000	
Collector's Road Cess Establishment ...	.....	.....	—6,532	—5,231	—5,000	—6,000	—5,000	
Kaungo establishment ...	61,606	67,983	73,652	88,291	71,000	90,000	75,000	Budget includes larger grant for travelling allowance and temporary establishment. Revised based on actuals.
For rounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—400	
Total ...	25,81,448	26,77,656	27,05,765	28,62,570	28,18,000	28,65,000	28,21,000	
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections ...	13,280	17,348	10,685	17,369	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Charges on account of Fishery collections ...	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Management of Government Estates—								
Collection of revenue ...	2,77,208	2,88,093	3,11,677	2,88,254	3,30,000	3,31,000	3,39,000	Budget based on the estimate of collections from Government estates which shows large increase over budget for 1916-17.
Outlay on improvements ...	1,62,571	1,50,922	2,27,859	1,50,946	1,19,000	1,17,000	1,91,000	
Total ...	4,39,779	4,38,915	5,39,536	4,39,200	4,49,000	4,48,000	5,30,000	
Survey and Settlement—								
Controlling Office (survey) ...	—224	88	16,284	8,683	.....	.....	.....
Other survey operations—								
Bengal Drawing Office ...	8,696	52,378	—3,789	20,109	35,451	52,000	53,657	
Other operations ...	45,776	1,32,936	—7,604	16,834	53,159	36,000	49,737	
Minor settlement operations ...	49,545	74,471	64,952	41,121	.....	.....	.....
Other ditto ...	32,084	—16,008	.....	.....	13,000	16,000	22,839	
For rounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,610	.....	—233	
Total ...	1,35,877	2,43,865	69,843	86,747	1,00,000	1,04,000	1,26,000	Estimate based on actual requirements.

Land Records—									
Superintendence ...	...	37,790	40,818	48,052	35,000	41,000	39,000	Decrease in revised is for non-utilization of the provision for the revision of the record-of-rights.	
District charges ...	...	25,201	23,323	22,749	35,000	23,000	26,000		
Total	...	62,991	64,141	70,801	70,000	64,000	65,000		
GRAND TOTAL	...	34,40,775	33,89,970	34,76,687	34,52,000	34,96,000	35,57,000		

6.—Stamps—

Superintendence—	...	28,133	26,802	27,446	34,000	30,000	31,000	Decrease in revised is for non-utilization of the provision for reprint of saving of the contingent grant.	
District Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for the sale of general stamps—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discount on sale of bills-of-exchange or hundies ...	...	6,323	7,229	2,301	5,000	...	3,000		
Discount on sale of other general stamps ...	...	2,03,659	2,26,742	1,82,999	2,14,000	...	2,25,000		
Total	...	2,09,982	2,33,971	1,85,300	2,19,000	2,45,000	2,28,000	Increase follows the increase in receipts.	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discount on sale of adhesive stamps ...	...	1,03,350	1,05,997	1,02,022	1,03,000	1,19,000	1,20,000		
Discount on sale of stamps for copies ...	...	6,117	7,480	8,154	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Establishment for sale of stamps ...	...	1,033	1,023	1,245	1,494	...	30		
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	+508	...	—30		
Total	...	1,10,500	1,14,500	1,09,599	1,13,000	1,27,000	1,28,000	Decrease due to transfer of establishment of the Calcutta and 24 Parganas establishment to Superintendence.	
Discount on plain paper ...	...	18,309	20,328	19,008	20,000	21,000	21,000		
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	...	3,40,446	3,27,536	2,80,912	3,10,000	2,10,000	2,20,000		
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,07,370	7,23,192	6,22,265	6,96,000	6,33,000	6,28,000		
Provincial share	...	3,53,686	3,61,566	3,11,133	3,48,000	3,17,000	3,14,000	Decrease in revised is due to a fall in the consumption of plain paper in certain districts. Revised based on nine months' actuals.	

7.—Miscellaneous—

Superintendence ...	...	80,416	1,01,530	1,17,886	1,21,000	1,16,000	1,41,000	Increase due to the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner, larger grant for travelling allowances and contingencies. Decrease in revised is due to debit of a portion of salaries to Presidency Establishment. Budget includes larger grant for rewards and fees to Pleaders.	
Presidency Establishment—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Collectorate (office)	...	48,494	46,626	45,669	48,552	47,000	44,052		
Inspection and Prevention	...	22,409	22,725	25,052	31,104	65,500	30,144		
Allowances and Contingencies	...	28,322	25,369	25,111	37,681	66,500	55,820		
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	—337	...	—16		
Total	...	99,225	94,720	95,832	1,17,000	1,79,000	1,50,000	Increase in revised is under Salaries of pensioning officers, establishment and rewards.	

10.—Income Tax—

Calcutta Establishment	91,378	91,734	90,257	90,210	89,000	99,000	1,07,000	Revised includes the cost of temporary establishment sanctioned in October 1916 to cope with the increase of work caused by the new taxation. Budget provides for the temporary establishment for the whole year.
District	61,559	62,843	63,828	62,754	63,000	62,000	62,000	
Total	1,52,937	1,54,577	1,54,085	1,52,964	1,52,000	1,61,000	1,69,000	
Provincial share	76,469	77,288	77,042	76,482	76,000	81,000	85,000	

11.—Forests—

<i>A.—Conservancy and Works.</i>								
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	36,767	195	904	1,038	600	1,500	700	Decrease in revised is for non-utilization of the provision for buildings and roads. Budget includes Rs. 24,000 for the preparation of working plans of the Kurseong Forests.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	1,12,100	1,15,613	1,24,426	1,05,733	1,25,000	1,05,000	1,20,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and walf wood	1,370	567	828	1,135	1,400	1,000	1,400	
V.—Rent of leased forests and payment to shareholders in forests managed by Government	1,096	360	781	672	1,000	500	.....
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant	18,192	27,465	25,305	10,837	19,000	11,000	16,500	Revised follow the actuals of 1915-16 and based on nine months actuals.
VII.—Communications and Buildings	1,14,704	1,03,631	1,13,262	67,558	1,00,000	60,000	76,950	
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests	44,545	49,699	53,134	43,556	55,000	44,000	74,000	
IX.—Miscellaneous	3,309	3,884	4,924	6,048	5,000	7,000	7,455	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—5	
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	3,32,083	3,01,514	3,23,554	2,36,698	3,07,000	2,30,000	2,97,000	
<i>B.—Establishment.</i>								
I.—Salaries	2,49,895	2,53,997	2,59,389	2,66,828	2,59,000	2,65,000	2,62,000	Increase due to increments under time-scale of pay and provision for new Rangers expected from Delhra Dnn. Increased grant for travelling allowances. Revised includes charges for grain compensation allowance by transfer from "32—Miscellaneous."
II.—Allowances	64,878	70,192	74,004	75,734	73,000	82,000	78,250	
III.—Contingencies	13,938	14,454	13,978	14,375	15,000	13,000	14,710	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
Total B.—Establishment	3,28,711	3,38,643	3,47,371	3,56,937	3,47,000	3,60,000	3,55,000	
Total A and B	6,60,794	6,40,157	6,70,925	5,93,635	6,54,000	5,90,000	6,52,000	

Registration—

HEADS	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Superintendence ...	Rs. 70,135	Rs. 79,069	Rs. 75,189	Rs. 74,457	Rs. 72,000	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 75,000		Increase in revised is for larger expenditure under Sub-Registrars.	
District Charges—										
Calcutta ...	30,756	33,881	27,861	28,916	26,500	29,000	26,500			
District Sub-Registrars and Sub-Registrars	9,49,109	10,13,825	10,13,878	10,23,955	10,10,000	10,24,500	10,36,000		Increase in revised is mainly under Temporary establishment and also under Contingencies for larger cost of remitting money. Budget includes Rs. 3,500 for opening new Sub-Registry offices and larger grants for contingencies with reference to past actuals.	
Ex-officio Sub-Registrars ...	903	783	843	.....	500	500	500		
Total District Charges ...	5,50,738	10,47,489	10,42,021	10,57,821	10,37,000	10,54,000	10,63,000			
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,50,503	11,26,558	11,17,910	11,27,576	11,09,000	11,29,000	11,34,000		Revised based on nine months' actuals.	

Increase in revised is for larger expenditure under Districts.

Increase in revised is mainly under Temporary establishment and also under Contingencies for larger cost of committing money. Budget includes Rs. 3,500 for opening new Sub-Registry offices and larger grants for contingencies with reference to past actuals.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account ...	4,48,548	4,39,897	4,39,663	4,76,626	5,10,000	5,09,000	5,14,800	Both revised and budget are based on the estimated means outstanding balances of loans.
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Salary of the Governor	29,096	000	1,20,000	20	20,000	1.20	1,20,000	
Staff and household of	22,279	06,916	3,65,213	88	35,000	2.74	3,63,000	Decrease in revised is owing to the deputation of the Surgeon to the Military Department and to savings in the Body Guard establishment. Budget includes inauguration grant for the renewal of furniture and carpets for Government houses, allowance and equipment for voyage of the new Governor and cost of two new motor-cars to be purchased for his use.
Sumptuary allowance of the Governor				....	....	30	30,000	In previous years this charge was included under staff and household of the Governor but a new head has been opened under the instruction of the Comptroller-General.
Tour and establishment grant ...	18,628	1,25,885	71,640	88,528	3		73,000	
Delhi Convention Durbar ...	22,146	....	....		....		....
Tour expenses ...	....	....	44,065	53,843	60,000	52	65,000	Budget includes additional grant for special trains.
Legislative Department ...	63,961	1,46,576	1,31,424	11,589	1,31,000	18	1,31,000	Decrease in revised is for the permanent Secretary being on leave out of India.
Civil Secretariat ...	61,442	7,94,853	8,47,883	66,398	8,68,000	19	9,13,000	Increase in revised is for charges of officers on special duties in the Secretariat. Budget includes pay for the Additional Chief Secretary and an Additional Financial Under-Secretary.
Executive Council ...	15,640	2,25,735	2,23,184	23,978	2,19,000	2,26,0	2,25,000	Both revised and budget include larger grant for travelling allowances of members.
Board of Revenue ...	47,992	2,04,400	1,09,425	51,263	1,34,000	1,12,0	1,31,000	Increase in 1915-16 is for the payment of arrears pay of Lady Adviser to the Court of Wards. Decrease in revised is for larger recoveries from other Governments for charges of Wards Estates Department which are adjusted as minus expenditure.
Prisoners ...	3,93,518	98,974	4,01,005	7,079	3,89,000	06,000	3,87,000	Increase in revised is for leave allowances to the Commissioners.
Offices of Accounts and Audit	1,01,970	96,420	1,04,318	7,442	1,07,000	17,000	1,32,000	Budget includes one Examiner of outside audit and additional auditors for the transfer of outside audit to the local audit section of the Accountant-General's office. Effect was given to the scheme from 29th September 1916, and hence the increase in the revised.
Total	25,46,7	29,759	24	28,987	2,36,000	24,53,00	25,70,000	Revised based on the actuals of nine months.

18A.—Courts of Law—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court—								
Judges	Rs. 9,19,575	Rs. 9,28,928	Rs. 9,34,018	Rs. 9,08,343	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 7,00,000	Budget includes provision for 3 short-hand writers and revision of establishment of both Original side and Receiver's office. Budget includes provision for revision of establishment. Revised and budget based on past actuals.
Original Side	3,19,711	3,28,899	3,13,186	3,23,239	3,44,000	3,36,000	3,64,000	
Appellate Side	3,94,438	4,07,344	4,14,413	4,23,136	3,52,000	3,63,000	3,63,000	
Reporters	24,878	24,883	24,963	25,006	22,000	25,000	25,000	
Bonus	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lump deduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	—12,000	.....	.....
Total	16,58,610	16,90,964	16,86,580	16,79,724	14,06,000	14,24,000	14,52,000	Decrease from 1916-17 is the result of the creation of the Patna High Court.
Law Officers—								
English Law Officers	1,29,837	1,31,739	1,28,940	1,32,689	1,33,000	1,27,000	1,33,000	
Legal Remembrancer and High Court Pleaders	5,89,666	3,99,690	4,63,150	2,70,444	4,18,000	3,00,000	4,58,000	Decrease in revised is for smaller expenditure on fees to pleaders in criminal cases in the High Court. Budget includes Rs. 75,000 for an Additional Legal Remembrancer and his staff against Rs. 35,000 provided on the same account in 1916-17.
Mufassal Establishment	2,60,137	4,61,414	5,60,226	5,33,322	3,82,000	4,00,000	4,23,000	Budget includes larger grant for fees to pleaders in criminal cases with reference to past actuals.
Bonus	—84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,79,566	9,92,843	11,52,316	9,36,455	9,33,000	8,27,000	10,14,000	
Coroner's Court	7,307	7,913	7,892	7,828	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Presidency Magistrates—								
Calcutta Police Court	1,19,731	1,35,561	1,47,996	1,44,384	1,41,000	1,39,000	1,30,000	Decrease due to the abolition of the Southern Court.
Municipal Magistrate's Court	7,974	4,396	8,166	7,853	8,000	9,000	10,000	Increase due to charges of the 2nd Magistrate.
Court for juvenile offenders and house of detention	.....	.....	8,799	8,259	19,500	— 11,000	11,000	
Bonus	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	—500	.....	.....
Total	1,27,713	1,39,957	1,64,961	1,60,486	1,59,000	1,59,000	1,51,000	

Civil and Sessions Courts—

District and Sessions Judges	10,74,868	11,00,570	11,39,736	12,12,458	12,22,000	12,34,500	12,39,000	Budget includes provision for a temporary Judge for 12 months and his establishment. Increase in revised is under salaries for the additional Sub-Judges. Budget includes provision for two Judges for the whole year. Charges transferred to Courts of Small Causes below.
Subordinate Judges	4,41,166	4,77,176	5,31,138	5,04,576	4,94,414	5,06,000	5,00,362	
Mufassal Small Cause Courts	17,756	18,364	18,490	60	.....	200	.....
Munsifs	15,48,738	16,12,638	16,31,501	16,11,666	15,72,314	15,86,300	16,00,800	Increase due to larger provision for establishment in view of past actuals.
Allowances	42,461	54,892	59,654	56,718	38,000	54,500	38,000	Revised includes grain compensation allowances but the budget does not.
Supplies and Services	4,55,719	4,85,216	4,84,600	4,94,114	5,03,482	4,84,000	5,05,835	
Contingencies	1,64,614	1,75,382	1,54,694	1,39,864	1,54,231	1,30,500	1,53,306	
Process-serving Establishment	7,30,720	7,81,543	7,71,745	7,78,774	7,38,000	7,49,000	7,29,000	Ditto
Charges for the Defence of India Act	.....	.....	.....	47,499	1,00,000	52,000	75,000	ditto
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	...	—441	.....	—303	
Total	44,76,642	47,05,781	47,91,558	48,45,729	48,22,000	47,97,000	48,41,000	
Courts of Small Causes	1,61,324	1,91,373	1,93,780	2,47,786	2,66,000	2,61,000	2,63,000	
Criminal Courts—								
General Establishment	19,82,411	20,48,302	21,13,305	21,67,072	21,76,000	22,02,000	21,71,000	
Subdivisional Establishment	1,59,479	1,67,515	1,70,364	1,71,886	1,50,000	1,74,000	1,55,500	
Revision of chowkidari panchayats	2,356	6,284	5,548	4,511	6,000	5,000	6,000	
Police Case Hospitals	.....	.....	3,849	3,784	5,000	4,000	5,000	
Rewards	.....	.....	479	751	1,000	1,000	1,000	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21,44,246	22,22,191	22,93,545	23,48,004	23,38,000	23,86,000	23,38,500	
Pledership Examination charges	16,979	16,952	15,777	13,357	18,000	13,000	15,000	
Refunds	67,623	70,573	71,791	71,731	70,000	63,000	70,000	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	
Total	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	1,03,78,200	1,03,11,110	1,00,20,000	99,38,000	1,01,57,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

1917.—Jails—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Superintendence ...	Rs. 65,797	Rs. 59,969	Rs. 61,016	Rs. 62,706	Rs. 61,000	Rs. 66,000	Rs. 62,000	Budget includes provision for eight Assistant Jailors in Central Jail as leave reserve and provision for the allowance of a Roman Catholic Chaplain for the Alipore Jail.
Establishments—								
Superintendents and Jailors ...	2,03,542	2,02,249	2,09,011	1,84,025	1,81,000	1,89,000	1,98,000	Increase due to revision of warders' establishment and provision for the warders of the new Sub-Jail at Kalinpong.
Medical	29,910	33,847	31,663	30,841	34,500	33,500	34,000	Increase is for high prices and larger number of prisoners.
Clerical, Educational and Mechanical	10,770	12,658	13,535	13,513	13,000	14,000	14,000	
Warders ...	2,03,397	2,17,091	2,21,171	2,34,046	2,68,500	2,65,000	2,86,000	
Menial and others	3,669	2,773	2,925	1,912	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Dietary charges ...	4,77,981	6,02,695	6,49,855	7,67,773	7,70,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
Hospital charges ...	71,676	79,015	68,685	79,737	75,000	82,000	89,000	
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	54,479	49,995	75,451	1,01,479	74,000	87,000	85,000	
Sanitation charges ...	22,879	23,694	23,544	26,831	33,000	30,000	31,000	
Charges for moving prisoners ...	35,943	38,334	39,951	61,922	50,000	56,000	59,000	The charges under this head are rising year after year owing to the increase in the number of prisoners.
Miscellaneous services and supplies	1,01,286	1,23,499	1,02,790	1,07,661	1,39,000	1,26,000	1,12,000	Budget for 1916-17 included larger grants for petty construction and repairs which will not be fully utilized. Smaller provision made in 1917-18.
Allowances	12,680	19,047	21,159	20,933	11,000	21,000	10,500	Revised includes grain compensation allowance.
Contingent charges ...	82,951	87,408	43,663	41,680	48,000	38,000	42,000	Smaller expenditure under rents, rates and taxes explains the decrease in revised.
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	18,122	23,268	23,280	18,908	25,000	22,000	24,000	Budget includes larger provision for conveyance of under-trial prisoners and dietary charges of prisoners in lock-ups, etc.
Charges for police custody	18,235	17,538	18,480	26,253	24,000	24,000	27,000	
Bonas ...	—123	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charges for the distribution of quinine by the Juvenile Jail	4,207	3,193	16,089	5,425	16,000	4,500	5,000	
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—500	
Total Jails	14,17,401	16,55,698	16,22,241	17,75,645	18,24,000	19,66,000	19,78,000	Increase in revised is due to larger provision for raw materials. Budget also includes larger grant for the purchases of raw materials and European stores for the expansion of the blanket factory at Dacca and the quinine industry in the Juvenile Jail.
Jail manufactures ...	5,44,013	6,06,184	7,26,334	7,28,698	7,25,000	8,98,000	9,09,000	Revised based on the actuals of nine months.
Refunds	418	.....	2,253	2,274	1,000	2,000	2,000	
Total	19,61,832	22,62,882	23,50,828	25,06,617	25,50,000	28,60,000	28,89,000	

20—Police—

[illegible]

	79,901	92,243	94,403	88,658	80,000	77,000	70,000	Increase in budget is due to no provision being made for Superintendent. Budget follows the actuals of 1915-16.
East Indian Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern System Railway Police ...	1,73,252	2,00,883	2,17,797	2,35,857	2,25,000	2,45,000	2,30,000	
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway Police ...	32	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	22,516	15,784	12,317	16,458	17,000	17,000	18,000	
Assam-Bengal Railway Police ...	18,557	14,705	14,630	19,595	18,642	22,000	21,200	
Bonns ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	—507	...	300	
Total ...	3,01,972	3,26,214	3,46,232	3,67,128	3,45,000	3,68,000	3,50,000	
Cattle pounds ...	134	236	132	157	250	300	250	
Refunds ...	3,132	3,976	2,861	4,568	3,000	3,700	3,800	Budget based on the average of the past three years' actuals.
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	—250	...	50	
GRAND TOTAL ...	83,99,859	94,71,081	1,03,72,545	1,09,03,783	1,11,12,000	1,12,27,000	1,34,38,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

21—Ports and Pilotage—

	1,24,693	1,07,009	1,04,765	1,49,534	1,36,000	1,13,000	1,06,000	Increase is due to the transfer of the steamer Guide to the Port Commissioners.
Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victualling of officers and men afloat ...	27,771	29,599	30,673	42,358	34,000	31,000	30,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels ...	1,22,569	1,19,825	1,70,177	1,83,470	1,31,000	1,20,000	1,25,000	
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels ...	16,850	25,056	10	...	...	...	...	The charge is now shown under State yacht establishment.
Pilotage and Pilot establishment ...	8,18,545	7,97,579	7,24,703	6,29,613	6,66,500	5,51,000	5,87,500	Decrease due to the position created by the war which has diminished the earnings of pilots.
Marine establishment ...	53,763	1,43,872	1,55,538	1,23,866	1,37,000	1,20,000	1,23,000	
Subsidies to Steamboat Companies ...	38,494	2,575	2,250	3,000	3,320	3,000	3,320	
Miscellaneous ...	29,329	1,87,163	1,65,245	1,88,790	1,85,000	1,85,000	1,84,000	Includes the grant of 1½ lakhs to the Chittagong Port Fund.
State yacht establishment ...	9,906	10,572	19,039	49,304	32,000	42,000	50,000	Budget includes larger provision for hire of vessels for His Excellency's tour.
Refunds ...	4,089	5,130	5,705	3,124	5,000	3,000	4,700	
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	+180	...	480	
Total ...	12,16,009	14,28,377	13,78,205	13,73,063	13,30,000	11,68,000	12,15,000	Revised based on nine months' actuals.

22.—Education—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta University ...	5,15,000	1,18,500	2,73,960	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000
Direction ...	1,78,080	1,51,032	1,82,563	1,64,393	1,52,000	1,52,000	1,56,000	1,57,000
Inspection—								
Inspector of European Schools ...	18,162	11,255	12,821	11,891	13,000	13,000	12,000	13,000
Inspectors of other schools ...	7,38,617	7,41,347	8,90,169	8,71,972	8,49,000	8,49,000	8,61,000	8,50,000
Inspector of hostels and students' messes	.....	5,204	4,026	5,159	5,000	5,000	4,500	5,000
Inspector of technical schools and of industries ...	25,709	25,402	26,980	26,879	28,000	28,000	27,500	28,000
Bonns ...	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,82,598	7,83,208	9,33,936	9,15,901	8,95,000	8,95,000	9,05,000	8,96,000
Government Colleges—General—								
English Colleges—								
Arta Colleges for boys ...	7,45,673	7,43,075	8,77,858	8,38,438	8,18,000	8,18,000	8,09,000	8,27,000
Arta Colleges for girls ...	30,655	34,610	43,831	43,192	45,000	45,000	42,000	45,000
Eden Hindu Hostel ...	30,391	35,900	32,929	33,979	33,000	33,000	28,000	38,000
Oriental Colleges—								
Sanskrit College ...	33,425	31,738	40,845	36,751	35,000	35,000	37,500	36,000
Elliott Madrasah and other attached hostels	10,065	10,551	8,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of maintaining messes attached to Government Colleges in Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	1,175	5,808	5,808	1,500	6,000
Defect—Probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	—808	—808	.....	—2,000
Total ...	8,50,209	8,55,924	10,04,105	9,53,315	9,36,000	9,36,000	9,18,000	9,50,000

The actuals of 1914-15 included a special payment of Rs. 1,59,000. Budget includes larger grants for travelling allowances.*

Increase in revised is under Salaries and Establishment.

Budget includes provision for duty allowance of the Principal for local allowances for Bursar and Dean of the Presidency College, for a gymnastic teacher for the Houghly College, for a lecturer for the Rajshahi College, and for a professor of the Chittagong College. Decrease in revised is for savings under Salaries. Increase in budget is for larger grant for Boarding charges.

Government Colleges, Professional—										Estimate based on the actuals of 1915-16.	
Law Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	17,000
Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,000	2,70,000
Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	12,766
Mining Instruction in the coalfields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,000	60,000
Training Colleges for teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	+ 234
For rounding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	+ 393
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,44,000	3,60,000
Government Schools, General—										Decrease in revised is for savings under Salaries.	
District School Committees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000	2,62,000
Secondary Schools—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,607	73,000
For boys—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	+ 393
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle English Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
For girls—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle English Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Female Education Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Primary Schools—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
For boys—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Upper Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Lower Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
For girls—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Upper Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Lower Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

Budget includes provision for masters for the Dacca and Chittagong Moslem High Schools, larger grant for the Hastings House School and cost of provincialization of Bhoia, Jhalakati, Pirajpur and Jamalpur High Schools.

92—Education—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Circle School grant ...	Rs. 40,022	Rs. 41,119	Rs. 42,336	Rs. 39,980	Rs. 40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000		
Payment in support of local schools under District Boards ...	11,64,506	13,88,064	11,34,937	9,05,905	2,91,198	10,00,000	10,00,000	2,91,000		Revised includes Rs. 7,09,000 transferred from Imperial grants.
Bonus ...	—288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zenana classes in Eastern Bengal ...	8,813	10,864	12,585	13,690	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000		
For rounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	—698	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	19,81,325	22,81,411	21,25,229	18,93,164	13,08,000	20,20,000	20,20,000	13,48,000		
Government Schools, Special— Training Schools— For Masters—										
Normal Schools ...	87,136	84,120	96,029	88,640	90,000	82,000	82,000	88,000		
Girls-Training Schools ...	2,14,067	2,13,069	2,48,152	2,77,464	2,50,000	3,05,000	3,05,000	2,52,000		Revised includes larger payment of stipends to pupils.
For Mistresses— Training Schools ...	23,474	24,234	22,162	24,614	32,000	18,000	18,000	32,000		Decrease in revised is for savings under Boarding charges and contingencies. Decrease is under Salaries.
Calcutta School of Art ...	26,839	35,252	43,641	38,123	43,000	36,000	36,000	37,000		
Government Art Gallery ...	9,840	9,584	9,580	10,736	7,500	8,000	8,000	9,000		
Engineering and Survey Schools ...	53,123	57,116	60,482	50,476	58,000	52,000	52,000	57,000		Decrease is revised is under Salaries.
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	54,530	55,662	70,582	60,652	65,000	64,000	64,000	70,000		
Commercial Schools ...	24,370	22,642	30,342	24,164	30,000	22,000	22,000	27,000		Decrease in revised is under Salaries.
Madrasah ...	73,590	74,531	83,995	1,43,767	92,000	1,34,000	1,34,000	77,000		The actuals of 1915-16 and revised estimate for 1916-17 include charges transferred from Mohsin Fund. Increase in revised is for larger expenditure under Salaries.

Elliott Madrasah and other attached hostels	.....	.....	.....	7,884	10,000	8,800	11,848	
Reformatory School	—20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other miscellaneous schools	1,379	2,308	2,231	2,989	3,000	3,000	3,656	
Agricultural classes and agricultural gardens	.....	303	111	104	500	200	2,500	
Bonns	114	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—4	
Total	5,98,433	5,78,827	6,77,468	7,29,453	6,81,000	7,33,000	6,67,000	
Grants-in-aid	17,24,594	20,99,939	31,11,918	29,45,916	17,53,000	23,66,000	18,43,000	Revised includes Rs. 6,04,000 transferred from Imperial grants and Rs. 9,000 transferred from His Excellency's petty grants and grants at the disposal of Divisional Commissioners. Budget includes Rs. 3,39,000 for grants for Calcutta hostels.
Scholarships	2,24,400	2,41,638	2,41,616	2,51,352	2,44,000	2,53,000	2,60,000	
Miscellaneous	1,20,518	6,42,200	3,13,636	1,73,707	1,91,000	2,05,000	1,93,000	Revised includes grants sanctioned for Sir J. C. Bose after his retirement from Government service.
Refunds	1,097	2,512	1,479	3,040	2,000	3,000	3,000	
Imperial grants—								
Lump provision for improving popular education (recurring since 1912-13)	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,25,000	75,000	9,25,000	
Lump provision for secondary education (recurring since 1912-13)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000	.....	1,50,000	
Lump provision for female education (recurring since 1913-14)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000	
Dacca University and hostels (recurring since 1912-13)	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....
Lump grant for education (recurring since 1913-14)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,20,000	75,000	8,20,000	
Further grant for education (recurring since 1914-15)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000	50,000	1,50,000	
Lump provision for improved pay and training of teachers (recurring since 1917-18)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,00,000	
Expenditure from the non-recurring grant of 75 lakhs (1912-13)	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,000	.....	40,000	Provision for the construction of servants' quarters, stables, etc., for the Bethune College.
Total	73,76,829	81,12,515	92,07,022	84,83,414	88,30,000	82,18,000	98,13,000	

24A—Medical—

HEADS.	ACTUALS.						1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Medical establishment—									
Superintendence ...	71,388	69,060	68,927	73,597	72,000	74,500	74,000		
District Medical establishment ...	4,32,112	4,20,714	4,11,713	3,90,450	3,73,000	3,73,000	3,81,000		
Reserve Medical Officers and Subordinates	9,600	11,671	17,061	12,096	20,000	7,500	10,000		Larger expenditure under Travelling allowances. Increase due to higher grade pay of officers and periodical increments of Assistant Surgeons and larger grant for travelling allowances. Revised based on eight months' actuals.
Bonus ...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,13,109	5,01,445	4,97,701	4,76,143	4,65,000	4,55,000	4,65,000		
Hospitals and Dispensaries—									
Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries—									
Medical College Hospital ...	3,64,393	4,09,790	3,74,160	3,68,508	3,64,000	3,71,000	3,60,000		Increase in revised is for larger expenditure under Establishment and adjustment of grain compensation allowances by transfer from 32—Miscellaneous.
General Hospital ...	2,43,527	2,51,634	2,49,533	2,37,789	2,40,000	2,33,000	2,32,000		Decrease under Diet Clothing and Bedding.
Campbell Hospital ...	1,25,706	1,41,572	1,47,292	1,50,205	1,47,000	1,40,000	1,55,000		Decrease in revised is under Contingencies. Budget includes larger grant for medical stores and electric current.
Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers	37,707	36,213	34,167	38,772	35,000	37,000	35,000		Increase in revised is under Salaries.
Mafassal Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,08,402	1,02,337	1,13,423	1,13,202	1,12,000	1,19,000	1,09,000		Increase in revised is under Diet, clothing and medical stores.
Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,12,209	3,61,363	3,37,296	1,60,828	1,52,000	2,05,000	4,84,000		Budget includes 3½ lakhs for grant to the Belgachia Medical Institution. Revised includes grants by His Excellency from his allotment for petty grants and grants by the Divisional Commissioners from their grants for local improvements.
Special Hospitals									
Medical charges in connection with the Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	10,601	10,026	12,393	12,482	11,000	12,000	13,000		
Bonus ...	1,279	813	590	937	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Total ...	—16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11,03,808	13,13,748	12,68,854	10,83,123	10,62,000	11,18,000	13,19,000		

Value of medical stores supplied to charitable institutions	4,000	4,374	5,447	5,000	6,000	5,000	7,000
Other items	4,000	4,374	5,447	5,000	6,000	5,000	7,000
Total grants for medical purposes	2,94,927	3,41,085	3,27,806	3,33,749	3,33,000	3,48,000	3,63,000
Medical Schools and Colleges—							
Medical Colleges	1,13,503	1,22,813	1,23,257	1,25,742	1,37,000	1,30,000	1,33,000
Medical Schools	4,08,430	4,53,898	4,51,063	4,59,491	4,70,000	4,78,000	4,96,000
Total	1,65,754	1,80,677	1,83,919	1,97,498	1,92,000	1,98,000	1,97,000
Lunatic Asylums							
Chemical Examiner	58,851	40,940	53,737	39,043	42,000	39,000	40,000
Refunds	13,002	18,016	18,847	23,442	20,000	22,000	20,000
Lump grant for State Medical Faculty					10,000		
Intt. Bengal Council of Medical Registration.					5,000		
GRAND TOTAL	22,06,954	25,23,098	24,79,508	22,83,740	22,72,000	23,15,000	26,14,000

Budget for 1916-17 provided for larger probable savings for deputation of officers to military duty, which were not realized. Budget follows revised with larger provision for electric current and rents, rates and taxes.

Revised includes larger expenditure under Supplies and Services and Contingencies. Budget follows revised and actuals of 1915-16. Decrease under Salaries.

These grants will not be required.

Revised based on nine months' actuals.

24B—Sunilation—

Sanitation and vaccination establishment ...	2,81,941	2,66,429	3,29,384	2,48,166	2,55,000	2,65,000	2,88,000	Budget includes 2½ lakhs for grants for works of sanitary improvements.
Grant for sanitary purposes ...	3,89,733	5,58,825	3,94,688	2,13,735	2,62,000	1,96,000	2,62,000	
Enquiry in connection with bubonic plague, epidemics, malaria, etc. ...	93,238	60,872	52,712	81,444	25,000	54,000	48,000	Budget includes Rs. 30,000 for Dr. Bentley's enquiry about sub-soil drainage and Rs. 6,260 for experiments in testing vital statistics.
Refund	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Refunded to the Indian Research Fund Association, being the amount contributed by that body for jungle-clearing in 1912-13.
Total	7,64,912	8,86,186	8,26,784	5,43,345	5,53,000	5,15,000	5,98,000	

	19,907	60,989	64,157	52,997	42,500	41,000	47,500	
Agricultural experiments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Budget includes larger grant for Demonstrations and experiments.
Experimental farms ...	74,804	1,22,926	1,25,705	1,36,333	1,18,000	1,33,000	1,24,000	Larger expenditure under Contingencies and Miscellaneous in view of the past actuals.
Divisional Seeds Stores ...	10,900	7,231	10,048	16,369	23,000	11,000	41,000	Decrease in revised is due to orders to adjust the sale-proceeds of seeds by reduction of charges for the stores. Budget includes provision for the purchase of special variety of paddy seed for experimental purposes.
Distribution of Agricultural Literature ...	...	...	499	...	...	...	...	Budget includes Rs. 20,700 for grant to Miss Cleghorn for silk experiments and researches in place of Rs. 5,000 provided in 1916-17.
Sericulture ..	73,923	99,382	1,09,872	1,08,897	1,13,000	1,14,000	1,25,000	Budget includes additional grant of Rs. 2,000 for Contract Contingencies for oiling the garden roads.
Botanical Garden at Sibpur ...	89,405	81,946	1,06,546	1,02,778	1,03,000	93,000	1,05,000	Based on actuals.
Grants to Public Gardens ...	29,158	31,298	30,026	29,399	30,000	29,000	30,000	
Zoological Gardens, Valencia ...	5,283	5,251	5,024	5,530	5,640	6,000	5,940	
Botanical Gardens at Darjeeling ...	14,093	13,986	14,605	13,233	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Other Government Gardens ...	39,180	40,098	42,483	40,868	42,747	39,000	42,512	
Public exhibitions and fairs ...	2,622	1,408	6,891	2,258	6,000	1,000	2,000	
Bonnas ...	...	426	...	...	...	...	...
For rounding	...	...	...	...	—887	...	+ 48	
Total	5,27,250	6,25,099	7,08,289	7,82,398	7,63,000	7,73,000	8,12,000	
Co-operative Societies ...	61,051	91,406	92,577	1,16,390	1,24,000	1,27,000	1,68,000	Budget includes provision for the Joint Registrar, 1 Chief Auditor, 4 Inspectors, 1 clerk and 7 peons, and for additional grants for travelling allowances and contingencies.
GRAND TOTAL	7,72,137	9,06,776	10,22,161	11,39,162	11,29,000	11,00,000	12,26,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

26 B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—

Scientific—	2,73,788	2,37,142	2,01,394	2,22,000	2,11,000	2,23,000	Decrease in revised is under Contingencies. Budget provides for two Assistant Managers and their pony allowances, and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and afforestation charges. Revised includes larger grant to the Asiatic Society. Budget includes Rs. 5,000 for Darjeeling Museum.
Cinchona plantations	6,67,845	2,37,142	2,01,394	2,22,000	2,11,000	2,23,000	Decrease in revised is for non-utilization of the provision for the construction of a bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration. Budget includes this.
Donations to scientific societies	15,200	17,120	19,871	16,000	18,400	21,000	Decrease in revised is for savings in the grants for allowances to Civil Medical Officers for inspecting factories and steam-launch contingencies.
Imperial Institute	11,994	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimate based on probable requirements.
Labour and Emigration—	40	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emigration	22,619	22,526	21,401	22,500	23,000	22,000	
Inland Labour Transport	22,014	29,615	22,633	29,000	23,000	28,000	
Inspector of Factories	57,898	56,256	53,626	65,000	57,000	62,000	
Statistics—	870	1,920	.....	7,000	2,000	5,000	
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs	3,726	38,827	.....	40,100	39,500	38,800	
Provincial statistics	45,736	38,827	.....	40,100	39,500	38,800	

2015—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.				1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts ...	7,625	9,250	11,220	9,200	9,000	9,000	9,000
Examinations ...	422	674	971	872	1,200	1,000	1,200
Fishery Department ...			55,927	37,431	55,000	34,000	44,000
Smoke-nuisances Commission	45,415	81,563					
Registrar of Joint-stock Companies	.....	.....	24,403	25,121	26,000	26,000	27,000
	.....	.....	18,701	16,369	20,000	16,300	21,000
Inspector of Mines	125	119	75	81	100	100	100
Refunds	726	688	1,383	831	1,100	600	800
Lamp provision for Director of Industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000
Iditto for Development of Industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	2,000	50,000
For rounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+100
Total	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,16,108	4,47,690	6,44,000	4,63,000	5,83,000
							Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

Decrease in revised is due to partial utilization of the grant for fish culture and other contingencies.

Decrease in revised is for savings under Salaries and non-utilization of the provision for fees for inspection of Joint-stock Companies.

These grants were not utilized in 1916-17.

—Superannuation—

Grant Civil Service pensions	45,000	45,000	45,938	45,625	45,000	40,000	30,000	Decrease due to the death of a pensioner. Budget represents the pensions of Messrs. Tagore and De. Revised based on nine months' actuals. Budget provides for normal growth of expenditure.
Superannuation and retired allowances	28,54,278	29,53,154	29,80,253	30,23,185	31,00,000	31,50,000	32,25,000	Based on actuals.
Compassionate allowances	2,648	4,005	4,155	4,564	5,000	4,000	5,000	
Gratuities	14,932	12,481	27,933	17,264	20,000	20,500	20,000	
Ports and Pilgrimage pensions	8,493	8,194	8,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunds	337	219	.....	815	1,000	500	1,000	
Commuted value of pensions	.....	80,235	1,32,136	50,356	2,00,000	75,000	1,30,000	Decrease in revised is due to smaller payments than anticipated while preparing the budget. Budget framed with reference to the actuals of 1914-15.
Total	29,25,688	31,00,288	31,98,648	31,41,809	33,71,000	32,90,000	34,11,000	Revised based on the actuals of the first nine months.

30—Stationary and Printing

Forma Department at	residency	52,102	59,712	65,264	.....	.....	.....	The Forms Department has been amalgamated with the Presidency Jail Press.
Stationery purchased	country	23,130	25,965	33,030	29,705	32,000	29,000	Decrease in revised is for smaller contingent and other charges of the Secretariat Press and Press and Forms Department. Budget framed with reference to actual requirements and smaller charges for over time allowances.
Government Presses	...	6,24,717	6,36,085	5,65,836	6,14,559	6,62,000	5,80,000	
at pr	...	1,222	2,505	2,863	2,956	3,000	2,000	3,000
y sup	...	6,32,102	7,58,232	6,00,918	6,53,203	6,50,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
examinations	...	1,256	2,907	809	998	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total		3,34,429	14,85,406	12,69,717	13,91,451	13,48,000	12,62,000	13,24,000

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32. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous charges for the treatment patients of the Pasteur Institute	1,296							The charges are debited to the same head as salaries.
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	7,150			2,081	1,535	2,000	2,000	Revised raised as the actuals in nine months amounted to Rs. 15,458.
Reward for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to the Language Examination Committee	4,917		378	8,784	6,069	10,000	16,000	Decrease in revised is for smaller payments on gratuitous relief owing to the declaration of famine in Bankura. The charges of that district were adjusted under "Famine Relief." Budget includes one lakh for gratuitous relief.
Cost of books and publications	8,112		1,100	873	600	600	600	
Donations for charitable purposes	2,30,273		20,731	89,409	17,542	3,90,000	2,55,000	
Charges on account of European vagrant	7,960		4,991	6,965	5,414	6,000	9,000	Revised raised in view of the actuals of the first nine months of 1916-17. Budget follows revised.
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	13,953		19,534	18,675	16,659	20,000	14,000	
Petty establishments	37,697		57,419	25,049	24,375	20,000	20,000	
Special Commissions of Enquiry	52,274		99,540	96,858	2,074	10,000	20,000	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	2,323		3,517	285	2,707	3,000	5,000	
Rent, rates and taxes	45,495		40,305	26,592	25,194	27,000	25,000	
Contributions	3,396		10,342	15,921	4,562	14,000	5,000	

32—Miscellaneous—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.						1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.	1917-18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	Rs. 4,804	Rs. 99,160	Rs. 31,970	Rs. 7,213	Rs. 3,05,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,05,000		Budget includes one lakh for petty grants by His Excellency and two lakhs as general reserve to meet unforeseen requirements.
Extraordinary items ...	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		} Based on actuals.
Miscellaneous refunds ...	2,732	9,716	7,116	12,692	7,400	.....	10,000		
Annual stipend to holders of literary titles ...	4,092	2,908	2,300	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,400		
Lump provision for grain compensation allowance for all departments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,00,000	.....	4,00,000		
Charges for search of hidden treasure ...	36	2,138	1,326	9,831	.....	.....	.....		The figures for 1915-16 and 1916-17 included payment for copies of <i>Moslem Hitaish</i> , which is now discontinued. Revised based on nine months' actuals.
Books and subscriptions to periodicals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	3,000		
Total ...	4,25,610	5,87,418	4,38,208	6,38,467	12,28,000	3,77,000	11,09,000		

42—Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—

Mishapore Canal ...	2,06,943	1,78,785	1,32,836	1,37,172	1,65,500	1,46,000	1,39,000	Decrease in revised is under maintenance and repairs.
Hijli Tidal Canal ...	28,774	1,19,004	1,24,864	58,850	24,500	28,000	31,000	
Total ...	2,35,717	2,97,789	2,57,700	1,96,022	1,90,000	1,74,000	1,70,000	Estimate based on actual requirements.
Provincial share ...	1,17,858	1,48,895	1,28,850	98,011	95,000	87,000	85,000	

42—Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—

Interest ...	3,51,236	3,39,987	3,51,156	3,48,476	3,51,000	3,48,000	3,48,000	No capital expenditure is expected in 1916-17 and 1917-18 and therefore the actuals of 1915-16 were repeated.
Provincial share ...	1,75,618	1,69,993	1,75,578	1,74,238	1,76,000	1,74,000	1,74,000	

43--Minor Works and Navigation--

IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.					
Embankments under the contract system—					
Establishments	1,882	1,597	1,575	1,629	1,512
Contingencies	48	361	19,709	406	400
	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Allowance ... ..	.....	6	30	.....	.....
Rounding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in charge of the Civil Department ...	1,930	1,964	21,314	2,044	2,000
Provincial share	965	982	10,657	1,022	1,000
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					
<i>Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
Midnapore Canal	1,198	180	.....	.....	3,600
Hooghly-Bidyadhari Canal	12,741	20,218	3,489	9,641	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	—82,320	—77,523	5,31,985	48,127	—1,54,100
Madaripur Bhil Scheme	95,489	2,34,705	1,55,910	2,58,880	2,74,500
Orissa Coast Canal ... ..	.....	—1,725	.....	.....	.....
Little-Nag Lock	73,852	31,383	19,229	4,122	.....
Survey of the proposed Grand Trunk Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Capital	1,00,960	2,07,238	7,10,613	3,20,770	6,28,310

Budget includes Rs. 614 on account of Government contribution to the Tippera District Board for maintaining gauges and gauge-readers for the Gumti embankment.

This is for permanent outlets which are necessary for the development of irrigation from the canal.

The figures include credits on account of hire of the dredgers Fogers and Allezandra and those of budget also include Rs. 74,000, being the value of canal surplus land to be taken over by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Revised includes provision for the improvement of the Bharani khal, which was included in Revenue Account.

Budget includes provision for completing the improvements to the Lower Kumar at Char Maguria and completing the works in connection with the embankment along the channel. For these works increased provision has been made in the revised estimate.

Revised represents charges for special enquiry.

3—Minor Works and Navigation—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		1917-18.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Budget estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
REVENUE.										
Utterbagh Lock ...	19,227	27,656	...	35	1,200	600	1,550			
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,39,561	3,88,924	4,31,202	6,05,866	8,95,000	3,07,510	6,46,950			
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	92,917	1,17,560	2,21,849	1,23,524	72,000	92,350	1,35,500			
Madaripur Bhil Scheme ...										
Total Revenue ...	5,51,705	5,34,140	6,53,051	7,29,425	9,68,200	4,00,460	7,84,000			
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ...	6,52,665	7,41,378	13,63,664	10,50,195	9,59,000	10,28,770	9,08,000			
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.										
WORKS IN PROGRESS.										
Orissa Coast Canal ...	...	...	12,627	15,833	21,000	22,300	41,000			
Nadia Rivers ...	1,38,461	1,29,341	97,784	1,04,759	99,000	97,660	1,02,000			
Baghatta and Buxi khals ...	8,637	289	301	372	600	400	10,000			
Total Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	1,47,098	1,29,630	1,10,712	1,20,964	1,20,600	1,20,360	1,53,000			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.										
WORKS IN PROGRESS.										
Edan Canal ...	20,684	39,837	68,215	72,685	51,450	52,040	32,000			
Improvement of navigable channels—Gauges river ...	...	...	...	7,051	15,000	15,000	13,000			
Dredging the Bhagirathi entrance ...	...	61,847	66,239	23,747	23,000	22,787	20,700			
Dredging the Gorai entrance ...	54,332	9,617	30,563	...	12,000	12,989	17,000			
Other works ...	...	...	1,107	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	17,300			
Bhagirathi observation ...	...	...	18,232	25,339	...	...	...
Creating a spill from Bidyadhari river ...	...	...	...	1,57,144	...	...	...

Decrease in revised is under maintenance and repairs and for transfer to Capital account.

45—Civil Works—concluded.

HEADS.	ACTUALS.					1916-17.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.		Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
IN CHARGE OF THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT— <i>concl'd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	.....	2,139	2,643	3,590	4,266	3,000	3,476	
	88,643	94,322	82,108	27,496	1,72,000	84,148	1,73,000	
	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
	8,38,764	6,77,038	8,03,663	8,04,468	7,73,000	5,38,000	5,05,000	
	.....	34,455	20,339	11,606	5,000	4,252	5,000	
	1,74,290	13,585	.....	.....	—645	—400	—487	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,40,000	8,02,000	8,59,000	
	22,90,651	20,15,438	21,00,901	20,24,208				
	Total in charge of the Civil Department							
IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.								
<i>Original Works.</i>								
Civil Buildings	32,39,655	42,47,697	56,32,317	24,45,872	10,68,000	14,20,000	9,38,600	
Communications	1,71,809	3,09,208	4,58,716	6,31,839	4,42,000	4,50,000	19,66,000	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,052	1,18,999	66,213	38,049	.....	60,000	3,61,400	
Total	34,60,316	46,75,904	61,57,246	31,15,760	15,10,000	19,30,000	32,66,000	
<i>Repairs.</i>								
Civil Buildings	8,46,843	10,24,747	13,13,731	12,94,826	14,25,000	14,00,000	13,55,000	
Communications	8,80,979	8,77,704	10,69,871	8,55,535	8,60,000	10,20,000	9,65,000	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	70,971	77,963	1,07,605	1,49,025	1,15,000	1,00,000	80,000	
Total	17,98,793	19,80,414	24,91,207	22,99,386	24,00,000	25,20,000	24,00,000	
Establishment	9,84,000	9,84,906	11,72,459	12,62,932	13,00,000	11,48,000	12,00,000	
Tools and Plant	47,476	82,852	2,60,713	1,04,307	50,000	52,000	60,000	
Stock and Suspense	31,176	—79,691				—30,000	10,000	
Total in charge of Public Works Department.	63,21,755	76,44,385	1,00,81,625	67,82,385	52,60,000	56,00,000	69,36,000	
								Saving expected in 1916-17.

Grants sanctioned for works of sanitary improvements have been adjusted under Sanitation.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of receipts and charges of District Boards and District Road Funds in Bengal.

RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals, 1916-16.	Revised estimate, 1916-17.	Budget estimate, 1917-18.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	788	914	941	
Local Rates	65,49,338	64,75,640	67,53,530	Represents collections of both Road and Public Works Cesses.
Interest	35,203	30,400	30,709	Includes interest on arrear collections of the Public Works Cess.
Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	2,238	3,020	2,525	
Police	3,61,832	3,69,707	3,62,965	Represents receipts from pounds.
Education	10,02,881	8,91,786	8,98,689	
Medical	92,784	53,680	57,277	
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5,862	7,155	8,199	
Stationery and Printing ...	3,108	200	600	
Miscellaneous	4,98,626	3,39,389	80,108	
Railways	73,654	82,000	81,000	
Irrigation Minor Works ...	15,776	18,750	22,130	
Civil Works	12,96,156	9,11,851	8,47,679	
Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	7,89,317	6,45,912	5,47,879	
Total	1,07,27,563	98,30,404	96,94,231	
Opening balance	30,65,284	22,73,874	8,27,525	
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,92,847	1,21,04,278	1,05,21,756	

CHARGES.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals, 1915-16.	Revised estimate, 1916-17.	Budget estimate, 1917-18.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds	35,578	20,979	320	
Land Revenue	27	3,881	82,983	
Local Rates	1,51,787	1,10,227	1,85,291	Represents provision for the entire charges of the cess-collecting establishment, which is wholly borne by District Boards.
Interest	12,653	6,350	6,350	
General Administration ...	2,73,255	3,03,392	3,06,557	
Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,770	5,366	5,141	
Police	21,551	25,639	24,404	
Ports and Pilotage	10,894	8,300	8,920	
Education	24,10,464	23,25,170	22,04,791	
Medical	8,04,027	8,94,374	8,65,649	
Minor Departments	1,00,587	1,61,869	1,47,838	
Superannuation and Pensions ...	60,896	77,494	75,888	
Stationery and Printing	32,358	34,348	35,620	
Miscellaneous	34,049	86,954	32,996	
Famine Relief	2,94,148	2,50,605	11,667	
Railways ... ..	...	...	56,000	
Irrigation Minor Works	1,253	2,13,364	...	
Civil Works	64,25,272	61,75,736	50,92,078	
Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	8,46,404	5,72,805	6,27,535	
Total	1,15,18,973	1,12,76,753	97,70,028	
Closing balance	22,73,874	8,27,525	7,51,728	
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,92,847	1,21,04,278	1,05,21,756	

**SCHEDULE OF NEW SCHEMES ESTIMATED TO COST MORE THAN RS. 5,000 IN ANY ONE YEAR
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO UNDERTAKE, DURING 1917-18.**

Obligatory schemes which have been provided for in the budget for 1917-18.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.		ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							9
3.—LAND REVENUE.							
Charges of District Administration.	Additional Chankidari Circle Officers.	Rs.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000 In accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the retrenchment of expenditure in all departments, the Settlement expenditure of the Presidency has been reduced to a great extent, which has thrown many Settlement kanungos out of employment. The retention of these men in Government employ will ensure that the Settlement operations after the war will be conducted in an efficient and less costly manner. It is therefore suggested to employ them as Chankidari Circle Officers. At present some 40 Sub-Deputy Collectors are employed on this work in different districts, but there is ample room for more men, and Settlement kanungos would make very suitable officers for this purpose.
...	Appointment of one Additional Deputy Commissioner.	...	10,200	10,200	.....	10,200	10,200
...	Construction of a launch	6,000	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000 The general scheme for the reorganization of the Excise Department and its amalgamation with the Salt Department has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and its introduction is being effected gradually. The Excise Commissioner proposes the appointment of one Additional Deputy Commissioner from 1917-18 on Rs. 850. This is required to replace the cutter Hawk which was lost in a storm while being used by the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar.
District Establishment	Total	6,000	10,200	16,200	6,000	10,200	16,200

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.				ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recuring.	Recurring.	Total.		Non-recuring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10.—INCOME-TAX.									
Calcutta Establishment	Additional temporary establishment.	Rs.	Rs. 18,168	Rs. 18,168	Rs.	Rs. 18,168	Rs. 18,168	Rs.	<p>The details are:—</p> <p>1 Assistant Collector on Rs. 750 and conveyance allowance Rs. 50 ... 800</p> <p>1 Income-tax Assessor on Rs. 200 and fixed travelling allowance Rs. 50 ... 250</p> <p>1 Clerk (Rs. 70) ... 79</p> <p>1 Clerk (Rs. 60) ... 60</p> <p>3 Clerks (Rs. 50 each) ... 150</p> <p>2 Clerks (Rs. 40 each) ... 80</p> <p>1 Assessor's Clerk (Rs. 30) ... 30</p> <p>3 Peons (Rs. 8 each) ... 24</p> <p>2 Probationers (Rs. 25 each) ... 50</p>
	Provincial share	.....	9,084	9,084	.....	9,084	9,084	9,084	<p>1,514 per mensem or 18,168 per annum.</p> <p>This additional establishment had to be sanctioned temporarily in September 1916 on account of increase of work in consequence of the new Income-tax Act of 1916.</p>
11.—FORESTS.									
A.—Conservancy and works	Preparation of working plan of the Kurseong Forests.	24,000	.....	24,000	24,000	.....	24,000	24,000	<p>The existing working plan was prepared for the 15 years from 1904-05 to 1918-19. The next plan will be taken in hand in 1917-18 and probably six months will be required to finish it. The expenditure has been estimated on 100 square miles at Rs. 2½ per square mile. It is necessary to the continuity of the Forest Department's work that the plan be prepared.</p>

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF 'ULTIMATE' MAXIMUM COST.				ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.		Total.	Non-recurring.		Recurring.	Total.	
		3	4		5	6				7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
20.—POLICE. Presidency Police	Additional staff for Motor & Vehicles Department.	Rs. 300	Rs. 6,384	Rs. 6,684	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,384	Rs. 6,384	This has been sanctioned in view of the enormous increase in motor traffic and with a view to the efficient administration of the rules framed under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914. The cost is shown below :— Rs. 1 Inspector ... 250 Conveyance allowance ... 25 1 Sub-Inspector ... 150 Conveyance allowance ... 20 Contingencies ... 40 Rent for accommodation of Inspector and Sub-Inspector ... 100 1 Clerk ... 100 1 Do. ... 60 1 Do. ... 40 1 Daftri ... 12 797 Deduct as set-off allowance of Shipwright-Surveyor (250) and of his clerk (15) ... 265 532 per mensem or 6,384 per annum.	
	Creation of appointments of Assistant Commissioners.	...	10,440	10,440	...	10,440	10,440	The non-recurring charge of Rs. 300 is for furniture and has been incurred in 1916-17. The new appointments of Assistant Commissioners have been sanctioned in place of 8 Circle Inspectors hitherto employed in the Calcutta Police in order to increase the efficiency of the Calcutta Police by improving the prospects, and providing a better avenue for the promotion of officers in the subordinate grades. The cost is as follows :— Rs. 1 Assistant Commissioner (500) ... 500 2 Assistant Commissioners (450) ... 900 3 Assistant Commissioners (400) ... 1,200 Conveyance allowance (50 each) ... 300 Contingencies ... 260 Total ... 3,160	

Ditto	...	5,576	72,256	77,832	...	71,845	71,845	Deduct as set-off cost of 8 Circle Inspectors abolished ... 2,290. 870 per mensem. or 10,440 per annum. The increased activity of the revolutionary organization in Calcutta has rendered it necessary to strengthen the staff of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police and to sanction the grant of allowances at enhanced rates to the officers engaged in the detection of political crime at great personal risk. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost is:—
Revision of the Special Branch establishment and their allowances.								

District Executive staff ...	Reorganization of the Howrah town police.	17,162	1,04,675	1,21,837	17,162	92,651	1,09,813	The scheme has already been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The details are :—					
									9 Sub-Inspectors	Ra.	690 per mensem	9 Sergeants	Ra.
									...	...	1,037	...	...
									44 Head-constables	...	845	...	...
									342 Constables	...	3,933	...	...
									Allowances	...	15,364	...	...
									Contingencies and clothing, kit, etc.	...	10,620	...	...
	Splitting up the jurisdiction of Khulna police-station.	991	7,555	8,546	991	3,009	4,000	Owing to the increase of cognizable offences and in view of the fact that the police-station is now situated in one corner of its jurisdiction and thus great difficulty is felt by the people in reporting crime and by investigating officers in conducting investigations, it is proposed to divide the area into three centres by establishment of two new police-stations. The Inspector-General provided Ra. 991 (non-recurring) and Ra. 6,748 (recurring) in 1917-18, but provision of Ra. 1,000 has been made to give partial effect to the scheme later on in the year.					
	Redistribution of the jurisdiction of Kishoreganj and Badla police-stations, Mymensingh. Establishment of a Detective Department for the district of the 24 Parganas.	1,690	13,873	15,563	1,690	12,000	13,690	Owing to increase of crime it has been found necessary to redistribute the jurisdiction and to establish three new police-stations within this area.					
		907	23,279	24,186	907	10,000	10,907	Owing to the proximity of the 24 Parganas to Calcutta and Howrah and the close affinity of crime between these districts, it is very necessary to establish a Detective Department in the 24 Parganas like that existing at Howrah. The Inspector-General provided Ra. 22,814 (recurring) and Ra. 907 (non-recurring) in 1917-18, but provision has been made to give gradual effect to the scheme.					
	Entertainment of additional Sub-Inspectors.	...	26,580	26,580	...	26,580	26,580	The proposal is to appoint 31 additional Sub-Inspectors permanently to replace Sub-Inspectors for stenography and crime work in the office of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General and understudy in the Finger Print Bureau. Owing to want of provision for such duties in the cadre and the stoppage of acting promotions of Head-constables it is impossible to spare officers for this purpose.					
	Creation of a fifth Range Deputy Inspector-General.	2,602	30,486	33,088	2,602	30,360	32,962	The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received.					
Superintendence									Pay of Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 7 constables	Ra.	...	20,286	...
									Allowances	...	...	3,304	...
									Establishment	...	...	4,932	...
									Contingencies	...	...	1,964	...
									Total	...	...	30,486	...

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.			ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Police—continued. District Executive staff ...	Raising the pay of European Inspectors.	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,150	Rs. 18,150	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,150	Rs. 18,150	For certain classes of duties the employment of European Inspectors is essential. At the same time experience has shown that the present sanctioned rate of pay is not a sufficient living wage for this class of officers. The minimum pay will now be Rs. 200 and there will be ten appointments on Rs. 250.
	Extension of station boat system.	Rs. 18,307	Rs. 20,680	Rs. 38,987	Rs. 18,307	Rs. 20,680	Rs. 38,987	The station-boat scheme introduced in certain districts of the Dacca Range has given most satisfactory results in the prevention and detection of crime in waterways lying beyond the jurisdiction of the River Police. It is therefore proposed to extend the scheme to certain other districts of East Bengal as well as to certain districts of West Bengal. The provision represents the cost of 20 boats with force and crew.
Railway Police ...	Raising the proportion of the ordinary reserve of Head-constables and constables.	Rs. 71,403	Rs. 3,50,564	Rs. 4,21,967	Rs. 14,281	Rs. 58,873	Rs. 73,154	The present scale of ordinary reserve for Head-constables and constables has been found inadequate. Experience has shown that with a reserve fixed at 15 per cent. of the active force it is absolutely impossible to maintain the force at the required strength even in the healthiest districts. It is proposed to spread the introduction of the scheme over a period of five years.
	Increase of staff of the ordinary reserve of the East Indian Railway Police, Howrah.	Rs. 619	Rs. 2,725	Rs. 3,344	Rs. 619	Rs. 2,087	Rs. 2,706	
Criminal Investigation Department.	Appointment of a temporary staff for the Criminal Investigation Department.	Rs. 10,295	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,295	Rs. 10,295	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,295	Owing to the increase of duty in the Presidency a temporary strengthening of the Criminal Investigation Department staff is absolutely necessary. It is proposed to add 7 Inspectors, 7 Sub-Inspectors and 8 constables. As the staff is temporary it is shown as non-recurring.

District Executive Force ...	Appointment of Reader Sub-Inspectors to Superintendents of Police.	...	20,141	20,141	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	At present Reader Sub-Inspectors are sanctioned only for West Bengal districts, but all other Superintendents of Police require equally the services of such officers, especially in view of the great increase of their work in recent years. The Inspector-General wanted a provision of Rs. 18,462 in 1917-18, but only Rs. 10,000 has been proposed to provide for 17 Sub-Inspectors, if funds are available.
Ditto	Supply of tents and tarpaulins.	15,000	...	15,000	15,000	...	...	15,000	These are required for Presidency, Dacca and Rajshahi Rangres.
Railway police	Additional staff for the East Indian Railway Police.	177	6,441	6,618	177	6,316	6,316	6,493	It is proposed to appoint 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 constables for seal-checking duties on the East Indian Railway, and also to regrade the Sub-Inspectors consequent on the division of jurisdiction of the East Indian Railway Police between Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
District Executive staff ...	Revision of the District Intelligence establishment.	22,377	3,26,619	3,48,996	20,000	2,30,000	2,30,000	2,50,000	Owing to the very great increase of work in the Intelligence Branch it is proposed to decentralise the work by strengthening the District Intelligence staff. This will require the appointment of extra staff and officers of the rank of Superintendents of Police at some important centres.
Ditto	Additional staff for enquiries to be made regarding gangs which may be brought under Criminal Tribes Act.	316	19,520	19,866	346	9,654	9,654	10,000	The enquiries in connection with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act have been found to be beyond the capacity of the present sanctioned staff, and extra help is urgently required. It is therefore proposed to add 4 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 8 constables to the present staff.
Ditto	Installation of telephone connections.	956	10,020	10,976	956	10,020	10,020	10,976	It is proposed to instal telephone connections in the district of the 24 Parganas and Howrah and to purchase whistles for the town police.
Ditto	Rates and taxes ...	...	1,37,100	1,37,000	...	1,37,000	1,37,000	1,37,000	This is to provide funds to meet house-rent for Sub-Inspectors and officers of lower rank who are entitled to free quarters, but have not yet been provided with them.
Ditto	Installation of a printing press.	...	5,880	5,880	...	5,880	5,880	5,800	This is necessary for printing confidential papers of the Intelligence Branch. A linotype press indentured for the Bengal Secretariat Press will be made over to the Police Department. The recurring cost for 1917-18 is for the staff and other maintenance charges.
Ditto	Establishment of a Training School.	3,070	24,375	27,445	3,070	24,375	24,375	27,445	The proposal is to establish a school for the training of police officers in principles of preventive and detective work.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.				ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
20.—POLICE—concluded.									
Ditto ...	Karwal Nut Settlement ...	Rs. 16,520	Rs. 10,800	Rs. 27,320	Rs. 11,200	Rs. 10,800	Rs. 22,000		The Salvation Army have been entrusted with the work of settling the Karwal Nuts at Saidpur and are getting a grant of Rs. 3,500 yearly. Owing to unproductive labour of the settlements and the rise in price of materials due to war this grant is insufficient. Additional accommodation is required for these tribes as well as a <i>hajet</i> for them for disciplinary purposes.
Ditto ...	Strengthening the Intelligence Branch.	25,200	...	25,200	25,200	...	25,200		This is for the temporary deputation of two extra Superintendents to the Intelligence Branch to cope with the increased work. The two officers will be placed on special duty throughout the year 1917-18 in the Intelligence Branch. As this is required temporarily, it has been classed as non-recurring.
	Total ...	11,67,362	16,29,269	27,96,631	8,53,986	10,03,151	18,56,437		
21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.									
Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat.	Appointment of mate pilots as chief officers.	5,760	...	5,760	5,760	...	5,760		The leadsmen who completed their time as officers of the pilot vessels asked to be relieved to enable them to learn the river, and after gaining experience, to pass their examination for promotion to the grade of mate pilot. Owing to shortage of leadsmen caused by the deputation of some of them to military duty and the difficulty experienced by the Secretary of State in obtaining suitable recruits from England, it was considered advisable that two mate pilots on the running list should be appointed as chief officers of the two pilot vessels <i>Fraser</i> and <i>Lady Fraser</i> on their grade pay of Rs. 400. The extra cost involved is:—
									Rs.
									Grade pay of two mate pilots ... 9,600
									Deduct—Pay of two chief officers ... 3,840
									Total ... 5,760
									As the arrangement is temporary, the cost is shown as non-recurring.

Major budget head and sub-head under which provision has been made.	Nature of scheme.	ESTIMATE OF ULTIMATE MAXIMUM COST.			ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN 1917-18.			REMARKS.
		Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26A.—AGRICULTURE.								
Co-operative Societies ...	Appointment of a Joint-Registrar.	...	13,392	13,392	...	13,392	13,392	On the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation in India, a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India to sanction the creation of a post of Joint-Registrar to be held by an officer of the Indian Civil Service. The estimated cost is:— Rs. Salary Rs. 900 and local allowance Rs. 150 per mensem ... 1,050 1 Clerk (Rs. 50) per mensem ... 50 2 Peons on Rs. 8 each ... 16 1,116 per mensem or 13,392 a year.
Ditto ...	Appointment of a Chief Auditor and additional Inspectors.	...	8,520	8,520	...	8,520	8,520	On account of the gradual expansion of the department, it has been decided to appoint one Chief Auditor on Rs. 250 and 4 additional Inspectors on Rs. 105 per mensem each and one peon at Rs. 8 per mensem for each of them.
	Total	...	29,760	29,760	...	29,760	29,760	
26B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.								
Cinchona Plantations ...	Additional European Gardeners	600	14,040	14,640	600	5,760	6,360	Owing to the great expansion of the cinchona plantations within recent years, it has become necessary to create two additional posts of Assistant Managers in the European Gardeners' Service for the Mungpoo and Munsong plantations with effect from 1st April 1917, and in view of the increasing demand for quinine it is essential that the development of the department be not arrested.

*Resolution.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.***LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 4.**

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR moved the following Resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government do take into consideration the amendment of the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (XI of 1859).

He said :—“ My Lord, at the outset, I desire to explain that the object of my moving this resolution is to remove an obstacle which stands solid in the way of development of certain areas within the Calcutta Corporation—areas which are capable of great improvements but owing to this difficulty are remaining undeveloped. Under the present rules of the Board of Revenue these areas cannot be made rent-free. Under sections 15 and 16 of the Land Revenue Sale Act as they stand, they are not immune from sale for arrears of revenue and their titles are not as perfect as titles of properties in Presidency towns should be. Preferential treatment to titles of properties in the Presidency towns have always been accorded owing to the high prices of such properties inasmuch as the Bengal Tenancy Acts does not apply to properties in the Presidency towns ; and lastly the existing system of division of holdings are not adequate to help to the development of the areas.

There are three alternative ways of removing this difficulty : *first*, to allow revenues of the properties within this area to be redeemed on payment of thirty times of the annual amount as is done in cases of all properties in Calcutta and its suburbs under paragraph 2, section 4 of the Board's Tauzi Manual ; *secondly*, to accept the amendments of the sections 15 and 16 of the Act XI of 1859 as proposed by me ; and *lastly*, to allow separate accounts in the tauzi to the purchasers of portions of these properties, however small, so that these properties being divided in small parts and owned by different owners may be easily improved and developed.

Of the three ways, in my humble opinion, My Lord, the amendment of the sections seem to be the simplest. It does not in any way affect the principles of the Act, but would, on the other hand, help what was intended, that is, to “ permanently secure the estates from sale for arrears of revenue. ”

As I have already stated, my Lord, that by this amendment we do not want any concessions, but rather want to surrender certain concessions already granted, namely, to give up the right to withdraw the securities.

My Lord, I confine my amendments to extend only to the properties included in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation ; and if the amendments are accepted, they would materially help to the improvement and development of a certain portion of the suburbs of Calcutta and thus directly help the objects of both the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The object of moving the resolution is to amend sections 15 and 16 of the aforesaid Act which as they stand read as follows :—

15 If any recorded proprietor or co-partner of an estate shall deposit with the Collector money, or Government securities, endorsed and made payable to the order of the Collector, and shall sign an agreement pledging the same to Government by way of security for the jama of the entire estate, and authorising the Collector to apply to the payment of any arrear of revenue that may become due from that estate, the whole or any portion of the said money or securities that may be necessary for that purpose, then, in the case of any arrear of revenue due from the same estate not being paid before sunset of the latest day of payment fixed under section 3 of this Act, the Collector shall apply to the payment of such arrear the said money or securities or such part thereof, or if any interest due on the said securities, as may be necessary ; and for this purpose the Collector shall first apply any

Deposit for the protection of an estate from sale.

*Resolution.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*contd.*

money that may be in his hands and any interest that may be due upon such securities, and may then sell and transfer the securities, for any balance that may remain. And so long as any money or securities as aforesaid, sufficient to cover any arrear that may fall due, shall remain and be available as aforesaid, the estate for the protection of which the said deposit was made shall be exempted from sale for arrears of revenue. All monies and securities so deposited shall be exempt from attachment otherwise than in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.

16. It shall be competent to the person making a deposit under the provision of the last preceding section, or his representative or assignee, at any time to withdraw the deposit and to revoke the pledge of the same.

The object of section 15 is thus explained in the proceedings of Council when the Bill was under consideration.

"It occasionally might happen, especially in the case of an absent proprietor, that a man's property might be sold for arrears of revenue which accrued from no intentional default, and no negligence on his part but from some accident or from the neglect of an agent. Now the property might be very valuable, and if put up for sale, it might be sold for a sum very disproportionate to its value to its proprietor. To enable proprietors to secure themselves, if they choose, from any such risk, he had provided that every zamindar paying revenue directly to Government on entire estate should have the power of lodging with the Collector a sum of money or Company's paper for the purpose of being applied to the payment of any arrear of revenue that might remain due upon its estate, after sunset of the latest day of payment. This, if the deposit were made equal to one or two instalments of revenue, would secure the estate from the possibility of being sold, even if the proprietor were living in England. The deposit might be made in Government securities sufficient in amount to pay the revenue from the interest, whereby the estate might be permanently secured from sale for arrears of revenue, a provision which might be of use for peculiar properties which, from buildings having been erected upon them, gardens or orchards having been planted upon them, or from other like causes, were of great value in proportion to the revenue assessed upon them." (*Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Volume 1, page 855.*)

The year 1859 was a memorable year for framing laws regarding the revenue of the country, specially Bengal, just after the taking over of the empire by the Crown from the hands of the East India Company. So far as the above sections are concerned, it is evident that the object of section 15 was to permanently secure from sale for arrears of revenue such estates as were of great value in proportion to the amount of revenue payable in respect of them, but in course of over half a century certain petty estates, specially those which lie within the Calcutta municipal jurisdiction, have become of such great value owing to palatial buildings being built and the areas otherwise developed to enormous value compared to the revenue payable in respect of them that certain alterations have become incumbent in the above two sections to ensure the absentee or other owners of such estates from sale for arrears of revenue.

Under the present sections privileges have been given to the depositors of Government securities or other amounts, for protection of the estates from sales, to withdraw the securities or monies by them or their heirs, at their discretion. The intentions were noble indeed inasmuch as those who owing to absence or otherwise wanted to protect the estates temporarily from sale would have the opportunity of getting back their monies at their will, without being compelled to forego the amounts for ever; but those who would like to permanently secure the estates from sale could not do so under the sections though in the notes explaining the object of the section 15 it is clearly stated that "the deposit might be made in Government securities whereby the estates may be permanently secured from sales for arrears of revenue". It is clear that those who want to avail themselves of the privileges of withdrawing the deposits are at liberty to do so, but those who want to permanently secure the estates from sale and forego the privileges of themselves or their heirs from withdrawing the deposits, the sections as they stand do not help them.

*Resolution**Mr. P. C. Mitter.*

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*concl'd.*

So it is proposed that in order to facilitate those who want to *permanently* secure the estates from sale for arrears of revenue provision may be made in sections 15 and 16 so that they may do so; and the necessary amendment on the following lines may be made in the Act.

That the word "or separated" be put after the word "Entire" in line 6 of section 15 of the Land Revenue Sale Act in the Edition of 1902.

That the sentence "Provided that if such recorded proprietor or co-partner desires that such amounts or Government securities be permanently held by the Collector for the purposes and in the manner as aforesaid and execute necessary documents in favour of the Collector then such amounts or securities would be exempt from attachments in execution of any decree whatsoever" after the word "Civil Court" in line 24 of section 15 in the Edition of 1902.

That the following sentence "Provided that if the deposit is made permanently as provided in the latter part of the preceding section it shall not be competent for the depositor or his representative or assignee to withdraw the deposit and revoke the pledge of the same" after the words "Pledge of the same" in section 16, line 5, in the Edition of 1902.

It is a matter of vital importance to the holders of petty estates specially within the limits of the Calcutta municipal jurisdiction.

Under the present Acts and rules of the Board (Chapter II, section IV, paragraph 2 of Board's Tauzi Manual) the holder of properties in Calcutta and its suburbs in the north, east, and a portion of south on the east of the canal enjoy the privileges of having their properties redeemed from payment of revenue; but those who are on the west side of the canal including Alipur, Kidderpore, Chetla, etc., which are of no less importance in regard to value or population than other suburbs are under a great disadvantage and ban.

It is a modest request, a request which does not claim any privilege, but the option to forego certain privileges that have already been granted.

The acceptance of the resolution would not in any way embarrass the Government or affect the principles which led to the passing of this portion of the Act as, if the depositors do not withdraw the securities, they will permanently remain with the Collector. But the amendment of the Act on the lines indicated would help them to bind their heirs from withdrawing the securities and thus permanently secure the estates from sale, which object is defeated by the present wording of the sections. The Act was passed sixty years ago and it requires amendment not only from my point of view, but also from other points of view. I would now like to hear what the Hon'ble Member in charge of Land Revenues has to say."

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. MITTER said:—

"My Lord, I must confess that the resolution as drafted is so vague that taking one's stand on the resolution itself, it is rather difficult to discuss it. The Hon'ble Mover has however explained that his real object is to amend section 15 of the Revenue Sale Law in this way, viz., that under the present Revenue Sale Law a proprietor can deposit Government promissory notes for the protection of the revenue sale of his property, but these Government promissory notes are saleable and attachable in execution, and are further withdrawable by the proprietor himself. The object of the Hon'ble Mover is that the proprietor may be allowed to enter into some sort of arrangement with the Government by which he will be precluded from withdrawing these Government promissory notes, in other words, he will in effect part with his interest of these papers so that these papers may always lie with the Collector for the protection of the Estate. My Lord, so far as that object is concerned, I for one, venture to think that neither

*Resolution.**Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.*The Hon'ble MR. P. C. MITTER—*concl'd.*

the proprietor nor the Government can have any objection. It is only the speculative or fraudulent auction purchaser whose object may be defeated. My Lord, this is a question which, I believe, requires further discussion and my Hon'ble friend's resolution only suggests that the Revenue Sale Law should be amended. I believe, if the Resolution is accepted with the modification that the Revenue Sale Law so far as sections 15 and 16 are concerned be amended—these are the provisions with which the present question is concerned—then we may have an opportunity of discussing the question and of submitting our suggestions in detail to the Government. But at this stage I have only one suggestion to make and that is this: In the neighbourhood of Calcutta there is an area known as the Panchanagram. The revenues there are very small; a proprietor pays a revenue of Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 or Rs. 5, but the market value of his property may be a lakh of rupees or more. If by fraud of the agent or on account of some accident or omission on the part of the owner that small sum is not paid into the Collectorate on the due date, the property may be purchased by a fraudulent auction purchaser, say, for 2 or Rs. 5,000. My Lord, there is also a provision under the rules framed by Government by which on payment of 30 years' revenue the property may be redeemed. I speak subject to correction that in some portions of the suburbs of Calcutta such as Alipore, Kidderpore and other places, this provision has not been extended. It lies with the officers of the Government to extend these provisions immediately to places like Kidderpore and Alipore, when the value of property is considerable, and if that is done, My Lord, then Kidderpore and Alipore landowners will be greatly benefitted. With these remarks I have much pleasure in supporting the principle for which my Hon'ble friend has drafted the Resolution. But as I have already said, the resolution as drafted, seems to me to be too wide."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said:—

"My Lord, the resolution as it stands encourages me to discuss the question which arises on account of the defects of the entire law. The Hon'ble Mover has discussed partially a question which is connected with the several items which have been found necessary for amendment. Section 15 of the Act deals only with the deposit of Government securities and the protection of the person who deposits the amount, but, My Lord, there are various sections in the present Act which demand the consideration of the Council. This Act was passed 60 years ago, after full consideration by the Council for nearly 3 years. The Act itself is no doubt an embodiment of the principles of the old regulations. My Lord, after a period of nearly 60 years, the Act is viewed an antiquated one, and I beg Your Excellency's permission to refer to a few sections of the Act because they demand revision. If a portion of the Act is to be amended why not take this opportunity of remedying the defects in the other sections. I refer specially to sections 6, 7, 29 and other cognate sections of the Act. My Lord, we find in the course of our experience that the requirements of section 6 are defective. Experience has shown that there is an anomaly in the provisions of section 5 and section 6; notice is served in the mufassal under the requirements of section 5, but no such notice under section 6 is served. Although there is a healthy provision in section 18 which lays down the principle that a property may be saved by payment of the arrears of revenue, but the defaulters are not in a position to deposit them without such notice. Then, My Lord, there are laws which allow the payment of revenue before the sale, but there is nothing in the Act which recommends a procedure for the protection of an Estate after the sale. Your Lordship will find that there are sections in the Civil Procedure Code in the Bengal Tenancy Act, and in the Public Demands

*Resolution.**Babu S. N. Ray ;:- Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR—*concl'd.*

Recovery Act, III of 1913, but there is no section in Act XI of 1859 which authorises a defaulter after a sale takes place to protect the Estate. No doubt there is section 26 of the Act which allows the Commissioner of the Division to recommend the Board for cancellation of the sale, but then we stand upon the elastic expression 'ground of hardship', and it is left entirely to his discretion. There is nothing to suggest upon what tangible ground the sale is to be set aside. So, there are various sections of Act XI of 1859 which require careful consideration by Your Lordship's Council and if there be an amendment of one section only I propose that other amendments be made with regard to the defects which may be pointed out to Your Excellency's Government. All these suggestions demand consideration. No doubt my objections cannot be answered within a short time, but I solicit Your Excellency's Council to discuss whether there are defects in the Act itself and whether they demand revision by those who are interested in remedying them. The landlords are vitally interested in this matter and consequently their opinion ought to be asked for. With these few remarks, My Lord, I submit that the amendment proposed be taken into consideration with the other suggestions which I have made."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, I do not want to say anything as regards the merits of this resolution, but what I have to suggest is whether it would not have been better to have brought forward a Bill in this Council, indicating the lines on which my friend wants the Act to be amended. Then the landlords would have had an opportunity of discussing the Bill. This resolution which is now before the Council is one of the vaguest ever brought forward before any Council. It is now, after hearing his explanation, that we come to know on what points he wants this Council to express their opinion. I think the remedy for him is to withdraw his resolution and then to bring forward a Bill indicating as I have said the lines on which he wants the Act to be amended."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"My Lord, we cannot but admire the courage of the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur in bringing forward this resolution, which is practically tantamount to asking the House to reconsider the permanent settlement which was made in the time of Lord Cornwallis. The permanent settlement, like all contracts, consists of two parts. Here is one part—

'The Governor General in Council accordingly declares to the zamindars, independent talukdars and other actual proprietors of land with or on behalf of whom a settlement has been concluded under the Regulations above mentioned, that at the expiration of the term of the settlement no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their Estates at such assessment for ever.'

The other part is as follows :—

'To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent talukdars and raiyats, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and strict observance of those duties is now more than ever incumbent upon them, in return for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued.'

*Resolution.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL —*contd.*

The Governor General in Council therefore expects that the proprietors of land will not only act in this manner towards their dependent talukdars and raiyats, but also enjoin the strictest adherence to the same principles in the persons whom they may appoint to collect the rents from them.

He further expects that, without deviating from this line of conduct, they will regularly discharge the revenue in all seasons; and he accordingly notifies to them, that, in future, no claims or application for suspensions or remissions on account of drought, inundation or other calamity of season, will be attended to, but that in the event of any zemindar, independent talukdar or other actual proprietor of land, with or on behalf of whom a settlement has been or may be concluded, or his or her heirs or successors, failing in the punctual discharge of the public revenue which has been or may be assessed upon their lands under the above-mentioned Regulations, *a sale of the whole of the lands of the defaulter, or such portion of them as may be sufficient to make good the arrear, will positively and invariably take place.*

The Hon'ble Mover wants us to modify the second part of the contract; but it is difficult to see how this can be done without reopening the first part of the contract. Personally, I would never have dared to make such a suggestion. I recognise that the permanent settlement has been a bad bargain for the State, but I hold, and have always held, that the State should stick to its bargain. It is not we, but the Hon'ble Mover and his friends, who would put the contract in the melting pot. As I said before, I admire his courage: but are his tactics good? Is it wise on his part to invite the attention of the tax-payers in other parts of India, and in other parts of the Empire, to the fact that we have a permanent settlement in Bengal—in other words, to the fact that in these days of stress the State is surrendering an annual sum of two million pounds sterling?

The Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur has gone further than the Hon'ble Mover. He has referred to the Sale Law as an antiquated act and has expressed a desire to amend it from beginning to end. Even more than the Hon'ble Mover, he would reconsider and reconstruct the permanent settlement.

I now turn to the specific amendments which the Hon'ble Mover has suggested. They relate to sections 15 and 16, and in particular to the somewhat technical subject of 'separate accounts.' When the permanent settlement was made, it was generally made with one or at the most two or three joint zemindars. By the terms of the permanent settlement the ordinary laws of succession, Hindu or Muhammadan as the case may be, were applied to landed property. As a natural result, many Estates which were originally owned by one man are now owned by 500 or 600, all jointly interested. These 500 or 600 men have probably formed themselves into 50 or 60 groups, each group making separate collections from the tenants. It is no uncommon thing to find a single tenant, whose total rent is perhaps only three rupees making separate payments of minute sums to 50 or 60 different groups of landlords. A more inconvenient arrangement would hardly be imagined. It is no wonder that these coparcener landlords feel very insecure and desire to have some protection from one another. One remedy, which is as old as the permanent settlement (it is mentioned in the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis), is to apply to the Collector for a partition of the lands and the constitution of a number of small Estates, each entirely independent. This is the only real remedy, but as it is apt to be expensive and troublesome, another remedy, unknown to the permanent settlement, has been granted by an indulgent Government. This is the remedy, the temporary remedy, of 'separate accounts.' By sections 10 to 14 of the Sale Law, a coparcener, or group of coparceners, in an Estate can open a 'separate account' in respect

*Resolution.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—*concd.*

of his share. The result is that when an Estate defaults the share or shares in which there have been short payments are alone put up to auction on the first sale day. If the bidding is sufficient to wipe off the arrear, well and good. But if it is insufficient the entire Estate is put up to auction on the next sale day. Now, in sections 15 and 16 there is another, and totally distinct, concession to the landlords. These sections provide for a system of 'protective deposits.' Any proprietor can deposit cash or Government paper 'by way of security for the *jama* of the entire Estate.' This protects him from the carelessness or dishonesty of his agents. Incidentally, I may say that only 12 proprietors in the whole province have taken advantage of this concession. What the Hon'ble Mover proposes is that this concession should be extended from entire Estates to 'separate accounts.' Now it must be obvious, from the explanation which I have given of separate accounts, that this cannot be done. A protective deposit is an expedient which continues as long as the deposit remains, whereas a separate account is a thing which is liable to be wiped out whenever there has been a default, followed by inadequate bidding, in respect of *another* separate account. We cannot apply a continuous remedy to an ephemeral substance. If we attempt to do so we shall merely be giving a false sense of security to the holder of every separate account. In short, separate accounts are not separate estates and they cannot be treated as if they were. If the holder of a separate account is not prepared to take the trouble to obtain a partition, he must protect himself by punctual payments and the appointment of trustworthy agents.

As regards the other amendment of the Hon'ble Mover, I am not sure that I entirely grasp it. I take it, however, that he advocates a system by which a proprietor can make a 'permanent' deposit, the interest of which will be sufficient to pay the Government revenue for all time. For the reasons which I have already explained it is impossible to think of such a system in respect to separate accounts. Even in respect to whole Estates it is equally impossible to accept it. After all, it is merely a roundabout way of 'redeeming' the demand on the Estate. Now, it was proposed in the time of Lord Canning that 'redemption' should be allowed on a somewhat extended scale. The proposal was carefully examined by the Secretary of State and was vetoed by him in his Despatch of 1862. We are not prepared to reopen the question.

I am aware that the Hon'ble Member would confine his proposals to the suburban areas of Calcutta. His reason apparently is that the land in these areas is very valuable and the revenue very small. The same argument would apply, more or less, to building sites in mufussal towns and I cannot see why we should grant the concession in one area and refuse it in another. Apart from this, it is a concession unknown to the permanent settlement and is it wise to reopen the question of the permanent settlement in these very areas in which the State is suffering the heaviest recurring loss from the contract of Lord Cornwallis? For these reasons, we are opposed to the specific suggestions of the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur. As regards the other suggestions which have been made I can only say, on behalf of Government, that 'it is impossible for us either to accept or reject them at the present stage. If, however, any recognised body of landlords places them before us as their deliberate and corporate recommendation we shall examine them with an open mind. But once more, I would ask all concerned to think very carefully before they throw the permanent settlement into the melting pot. They may love the 'sunset law,' they may even cordially dislike some of its provisions, but after all it is part and parcel of the contract of 1793 by which Government has loyally abided. In conclusion I would ask my Hon'ble friend not to press his resolution to a division."

Adjournment.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*concl'd.*

"My Lord, I have only a few words to say in reply. In the first place the Hon'ble Member, on behalf of Government, has, with his usual eloquence and in his usual style, opened his veiled attack upon the permanent settlement. But I can assure my Hon'ble friends that I did not offer it myself. My original motion which I sent to the Legislative Department in my own humble way, was framed suggesting amendments which I have explained in my speech and were worded exactly in the same way as I have explained here, but a direction came from the Legislative Department that the resolution should be worded as it stands now. I do not know, Sir, whether it was done without the knowledge of the Hon'ble Member representing the Government, but I shall not be a little amused to hear that it was perhaps intended to give my Hon'ble friend an opportunity of delivering a speech on permanent settlement and to proclaim from the housetops of Government House that two million pounds sterling are surrendered to the landlords of Bengal. I am not entering into the history of the permanent settlement, and I had not the remotest idea that I should be dragged into that controversy. My object is this, My Lord, that properties in Alipore, Kidderpore and Chetla, which are now included in the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality, should be placed on the same footing as properties within the original area of the Calcutta Municipality, *i.e.*, within the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. My friend has not quite seen the difference, between mufassal towns like Dacca and other places and the suburbs of Calcutta like Kidderpore, Alipore or Chetla which form part of greater Calcutta. But I believe when occasion arises, my friend will, when supporting the Calcutta Improvement Bill and some provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, say that the provisions are needed because Calcutta stands on a much higher level than some of the mufassal Municipalities of Bengal, such as Dacca, Burdwan and other places. Of course, such arguments we are accustomed to have from the official members whenever they suit them. My Lord, having regard to the fact that Calcutta has expanded, and is developing, I think it is quite fair to ask Government to consider whether the same facilities to secure properties against sale and purchase by any speculative purchaser at an auction could not be provided as in old Calcutta. I find that palatial buildings have been erected and large investments made outside old Calcutta, and I do not see why greater Calcutta should not be brought on the same level with old Calcutta. It is a question which deserves the consideration of Government. The resolution, as it now stands, may not be acceptable to some of my friends here, because the Hon'ble Member has shown them the bogie of upsetting the permanent settlement in his speech. I would, therefore, with Your Excellency's permission, now withdraw this resolution, and later on frame it in such a way after consultation with my Hon'ble colleagues, so that, though defeated now, I may have a sufficient number to show to my Hon'ble friend over there (the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell) that it is not an attempt to subvert the permanent settlement, but to secure reasonable and equal treatment of properties in all parts of Calcutta on the same basis as is accorded to properties inside old Calcutta."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT.

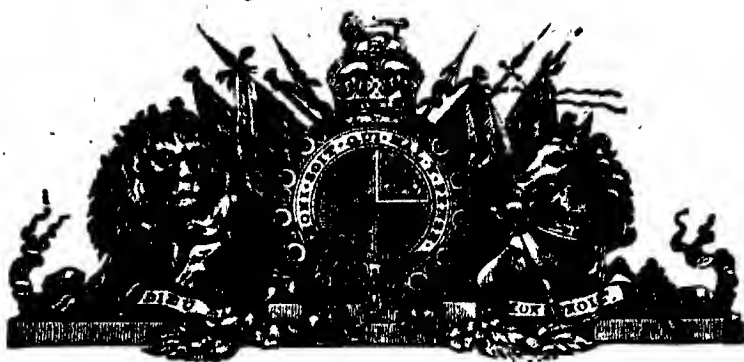
The Council was then adjourned till Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1917, at 11 A.M.

C. TINDALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

CALCUTTA :

The 2nd April, 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Special Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1916-17.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1914-15 the area under Wheat in Bengal has represented some 0·5 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage in (a) British India and (b) in the territory now reported on has in the five years ending 1914-15 averaged (a) 38·1 per cent. and (b) 16·8 per cent. respectively.)

Explanatory.—This forecast shows the final acreage and yield of the wheat crop of Bengal and is published as a special case under orders of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The usual final forecast will be published in May as in previous years.

Character of the Season.—In the second forecast published in February the season was reviewed from sowing time up to the end of January and was regarded as unfavourable. The rainfall in February though helpful came too late to materially improve the situation. Some slight damage by insect-pests has been reported from Nadia and Burdwan.

Area sown.—The total area sown this year is estimated at 128,800 acres against 133,600 acres reported in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

Outturn.—The estimated percentages of outturn in the important wheat-growing districts are as follows :—Nadia 58. Murshidabad 92, Pabna and Malda 80 each.

According to these estimates the Provincial outturn works out to 81 per cent. of the normal against 78 per cent. reported in the corresponding forecast of last year. Taking the normal yield to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre, the total yield for the Province is estimated to be 40,241 tons against 40,195 tons last year.

S. MILLIGAN,

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th April 1917.

Soecial forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal, 1916-17.

DISTRICT.	Estimated normal area under wheat.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER WHEAT.		ESTIMATED OUTTURN AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year, and what at that date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.				
Adia ...	22,100	16,000	12,000	42	58	March. Normal	The decrease in area as compared with that of last year is due to excessive rain to the sowing season. The weather was not favourable. Some damage was done by insect pests. The outturn is below the normal owing to want of timely rain after sowing.
Burshidabad ...	69,300	21,300	24,000	75	92	March ...	The weather was favourable
Cooch ...	2,300	1,100*	1,100*	48	59	March. Normal	The outturn is much below the normal owing to want of rain in proper time
Hurdwan ...	1,800	2,000	2,000	75	83	First part of March. Normal	The weather conditions have been fair. Very little damage was done to the crop by insect pests in the Nadar subdivision. The late sowing due to heavy rainfall affected the outturn; hence it is below the normal.
Jubbulpore ...	5,000	4,100*	5,000	75	83	Middle of March. Normal.	The increase in area as compared with that of second forecast is due to cultivation of crop in areas washed away by floods. The weather conditions have been fair.
Kolkata ...	3,600	2,600*	2,600*	82	82	March. Normal	The weather conditions have been fair for the growth of the crop.
Medinipur ...	1,300†	1,200*	1,300*	90	90	Middle of March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been fair. The heavy rain in November last and want of reasonable rain later on have somewhat affected outturn.
Mohini ...	3,400	1,700*	1,700*	83	67	Middle of March. Late	The weather conditions have not been favourable. The outturn is below the normal owing to unfavourable weather during sowing time.
Murshidabad ...	8,300	7,800*	7,800*	75	80	Middle of March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been fair. The outturn is expected to fall below the normal as the sowing commenced late.
Nagpur ...	1,000	1,400*	1,400*	58	48	Second week of March. A little late.	The weather conditions have not been favourable. Late sowing and insufficient rainfall after sowing have caused the outturn to fall far below the normal.
Palghat ...	1,000	900*	900*	90	80	March. Normal	The weather was not favourable for want of moisture. Hence the outturn falls below the normal.
Shree ...	4,500	4,400	2,500	85	77	Last week of March. Normal.	The decrease in area as compared with that of second forecast is due to exclusion of West Tista Governmental Estate figures which used to be shown twice. The weather was not favourable. Some damage was done by drought.
Uttar ...	2,300	2,400*	3,400*	90	100	First week of March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been favourable for the growth of the crop.
W ...	16,000	12,000	12,000	60	80	End of March ...	The weather and condition of the crop have been fair.
X ...	20,000	40,000	25,000	100	80	Second week of March. Normal.	The weather conditions have been fair. Some damage has been done to the crop owing to drought. Want of rainfall has retarded the growth of the crop. Hence the outturn is below the normal.
Y ...	2,700	2,700*	2,700*	80	82	March. Normal	The weather was not favourable. Drought has affected the growth of the crop and damaged it by about 20 per cent. Hence the outturn has fallen below the normal.
Z ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been no wheat cultivation in this district for several years.
Bengal ...	308,400	122,600	128,800	78	81		

* Conventional area.
† Revised.

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1917.

Names of Articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.						RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.						
	From—			To—			From—			To—			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Rice—													
(i) Balam, coarse	5	4	0	5	8	0	0	2	3	0	2	9	
" medium	5	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	3	
(ii) Patnai, coarse	4	8	0	4	13	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	
" medium	4	14	0	5	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	
(iii) Nagra, coarse	4	5	0	4	13	0	0	2	3	0	2	6	
" medium	4	14	0	5	5	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	
(iv) Dudhkalma	4	6	0	4	8	0	0	2	9	0	3	0	
(v) Rangoon (boiled)	4	4	0	4	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	
(vi) Kajla	3	8	0	4	4	0	.....			.....
2. Wheat, Dudhia	4	8	0	.....			.....			.....
" Gangajali	.....			.....			.....			.....
" Jamali	4	4	0	.....			.....			.....
3. Gram, Patnai (whole)	3	4	0	3	8	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	
4. " dal	8	14	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	
5. Mung " (Hari)	4	6	0	5	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	
" " (Krishna)	4	4	0	.....			0	2	9	0	3	6
6. Arhar " "	3	4	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	
7. Masur " (split)	4	2	0	5	8	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	
" " (khanri)	5	12	0	7	4	0	0	2	9	0	3	6	
8. Kalai " "	4	8	0	5	0	0	0	2	6	0	2	9	
9. Salt	3	8	0	.....			0	1	6	.....		
10. Sugar (brown Java)	13	1	0	13	2	0	0	5	6	0	7	0	
11. Gur (Bheli)	8	0	0	.....			0	3	0	.....		
" Bhursut	7	8	0	7	12	0	0	2	6	0	4	0	
" Date	3	12	0	4	6	0	0	2	6	.....		
12. Milk	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	
13. Mustard oil	13	0	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	
14. Flour (country)	5	8	0	6	10	0	0	2	6	0	3	3	
15. Ata No. 3	4	6	0			}	0	2	0	0	3	0
" " 2½	5	0	0	5	4	0							
" " B	6	9	0	6	12	0							
16. Suji	6	5	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	
17. Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.).	61	0	0	62	0	0	1	9	0	1	12	0	
" (Patiram, Khurja, Ruta, Etwa, better kind, etc.).	57	0	0	59	0	0	1	6	0	1	8	0	
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.).	54	0	0	55	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	
18. Maize	2	8	0	3	0	0	.....			.....
19. Potato	1	8	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
20. Patal	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	
21. Brinjal	1	12	0	2	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
22. Onion	1	12	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
23. Fish, Rahu	15	0	0	20	0	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	
24. Mutton (2nd class)	.....			.....			0	8	0	0	10	0
25. Beef (2nd & 3rd classes)	.....			.....			0	3	6	0	4	0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices daily recorded at the following markets:—

Wholesale.—(1) Chetla Hat, (2) Ramkrishnapur Hat, (3) Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, (4) Posta Bazar.

Retail.—(1) Sir Stuart Hogg Market, (2) Orphanaganj Market, (3) Sobha Bazar, (4) Nutan Bazar, (5) Raja Babu's Bazar, (6) Bow Bazar, (7) Kareya Bazar, (8) Tal-tolla Bazar, (9) Malik Bazar, and (10) Jagu Babu's Bazar.

SATIS CHANDRA RAY,

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 10th April 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 9th April 1917.

Summary.—Light scattered showers fell in parts of the Province. More rain is needed. Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops continues but is retarded owing to want of rain. The sowing of jute and autumn paddy is proceeding in the Eastern Bengal districts. Harvesting of spring crops is still going on in Western Bengal. Prospects of tobacco, summer rice, sugarcane and other standing crops are reported to be fairly satisfactory. Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches			
	24-PARGANAS	0·09			Weather seasonable. Lands are under preparation for next crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Kakdep thana. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·06	10	10	
	Barrackpore	Nil	8	8	
	Barasat ...	Nil	8	8	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	NADIA ...	0·10	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops continues. Outturn of wheat is not satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient except in thana Khoksa.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	9	9	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	9	9	
	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat has commenced and that of other <i>rabi</i> crops continues. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Lalbagh	Nil	10	10	
	Jangipur	Nil	10½	10½	
	Kandi	Nil	11	11½	
4	JESSORE ...	0·15	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Lands are still being ploughed for jute and autumn paddy but the progress is being retarded for want of rain.
	Jhenidah	Nil	8	8	
	Magura	Nil	8½	8½	
	Narail	Nil	8½	8½	
	Bangaon	Nil	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from parts of Bagerhat and Satkhira subdivisions.
	KHULNA	0·97	9	9	
	Satkhira	Nil	8	8½	
	Bagerhat	0·23	8	8	

NOTE.—For subdivisional stations, figures of rainfall and prices relate to the week ending on the previous Saturday. The prices reported from Noakhali are those prevailing on the previous Saturday. From all other head-quarters stations, figures for prices and rainfall relate to the week ending on Monday.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0·17	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for jute and other <i>rabi</i> crops continue. Harvesting of wheat is nearly over; outturn is fair. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Katwa. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ...	Nil	10½	10½	
	Katwa ...	Nil	10	10	
	Kalna ...	Nil	9½	9½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	0·05	11½	12	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Condition of wheat is good, harvesting continues and the outturn is satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Shahpur.
	Rampurhat	Nil	10½	10½	
8	BANKURA ...	0·06	11	11	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Lands are being prepared for sugarcane crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	10½	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	0·33	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of tobacco, wheat and <i>boro</i> rice are good. Outturn of linseed, rape and mustard is fair. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	10	10	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	9½	9½	
	Contai ...	0·40	12	12	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn crops. Harvesting of wheat is nearing completion; threshing continues. The outturn is not satisfactory. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Arambagh ..	Nil	10	10	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	8	8	Weather hot and seasonable. Planting of sugarcane is nearly over. Ploughing of fields for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	8	8	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA)..	(n)	(n)	9	Report not received.
	Narogaon ...	(n)	(n)	9	
	Nator ...	(n)	(n)	7½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	10 ³ / ₁₆	10 ³ / ₁₆	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat continues. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn paddy. Rain is wanted. Water and fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	10½	10½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	9 ⁹ / ₁₆	(n)	
14	JALPAIGURI	0·34	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. The recent rain has been favourable to agricultural operations. Lands are being prepared for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Harvesting of tobacco is going on. Threshing of wheat continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Alipur ...	(n)	9	9	

(n) Report not received.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
			3	4		5
		Inches.			
	DARJEELING	0.36	8½	8½	Weather unsettled with occasional rain. Potatoes and maize are doing well. Harvesting of wheat has begun in some places. Ploughing of lands for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops continues. Prospects are fair. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	0.34	7½	7½	
	Siliguri ...	0.18	10	10	
	Kalimpong...	0.10	8	8	
	RANGPUR	0.10	8½	8	Weather sultry. Sowing of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy is going on. Rain is urgently wanted for agricultural operations. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	Nil	9	9	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	8	7½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	BOGRA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather hot. Preparation of lands for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops and their sowings continue but rain is wanted. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	PABNA ...	Nil	7½	7½	Weather partially hot and cloudy. Condition of standing crops is favourable. Harvesting of wheat has already begun but rain is urgently wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Sirajganj ...	0.02	8	8	
	MALDA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> , winter paddy and jute. Rain is wanted for ploughing. Harvesting and threshing of wheat is in progress, fair outturn is expected. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	GOOCH BEHAR	0.37	10	10	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>bitri</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
	DACCA ...	0.10	8½	8	Weather seasonable. It is favourable to the growth of jute and autumn paddy. Sowing of jute and paddy are going on. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are available. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Manikganj ...	0.41	8	7½	
	Narayanganj	1.68	8 8½†	8½	
	Manshiganj*	2.00	8½		

* Manshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.
† Rangoon rice.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
22	MYMENSINGH	0.49	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> rice continues. Prospects of summer rice are fair. Fodder and water are available. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	
	Tangail ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Netrakona ...	0.37	7½	7½	
	Kishorganj...	2.96	8	8	
23	FARIDPUR ...	0.78	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. More rain is needed. Effect of weather on crops is favourable. The outturn of wheat is fair. Fodder and water are available. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Goalundo ...	0.02	8½	8½	
	Madaripur ...	1.94	8	8	
	Gopalganj†	0.40	8	8	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.33	8½	8	Weather seasonable and at times cloudy. More rain is wanted. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	0.24.	8	8	
	Patuakhali ...	1.70	8	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	7½	7½	
25	CHITTAGONG	3.64	9	9	Weather seasonable, but windy with occasional rains. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress; outturn is good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Teknaf and Cox's Bazar thanas.
	Cox's Bazar	1.47	9	9	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	1.90	8	8	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. The rain has improved the <i>boro</i> paddy, but has injured jute and <i>til</i> . Stocks of food-grains are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Chandpur.
	Brahmanbaria.	3.88	7½	7½	
	Chandpur	Nil	9	9	
27	NOAKHALI ...	2.94	8½	8½	Weather cloudy. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is progressing. Cattle-disease is reported from Parsuram.
	Feni ...	2.32	9½	9	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	(n)	(n)	8	Report not received.

† Rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
(n) Not reported.

S. MILLIGAN,

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 10th April 1917.

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of March 1917.

DIVISION.		Number.	DISTRICTS AND MANTRS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
				COMMON RICE.						KATAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
				Average.			Cheapest.											
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.
PRESIDENCY.	96-PARGANAS.			S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1	Ohelia Hât ...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 10†	
	2	Magra Hât ...	10 0	10 0	9 14	10 5	10 11	9 8	8 11	8 11	8 10	7 4	7 4	5 3	12 3	12 3	18 5	
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata ...	6 8	8 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	7 8	7 8	6 12	7 8	7 8	8 4	11 0	10 8	10 8	
	NADIA.																	
	4	Gosai ...	8 14	8 2	7 4	9 2	10 0	8 0	6 6	6 8	6 0	8 0	6 10	8 6	13 5	13 5	14 9†	
	5	Ranaghat ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 4	6 4	6 0	10 8	18 8	10 8	
	MUMSIBADAB.																	
	6	Borhampur ...	10 4	10 8	8 8	10 8	10 12	8 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0†	
	7	Kandi ...	11 4	12 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	9 8	6 0	5 0	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	
	8	Jangipur ...	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 14	11 0	9 4	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	16 8	
	JESORE.																	
	9	Sadar ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 4	10 4	11 0	
	10	Bangaon ...	7 13	7 13	7 13	9 6	8 14	8 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 2	6 6	6 6	11 4	11 4	11 10	
	KHULNA.																	
	11	Sadar ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	
	12	Nagerhat ...	7 8	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	
	BURDWAN.																	
	13	Sadar ...	9 8	9 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 8	14 0	
	14	Kalna ...	8 12	8 12	7 12	9 6	9 4	8 4	6 8	6 8	5 0	5 4	5 4	6 8	13 0	13 0	10 0†	
	BINNHEM.																	
	15	Suti ...	10 8	10 8	7 8	11 4	11 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	
	16	Rampur Hât ...	8 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	9 0	6 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	
	BANKURA.																	
17	Sadar ...	10 2	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	6 4	6 4	5 4	11 0	11 0	10 12		
18	Vishuapur ...	10 8	10 8	8 0	11 4	11 4	8 8	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	10 8		
MIDNAPORE.																		
19	Sadar ...	9 8	8 6	8 11	10 6	10 1	9 6	5 4	5 4	9 6	5 4	5 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 4		
20	Coutai ...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	12 0		
HOOGHLY.																		
21	Sadar ...	8 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	9 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 8		
22	Arambagh ...	9 14	9 13	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	5 4	5 5	8 8	11 0	8 0	11 8		
HOWRAH.																		
23	Sadar ...	9 4	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	13 8	13 8	11 8		
24	Dinbaria ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 4	5 12	11 8	11 8	11 8		

† Karkatich.

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of March 1917—contd.

Division.	Number.	Districts and Markets.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
			COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
RAJSHAHI.	35	RAJSHAHI.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.
	35	Bangur-Bogla ...	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	8 0	8 12	8 12	7 14
	36	Matay ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	4 12	9 0	9 0	7 8
	37	Manjpur-Railway Bazar BAZ.	10 3	9 8	8 0	10 12	10 12	9 9	6 0	8 0	7 3	8 6	7 12	7 3	10 0	10 0	10 0
	38	Jalpaiguri-Badar ...	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	11 0
	39	DANJELING.															
	39	Badar ...	8 12	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	40	Billiguri (n) ...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	...	...	4 8	8 8	...	8 0	8 0
	41	MANGOLD.															
	41	Badar ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 4	8 4	6 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 4
RAJSHAHI.	42	Nilphamari ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 0
	43	Bogra-Badar ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	11 4
	44	PANNA.															
RAJSHAHI.	44	Badar ...	7 8	7 10	7 8	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 4	11 0
	45	Sirajganj ...	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	8 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	6 12	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	13 0
RAJSHAHI.	46	MALDA.															
	46	Badar ...	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0
	47	Balla-Nawabganj ...	10 8	10 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	10 12	11 4	8 0
RAJSHAHI.	48	DAOGA.															
	48	Badar ...	8 0	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0
	49	Munshir Hat ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	8 0
RAJSHAHI.	50	MYMENSINGH.															
	50	Nasirabad ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 1	8 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 0
	51	Netrakona ...	7 8	7 8	6 0	7 13	7 14	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	10 4	10 12	9 8
RAJSHAHI.	52	FARIDPUR.															
	52	Badar ...	8 10	8 0	7 8	9 8	8 12	7 18	7 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 0
	53	Goulundo ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	9 10	8 0	8 0	6 6	6 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 10
RAJSHAHI.	54	BAKARGANJ.															
	54	Barisal ...	8 0	8 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	8 8	10 4	10 4	7 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 4	8 0
	55	Pirojpur ...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0

(n) Return not received.

Price-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of March 1917—concl'd.

Division.	Number.	Districts and Markets.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
			COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TURR. CAJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
CHITTAGONG.		TIPPERA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	46	Oomilla ...	8 3	8 3	7 3	8 10	8 11	7 9	8 0	8 0	4 4	5 13	5 13	5 0	10 11	10 11	10 0
	47	Ohandpur ...	7 7	7 4	7 4	8 11	8 10	9 8	8 0	9 0	11 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0
		NOAKHALI.															
	48	Kalitar Hat ...	8 0	8 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 9	10 8†
	49	Foul Hat ...	8 8	8 18	7 2	9 0	8 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 14	*	*	...	11 10	10 11	10 0
		CHITTAGONG.															
	50	Sadar (n) ...	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 8	8 8	...	8 8	5 3	...	5 8	5 8	...	12 0	18 0
	51	Cox's Bazar (n) ...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	4 8	4 8	...	10 8	8 8
	52	Chittagong Trade—Kaugamell.	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

* This article is not at present sold here.

† Crushed.

(n) Return not received.

S. MILLIGAN,

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th April 1917.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under

MARKS.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).			PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).			RICE (BEST QUALITY).			RICE (COMMON QUALITY).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 8
Chetla Hat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan ...	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 11 0
Kalna ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baugauj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0
Chittagong(n) ...	.....	2 8 0	2 12 0	.....	2 6 0	2 11 0	.....	6 0 0	10 0 0	.....	4 6 0	3 0 8
Chaudpur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
Narayanganj(n) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ..	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 14 6	7 6 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	5 12 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 0

MARKS.	LINSEED.			MUSTARD.			GUR			COTTON (UNGINNED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 4 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0
Chetla Hat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan ...	6 8 0	6 6 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	18 6 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baugauj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 10 0 to 5 6 0	5 10 0 to 5 4 0	5 4 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....
Chittagong ...	.....	10 0 0	8 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 12 0	.....	6 0 0	5 8 0	.....	8 8 0	8 0 0
Chaudpur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	16 0 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	6 6 6	6 8 0	5 5 6	6 4 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	6 4 0	6 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....

(n) Return not received.

mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of March 1917.

WHEAT.			KALAI DAL.			GRAM.			ARHAR DAL.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 12 0	4 10 0	3 14 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chetla H&L.
5 3 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kalna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raiganj.
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	Midnapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	7 0 0	Chittagong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chandpur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madaripur.
4 0 0	4 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	5 15 0	7 8 6	Fabua.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sirajganj.
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	Raipur.

JUTE.			GHEH.			HIDES (COW).			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
36	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	48 0 0	375 0 0	Per 100 pieces. 375 0 0	375 0 0	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chetla H&L.
9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	55 0 0	52 0 0	47 0 0	40 0 0	Per hundred. 40 0 0	48 0 0	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kalna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raiganj.
7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	55 0 0 to 58 0 0	55 0 0 to 58 0 0	54 0 0 to 56 0 0	235 0 0 to 250 0 0	Cleaned piece per 100. 300 0 0 Uncleaned piece per 100. 275 0 0	350 0 0 to 325 0 0	Midnapore.
5 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 8 0 to 6 0 0	7 8 0 to 9 0 0	.....	54 0 0	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Chittagong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chandpur.
.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Dacca.
.....	6 0 0 to 7 8 0	9 0 0 to 9 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanganj.
7 8 0 to 10 0 0	7 8 0 to 10 0 0	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
(a)	6 8 0 to 8 4 0	7 8 0 to 9 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madaripur.
.....	.....	.....	59 0 0	59 0 0	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Fabua.
5 8 0 to 7 8 0	8 0 0 to 7 0 0	8 0 0 to 8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sirajganj.
9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	50 0 0	Per piece. 3 0 0	Per piece. 3 0 0	3 0 0	Raipur.

(a) No transaction.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under

MARKTS.	IRON.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	20 0 0	16 0 0	10 6 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	2 15 6	2 4 9(a)
Chittla HAs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 3 0	2 12 0(a)
Kalua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranighat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 0 0 10 0 0	3 0 0 14 0 0	2 0 0 8 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0(a)
Chittagong ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	2 2 8	2 2 0	1 13 0(b)
Obaidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	16 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	2 12 6(a)
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzshibul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	17 0 0	16 12 0	11 0 0	3 15 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 8 8(a) 2 2 6(c)
Shajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0

(a) Elephant brand.

(b) Burma oil.

(c) Serpent brand.

* Pauga.

; Crushed.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1917.

mentioned parts of Bengal for the second-half of March 1917—concl'd.

MUSTARD OIL.			FIRWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).			MANTN.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
14 8 8	14 8 0	13 12 0	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0	0 18 0	0 7 8	Obelia dist.
15 8 0	16 0 0	13 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 7 8	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	Kwina.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 2 4	Raiganj.
16 0 0	16 0 0	14 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	Midnapore.
18 0 0	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chittagong.
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Obaidpur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dacca.
17 8 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Medanipur.
13 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pabna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Strajganj.
20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rangpur.

S. MILLIGAN,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

**Statement showing the weekly gauge-readings on the river
Burliganga at Dacca Water-works for the week ending
the 31st March 1917.**

Date.	Time.	Height of water above zero of gauge.	Height above mean sea-level.	Height above zero on the same date last year.	Remarks.
25th March 1917	At low tide.	52.7	} Not connected with mean sea-level.	53.2	Top of the settling tank is 88.00 feet above zero of gauge.
26th " "	Ditto	52.8		52.4	
27th " "	Ditto	52.5		52.4	
28th " "	Ditto	52.4		52.5	
29th " "	Ditto	52.2		52.7	
30th " "	Ditto	52.0		53.0	
31st " "	Ditto	51.8		53.3	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70.66	} Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.85
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69.86
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68.46
31st "	1912	...	...	...	67.16
26th "	1914	...	...	...	68.7
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	68.1	} Taken at low tide.
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
18th "	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
8th "	1914	...	...	...	50.6
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.3
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50.6

DACC.A.

The 2nd April 1917.

C. B. LINES,

Executive Engineer, Dacca Divn.

**Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges
and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 31st
March 1917.**

Month and date.	Hour	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge	Height of surface above mean sea- level	Height of surface above mean sea- level on same date last year.	Remarks.
25th Mar. 1917	7 A.M.	5.5	5.5	6.3	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghât and Chandpore ghât Its reduced level is 22.41.
26th " "	7 "	5.5	5.5	5.9	
27th " "	7 "	5.5	5.5	6.1	
28th " "	7 "	5.3	5.3	6.0	
29th " "	7 "	5.2	5.2	5.9	
30th " "	7 "	5.0	5.0	6.1	
31st " "	7 "	4.9	4.9	6.3	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	24.4 on 1st August 1916.
Ditto	...	Lowest	"	4.8 on 16th February 1916.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest	"	25.75 on 28th August 1905.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	"	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	"	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	"	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Record	...	Lowest	"	1.0 on 8th February 1917.
Do.	...	Ditto	"	2.42 on 18th March 1908.
Do.	...	Ditto	"	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	"	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	"	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901

FARIDPUR,

2nd April 1917.

D. C. SEN GUPTA,

for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 7th April 1917.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero : minus sign for those below zero. R. L. of zero = 29'40.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1st April 1917	8 A.M.	11'40	40'80	41'65	R. L. of gauge post is 29'40. B. M. on College step = 69'74.
2nd " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'60	
3rd " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'60	
4th " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'55	
5th " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'55	
6th " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'50	
7th " "	8 "	11'35	40'75	41'59	

The previous year ... Highest water-level ... 66'70 on 10th September 1916.
Ditto ... Lowest " ... 40'80 on 28th May 1916.
Record ... Highest " ... 69'25 on 26th August 1879.
Do. ... " ... 69'08 on 9th September 1885.
Do. ... Ditto " ... 68'30 on 26th August 1906.
Do. ... Ditto " ... 68'21 on 26th August 1890.
Do. ... Lowest " ... 37'63 on 25th April 1884.
Do. ... Ditto " ... 38'15 on 14th-15th April 1883.
Do. ... Ditto " ... 39'02 on 21st-22nd April 1897.
Do. ... Ditto " ... 39'28 on 6th-7th May 1908.

J. B. —The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 7th April 1917.

D. M. BANERJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 7th April 1917.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1st April 1917	7 A.M.	4'7	4'7	6'6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pukka pillar between the Passenger ghat and Chaudpore ghat. Its reduced level is 22'41.
2nd " "	7 "	4'8	4'8	6'9	
3rd " "	7 "	4'9	4'9	6'9	
4th " "	7 "	5'0	5'0	7'1	
5th " "	7 "	5'2	5'2	7'2	
6th " "	7 "	5'5	5'5	7'0	
7th " "	7 "	5'8	5'8	6'8	

The previous year ... Highest water-level ... 24'4 on 1st August 1916.
Ditto ... Lowest " ... 4'8 on 16th February 1916.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges). Highest " ... 25'75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (Average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges). Ditto " ... 25'74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges). Ditto " ... 25'66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra only). Ditto " ... 25'66 on 31st July 1900.
Ditto ... Lowest " ... 1'0 on 8th February 1914.
Ditto ... Ditto " ... 2'42 on 18th March 1908.
Ditto ... Ditto " ... 2'91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Ditto ... Ditto " ... 3'16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Ditto ... Ditto " ... 3'16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

FARIDPUR,
The 7th April 1917.

NILMANI DE,
Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

IRRIGATION DEPART

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the February 1917, and the highest reading of each gauge over

Date.	RIVER GANGES.										
	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge 306'32 ft.		Benares. Zero of gauge 196'30 ft.		Buxar. Zero of gauge 189'05 ft.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge 134'23 ft.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge 101'53 ft.		
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad 82.	From Allahabad 184.	From Mirzapur 48.	From Benares 90.	From Benares 177.	From Benares 177.	From Benares 177.	From Benares 177.	From Benares 177.	
	Highest gauge reading.	2nd September 1916. 365'97.	2nd September 1916. 244'30.	2nd September 1916. 244'30.	3rd and 4th September 1916. 202'30.	5th September 1901. 189'73.	5th September 1901. 189'73.	5th September 1901. 189'73.	5th September 1901. 189'73.	5th September 1901. 189'73.	
	Lowest gauge reading.	20th June 1897. 187'30.	1st May 1877. 182'80.	1st May 1877. 182'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	10th to 14th May 1914. 160'80.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	13'53	219'56	0'67	197'47	1'75	170'80	4'80	139'03	1'53	100'30
2nd	13'23	219'53	0'58	197'38	1'75	170'80	4'70	138'93	1'53	100'30
3rd	13'29	219'51	0'58	197'38	1'67	170'72	4'70	138'93	1'53	100'30
4th	13'29	219'51	0'58	197'38	1'67	170'72	4'70	138'93	1'53	100'10
5th	13'29	219'51	0'67	197'47	1'58	170'63	4'70	138'93	1'73	100'10
6th	13'23	219'55	0'67	197'47	1'58	170'63	4'70	138'93	1'73	100'10
7th	13'27	219'59	0'67	197'47	1'67	170'72	4'70	138'93	1'73	100'10
8th	13'27	219'59	0'67	197'47	1'58	170'63	4'60	138'83	1'73	100'10
9th	13'27	219'59	0'67	197'47	1'58	170'63	4'90	139'13	1'73	100'10
10th	13'27	219'59	0'67	197'47	1'67	170'72	4'90	139'13	1'73	100'10
11th	13'42	219'64	0'67	197'47	1'67	170'72	5'10	139'33	1'63	100'30
12th	13'46	219'68	0'67	197'47	1'67	170'72	5'10	139'33	1'53	100'30
13th	13'50	219'72	0'75	197'55	1'67	170'72	5'10	139'33	1'43	100'40
14th	13'54	219'76	0'83	197'63	1'67	170'72	5'10	139'33	1'53	100'30
15th	13'58	219'80	1'00	197'80	1'75	170'80	5'30	139'43	1'43	100'40
16th	13'52	219'84	1'00	197'80	1'75	170'80	5'10	139'33	1'43	100'40
17th	13'71	219'93	1'08	197'98	1'75	170'80	5'10	139'33	1'53	100'30
18th	13'75	219'97	1'17	197'97	1'83	170'88	5'00	139'23	1'53	100'30
19th	13'79	220'01	1'25	198'05	1'92	170'97	4'90	139'13	1'53	100'30
20th	13'57	220'09	1'50	198'30	1'92	170'97	4'80	139'03	1'53	100'30
21st	16'23	220'14	1'42	198'22	1'83	170'88	4'80	139'03	1'53	100'30
22nd	13'92	220'14	1'42	198'22	1'83	170'88	4'70	138'93	1'73	100'10
23rd	13'92	220'14	1'42	198'22	2'00	171'03	4'70	138'93	1'73	100'10
24th	13'87	220'09	1'33	198'13	2'17	171'23	4'70	138'93	1'63	100'00
25th	13'83	220'05	1'25	198'05	2'25	171'30	4'70	138'93	1'63	100'00
26th	13'79	220'01	1'25	198'05	2'17	171'22	4'60	138'83	1'93	99'90
27th	13'75	219'97	1'25	198'05	2'17	171'22	4'60	138'83	2'03	99'80
28th	13'71	219'93	1'08	197'98	2'03	171'13	4'50	138'73	2'03	99'80

* New gauge fixed at Rajmahal from 1st June 1910 in place of the gauge at Sahabganj. The zero of gauge at Rajmahal is 56'46 ft. zero is again 56'46 feet above M. S.-L.

† To compare the reduced levels shown in these monthly printed statements before and after the 1st June 1903, 5'78 ft. should be

(a) A temporary gauge has been fixed and the readings below zero are being observed from the 7th March 1913.

(b) From the 1st November 1915, the zero of gauge is 2'43 ft. above M. S.-L. Previous to that the zero was at M. S.-L. dating back

(c) From the 25th January 1916, the zero of gauge at Benhamphore is 30'99 ft. above M. S.-L.

(d) From the 26th August 1916 a temporary wooden gauge with its zero at 54'00 ft. above M. S.-L. was erected at Rampur-Boulla

MENT—BENGAL.

rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of M. S.-L. as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1876.

						RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
Rajmahal.* Zero of gauge 86'46 ft.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge 38'40 ft.(d)		Gosajundo. Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.		Berhampore. Zero of gauge 80'99 ft.(c)		Sarupganj. Zero of gauge is 2'43 ft. (b)		Gauhati. Zero of gauge 148'76 ft.	
From Benares 407.	From Moughyr 120.	From Benares 471.	From Rajmahal 64.	From Benares 591.	From Rampur- Boalia 180.						
15th August 1913. 88'46.		26th August 1879. 69'26.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1915. 25'75.†		14th August 1890. 64'70.		26th September 1900. 35'03.		24th August 1903. 181'11.	
2nd May 1910. 84'62.		23rd April 1886. 27'63.		8th March 1910. 2'26.		23rd and 24th February 1917. 32'86.		28th March 1915. 2'13.		9th February 1888. 142'46.	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3'96	60'41	4'23	42'75	5'10	5'40	2'16	33'15	0'70	3'12	0'30	149'06
3'90	60'36	4'20	42'70	5'10	5'10	2'16	33'15	0'77	3'20	0'10	148'86
3'90	60'36	4'20	42'60	5'00	5'00	2'11	33'10	0'58	3'01	0'00	148'76
3'85	60'31	4'20	42'60	5'00	5'00	2'11	33'10	0'49	2'92	0'00	148'76
3'80	60'26	4'15	42'55	5'10	5'10	2'11	33'10	0'47	2'90	0'00	148'76
3'80	60'26	4'10	42'50	5'20	5'20	2'11	33'10	0'51	2'94	Below zero. 0'10	148'66
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	5'20	5'20	2'11	33'10	0'31	2'94	0'10	148'66
3'75	60'21	4'05	42'45	5'20	5'20	2'11	33'10	0'56	2'01	0'20	148'66
3'75	60'21	4'05	42'45	5'20	5'20	2'06	33'05	0'64	2'07	0'20	148'56
3'75	60'21	4'05	42'45	5'20	5'20	2'06	33'05	0'73	2'16	0'20	148'46
3'75	60'21	4'05	42'45	5'10	5'10	2'06	33'05	0'83	2'6	0'20	148'46
3'75	60'21	4'05	42'45	5'00	5'00	2'06	33'05	0'94	2'37	0'20	148'56
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	5'10	5'10	2'01	33'00	0'36	2'38	0'10	148'66
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	5'00	5'00	2'01	33'00	0'65	2'08	0'20	148'56
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	5'00	5'00	2'04	33'00	0'59	2'02	0'20	148'46
3'75	60'21	4'15	42'55	4'80	4'80	1'96	32'95	0'33	2'93	0'40	148'36
3'80	60'26	4'15	42'55	4'70	4'70	1'96	32'95	0'58	2'01	0'50	148'26
3'80	60'26	4'15	42'55	4'60	4'60	1'96	32'95	0'73	2'13	0'60	148'16
3'80	60'26	4'15	42'55	4'50	4'50	1'96	32'95	0'57	2'00	0'60	148'16
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	4'30	4'30	1'91	32'90	0'67	2'10	0'50	148'26
3'75	60'21	4'10	42'50	5'20	5'20	1'91	32'90	0'90	2'32	0'50	148'26
3'63	60'11	4'05	42'45	5'60	5'60	1'91	32'90	1'40	2'62	0'40	148'26
3'55	60'01	3'95	42'35	5'90	5'90	1'86	32'85	1'90	4'32	0'40	148'36
3'50	59'96	3'90	42'30	6'00	6'00	1'86	32'85	2'09	4'52	0'30	148'26
3'45	59'91	3'85	42'25	6'20	6'20	1'91	32'90	2'10	4'32	0'60	148'16
3'40	59'86	3'85	42'25	6'00	6'00	1'91	32'90	1'90	4'23	0'70	148'06
3'40	59'86	3'80	42'20	5'70	5'70	1'91	32'90	1'23	3'68	0'60	148'16
3'30	59'76	3'75	42'15	5'40	5'40	1'91	32'90	0'70	3'22	0'50	148'26

above M. S.-L. up to 26th October 1915 and 60'00 feet above M. S.-L. from 27th October 1915, but from 10th February 1915 the deducted from the former or added to the latter (*vide* Bengal Government letter No. 1935 F.—1., dated the 15th October 1909) to 15th July 1897.

In place of the permanent gauge washed away. From 11th January 1917 the zero of gauge at Rampur-Boalia is 38'40 ft. above M. S.-L.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1917, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH 1917.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL 1916.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	195	45,355	626	123	45,461	591
Jute ...	25	8,050 [*]	101	53	32,295 [†]	364
Firewood ...	23	21,532	342	15	4,275	51
Other articles ...	937	317,585	3,085	527	158,609	1,629
Total ...	1,180	392,522	4,104	718	240,640	2,635
Empty boats and rafts ...	408		1,412	338		901
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,588	392,522	5,516	1,056	240,640	3,536

* Weight by canal measurement
† Ditto ditto

Mds.
8,100
39,712[‡]

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 24th March 1917, on 1,628 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	673,600	2,33,060 0 0	2,643,820 0	2,68,910 0 0	32,700 0 0	6,34,670 0 0	81,253	(a) 57,668	138,921
mile of railway per week ...	(b) 429	(b) 312 0 0	1,635 0	165 0 0	(c) 16 0 0	(c) 386 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 24 weeks of year (d) ...	17,459,109	80,80,642 0 0	66,168,322 0	92,16,667 0 0	9,49,818 0 0	1,82,47,117 0 0	2,229,019	1,447,808	3,676,827
Total for 25 weeks ...	18,132,709	84,13,702 0 0	68,809,072 0	94,85,667 0 0	9,82,618 0 0	1,86,81,787 0 0	2,310,272	1,505,476	3,815,748
COMPARISON.									
l for corresponding od of previous year	551,894	2,39,257 0 0	2,723,679 0	2,82,328 0 0	88,562 0 0	6,15,647 0 0	102,165	62,628	165,793
mile of railway per k for corresponding od of previous year	(b) 349	(b) 189 0 0	1,662 0	178 0 0	17 0 0	372 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding od of previous year	17,491,968	79,49,812 0 0	66,765,556 0	87,78,566 0 0	7,12,889 0 0	1,74,41,968 0 0	2,064,486	1,516,307	3,580,793

(a) Including ballast train-miles, 16,776.

(b) Excluding 58 miles not opened for passenger traffic.

(c) Including steamer earnings, Rs. 6,000.

(d) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

DACCA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 24th March 1917, on 118.55 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	62,620	18,730 0 0	117,910 0	8,760 0 0	2,070 0 0	30,560 0 0	7,014	(b) 2,380	9,394
Per mile of railway per week ...	537	158 0 0	995 0	74 0 0	(a) 1 0 0	(a) 233 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (c) ...	1,550,429	5,17,507 0 0	3,025,080 0	1,96,26 0 0	75,511 0 0	7,89,044 0 0	168,138	55,743	223,881
Total for 26 weeks ...	1,614,069	5,36,237 0 0	3,142,990 0	2,04,786 0 0	78,581 0 0	8,19,604 0 0	175,152	58,123	233,275
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	(d) 86,024	16,708 0 0	100,646 0	8,085 0 0	2,268 0 0	26,051 0 0	6,724	1,473	8,197
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (118.55 miles) ...	717	132 0 0	849 0	68 0 0	5 0 0	203 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	1,619,163	4,44,008 0 0	3,260,144 0	2,11,511 0	52,436 0 0	7,07,950 0 0	168,450	51,516	219,966

(a) Excluding Bahadurabad ferry earnings, Rs. 2,900.
(c) Including certain adjustments, 400.(c) Audited figures to end of January 1917.
(d) Includes certain adjustments.

OOCH BEHAR RAILWAY (NATIVE SECTION).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 24th March 1917, on 33.09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,400	3,580 0 0	42,070 0	2,580 0 0	30 0 0	6,190 0 0	952	(a) 320	1,272
Per mile of railway per week ...	254	108 0 0	1,271 0	78 0 0	1 0 0	187 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (b) ...	129,119	71,120 0 0	945,998 0	71,053 0 0	739 0 0	1,42,912 0 0	22,870	8,770	31,640
Total for 26 weeks ...	147,519	74,700 0 0	1,028,068 0	78,533 0 0	769 0 0	1,49,102 0 0	23,822	9,090	32,912
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	(c) 10,804	2,452 0 0	35,836 0	3,422 0 0	15 0 0	4,889 0 0	917	567	1,484
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (33.09 miles) ...	311	74 0 0	1,078 0	78 0 0	1 0 0	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	132,953	62,014 0 0	926,217 0	73,969 0 0	582 0 0	1,36,565 0 0	24,206	12,778	36,984

(a) Including ballast train-miles, nil.
(c) Includes certain adjustments.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 24th March 1917, on 53.66 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,000	5,510 0 0	139,990 0	6,920 0 0	80 0 0	12,550 0 0	1,680	(a) 1,161	2,841
Per mile of railway per week ...	373	104 0 0	2,609 0	120 0 0	1 0 0	234 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (b) ...	475,356	1,45,472 0 0	3,517,150 0	1,54,212 0 0	758 0 0	3,10,542 0 0	40,514	33,293	73,807
Total for 26 weeks ...	495,356	1,51,982 0 0	3,657,170 0	1,71,232 0 0	758 0 0	3,22,102 0 0	42,194	34,454	76,648
Total for 12 weeks of calendar half-year.	335,223	73,347 0 0	1,439,602 0	61,809 0 0	393 0 0	1,35,449 0 0	19,985	14,364	34,349
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	17,486	5,472 0 0	104,944 0	4,447 0 0	23 0 0	9,942 0 0	2,030	819	2,849
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (53.66 miles) ...	326	102 0 0	1,956 0	83 0 0	.....	185 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	480,909	1,45,722 0 0	3,290,906 0	1,46,455 0 0	697 0 0	3,22,874 0 0	40,242	37,177	77,419
Total to corresponding period of previous calendar half-year ...	336,798	75,055 0 0	1,682,954 0	72,394 0 0	343 0 0	1,47,822 0 0	22,874	12,365	35,239

(a) Including ballast train-miles, 100.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

SARA-BERAJGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 24th March 1917, on 50·28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,920	2,890 0 0	27,080 0	1,690 0 0	30 0 0	4,710 0 0	714	(a) 400	1,114
Per mile of railway per week ...	158	59 0 0	539 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	94 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (b) ...	231,518	76,847 0 0	699,630 0	49,856 0 0	516 0 0	1,36,819 0 0	28,490	12,152	38,642
Total for 25 weeks ...	239,438	79,737 0 0	726,710 0	51,546 0 0	546 0 0	1,31,599 0 0	29,204	13,352	39,756
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	1,185	406 0 0	8,218 0	112 0 0	14 0 0	532 0 0	209	85	294
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (22·27 miles) ...	53	18 0 0	399 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	7,651	2,473 0 0	25,579 0	6,339 0 0	228 0 0	10,041 0 0	1,559	645	2,184

(a) Ballast train miles net. (b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th March 1917, on (a) 301 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional 22 miles for goods traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including steam-boat	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	114,000	84,000 0 0	449,000 0	45,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,15,000 0 0	15,861	17,773	33,634
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	79·90	.....	54·68	4·86	159·44	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	2,524,612	14,75,336 0 0	9,923,861 0	12,76,302 0 0	1,99,830 0 0	20,51,571 0 0	278,181	471,860	850,041
Total for 25 weeks ...	2,638,612	15,39,858 0 0	10,387,861 0	14,21,203 0 0	2,03,830 0 0	21,64,871 0 0	293,842	489,633	883,475
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of previous year:—									
Proportionate actuals ...	112,763	60,382 0 0	371,843 0	45,154 0 0	10,260 0 0	1,13,596 0 0	15,908	20,516	56,424
Per mile of railway (b) ...	.....	75·54	.....	52·41	12·70	141·65	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,818,074	15,90,686 0 0	11,848,203 0	15,04,008 0 0	1,88,802 0 0	22,83,496 0 0	406,846	497,370	904,116

(a) Excludes 44 miles from Harangaia to Malbang on the Hill Section under reconstruction. (b) Calculated on 323 miles excluding the mileage of the Hill Section unopened during the period.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1917.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1916.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1916 TO 30TH MARCH 1917.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1915 TO 31ST MARCH 1916.	Total increase in 1916-17.	Total decrease in 1915-17.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
223	1,12,000	159·44	308	1,15,694	141·65	66,12,321	66,32,759	.....	20,462

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th March 1917, on 2,572.57 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.			Merchandise.	Total.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.						
Total traffic for the week	608,024	(a) 5,89,227 0 0	10,511,923 0	(b) 16,51,848 0 0	30,090 0 0	23,40,925 0 0	138,373	865,580	493,923			
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	229 1 1	.....	634 3 4	7 13 0	871 1 5	.....	.....	(c)		
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	16,236,739	(c) 1,32,32,985 0 0	224,714,066 0	(d) 3,64,02,864 0 0	8,87,693 0 0	5,25,14,452 0 0	4,070,396	7,787,648	11,858,348			
Total from 1st October	16,844,763	1,38,43,282 0 0	225,225,969 0	3,80,34,412 0 0	8,77,693 0 0	5,47,56,887 0 0	4,903,771	8,143,908	12,352,176			
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	660,759	5,05,668 0 0	9,219,399 0	13,62,182 0 0	51,361 0 0	19,19,321 0 0	175,860	341,099	516,979			
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		200 1 3		538 15 5	20 5 2	759 5 10						
Total from 1st October of previous year.	16,870,908	1,47,70,965 0 0	223,152,481 0	3,63,18,410 0 0	15,09,347 0 0	5,25,98,719 0 0	4,672,980	7,521,586	12,194,516			

(a) The increase is in military traffic.

(b) The increase is in Coal and Merchandise general.

(c) Added No. of passengers 35,881 and added Rs. 89,809

(d) Added Mds. 3,850,855 and added .. 74,970

(e) Added .. 55,850

(f) Audited figures up to January 1917.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the month of January 1917.

1916-17. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.				No.	Rate.
2,572.57	Month of October	2,874,504	26,87,353	39,689,476	63,42,464	19,344	90,34,051	35	2,394,919	3 14 11
2,572.57	" " November	2,997,308	27,30,737	38,936,896	64,82,433	1,24,199	92,37,369	35	2,126,263	6 0
2,572.57	" " December	2,777,984	26,03,350	42,692,997	65,14,780	2,16,901	96,38,069	36	2,109,483	9 1
2,572.57	" " January	2,942,847	27,78,207	42,607,870	67,78,338	2,44,780	97,93,305	38	2,193,129	7 6
2,572.57	First 3 days of Feb.	303,659	2,78,980	3,863,468	5,60,763	27,850	8,66,893	.....	204,278	2 11
2,572.57	Week ended 10th "	694,494	6,37,483	8,988,918	14,61,402	48,650	21,47,537	33	453,697	6 9
2,572.57	" " 17th "	715,134	6,74,094	10,084,591	16,42,576	31,850	22,42,592	31	491,474	12 6
2,572.57	" " 24th "	820,018	7,17,965	9,118,418	16,03,823	37,660	22,83,938	32	490,990	9 9
2,572.57	" " 3rd Mar.	769,138	7,29,838	9,874,619	15,33,400	42,420	23,06,654	37	489,258	10 6
2,572.57	" " 10th "	618,326	6,33,215	10,078,513	16,27,079	37,000	22,97,384	36	489,108	11 2
2,572.57	" " 17th "	632,137	6,16,322	10,879,910	18,50,314	36,090	25,23,926	39	477,630	4 6
2,572.57	" " 24th "	608,024	5,89,227	10,511,923	16,51,848	20,090	22,40,925	37	493,923	4 8 11
	Total up to date	16,844,763	1,38,43,282	225,225,969	3,80,34,412	8,77,693	5,47,56,887	36	12,352,176	4 6 11

* Audited figures.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—contd. 1915-16.

	Period.	No. of passengers.		Mds.		Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.					
2,572.57	Month of October	2,874,504	26,87,353	39,689,476	63,42,464	19,344	90,34,051	733	2,008,301	4 3 2
2,572.57	" " November	2,997,308	27,30,737	38,936,896	64,82,433	1,24,199	92,37,369	822	1,998,263	4 7 5
2,572.57	" " December	2,777,984	26,03,350	42,692,997	65,14,780	2,16,901	96,38,069	898	2,121,342	4 3 7
2,572.57	" " January	2,942,847	27,78,207	42,607,870	67,78,338	2,44,780	97,93,305	933	2,176,555	6 8 7
2,572.57	First 3 days of Feb.	303,659	2,78,980	3,863,468	5,60,763	27,850	8,66,893	.....	254,118	4 19 8
2,572.57	Week ended 10th "	694,494	6,37,483	8,988,918	14,61,402	48,650	21,47,537	861	308,251	4 3 2
2,572.57	" " 17th "	715,134	6,74,094	10,084,591	16,42,576	31,850	22,42,592	903	519,436	4 7 3
2,572.57	" " 24th "	820,018	7,17,965	9,118,418	16,03,823	37,660	22,83,938	966	518,868	4 8 0
2,572.57	" " 3rd Mar.	769,138	7,29,838	9,874,619	15,33,400	42,420	23,06,654	987	487,964	4 7 5
2,572.57	" " 10th "	618,326	6,33,215	10,078,513	16,27,079	37,000	22,97,384	999	504,708	4 8 11
2,572.57	" " 17th "	632,137	6,16,322	10,879,910	18,50,314	36,090	25,23,926	999	516,979	3 11 8
2,572.57	" " 24th "	608,024	5,89,227	10,511,923	16,51,848	20,090	22,40,925	769	.....	.....
	Total up to date	17,066,717	1,40,35,818	225,711,497	3,87,44,177	16,21,986	5,90,01,951	883	12,352,084	4 5 6

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(Excluding Jhind-Panipat Extension.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March, 1917, on 191.64 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	55,696	47,711 0 0	598,244 0	39,353 0 0	900 0 0	87,963 0 0	11,469	12,709	24,178
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	248 15 5	.....	205 5 6	4 11 1	459 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	(a) 1,079,393	(a) 8,24,680 0 0	(b) 13,792,525 0	(b) 9,36,653 0 0	(c) 8,607 0 0	(c) 17,69,819 0 0	(d) 278 210	(d) 240,866	(d) 518,576
Total from 1st October ...	1,138,098	8,72,871 0 0	14,488,769 0	9,75,904 0 0	9,607 0 0	18,57,782 0 0	389,379	251,075	640,954
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	47,488	39,807 0 0	408,245 0	35,351 0 0	1,435 0 0	59,598 0 0	12,099	8,384	20,404
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	171 3 1	.....	182 4 7	7 7 9	310 15 5	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st October of previous year.	1,089,709	7,78,259 0 0	11,111,045 0	7,39,487 0 0	11,159 0 0	15,38,605 0 0	299,116	208,173	499,289

(a) Deducted No. of passengers 4,676 and deducted Rs. 23,588

(b) Added Mds 380,598 and deducted .. 34,029

(c) Added .. 27

(d) Audited figures up to January 1917

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the month of January 1917.

1916-17. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
*191'64	Month of October ...	185,150	1,53,201	2,268,376	1,67,891	1,214	2,27,206	396	95,061	Rs. A. P.
*191'64	" of November ...	198,100	1,69,611	2,347,521	1,93,631	1,373	2,84,615	444	98,998	3 7 1
*191'64	" of December ...	187,848	1,40,948	2,996,653	1,91,378	1,401	2,53,697	393	92,692	3 10 11
*191'64	" of January ...	190,780	1,30,469	2,815,502	1,48,695	1,088	2,80,240	350	97,397	3 9 0
191'64	First 3 days of Feb. ...	17,968	14,873	183,084	13,077	146	37,796	...	8,688	2 13 11
191'64	Week ended 10th ..	44,973	33,941	394,780	31,476	340	44,757	338	20,173	3 2 4
191'64	" " 17th ..	45,739	33,993	807,518	49,296	340	83,629	486	20,248	4 3 1
191'64	" " 24th ..	47,248	34,553	465,494	34,075	340	68,978	360	20,517	3 5 6
191'64	" " 3rd Mar. ...	64,301	35,730	478,318	30,393	370	66,593	348	19,759	3 8 0
191'64	" " 10th ..	46,301	34,373	645,997	37,448	900	73,331	383	21,394	3 6 11
191'64	" " 17th ..	50,695	38,765	623,377	39,293	900	78,967	419	21,691	3 10 5
191'64	" " 24th ..	63,696	47,711	693,244	39,353	900	87,963	469	22,373	3 14 11
	Totals up to date ...	1,138,098	8,72,871	14,488,769	9,75,904	9,607	18,57,782	388	540,954	3 6 11

* Audited figures.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—concl'd. 1915-16.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
191'64	Month of October ...	180,713	1,58,534	1,682,088	1,53,487	1,173	2,13,164	389	90,134	Rs. A. P.
191'64	" of November ...	198,398	1,56,039	1,948,485	1,18,409	1,107	2,74,555	332	94,044	3 7 7
191'64	" of December ...	179,019	1,21,648	2,187,342	1,35,840	1,369	2,58,844	325	86,830	3 3 11
191'64	" of January ...	180,095	1,11,988	2,173,186	147,067	1,076	2,69,127	307	89,680	3 0 0
191'64	First 5 day of Feb. ...	22,305	20,045	486,676	23,511	246	42,802	...	14,384	2 14 5
191'64	Week ended 19th ..	42,704	32,063	665,026	28,907	338	68,998	304	19,492	3 15 7
191'64	" " 19th ..	42,609	27,080	450,824	23,326	338	49,644	269	21,791	2 15 10
191'64	" " 26th ..	47,723	30,444	344,808	21,839	338	52,611	275	19,324	3 4 5
191'64	" " 4th Mar. ...	47,137	30,393	394,361	38,351	383	59,699	312	19,784	3 11 9
191'64	" " 11th ..	48,513	30,359	337,739	33,773	1,435	65,599	390	19,501	3 0 3
191'64	" " 18th ..	50,185	33,043	285,466	34,783	1,433	69,369	309	19,380	2 13 7
191'64	" " 25th ..	47,588	32,017	408,244	35,351	1,435	69,399	311	20,484	3 1 3
	Totals up to date ...	1,094,078	7,81,397	11,380,036	7,49,555	11,244	15,41,196	318	504,006	2 14 9

JHIND-PANIPAT EXTENSION OF THE DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1917. on 40.09 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,042	2,155 0 0	5,248 0	435 0 0	10 0 0	2,600 0 0	917	305	1,222
Or per mile of Railway ...	....	53 12 1	.....	10 13 7	0 4 0	64 13 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 34 weeks of half-year.	(a)130,926	(a)31,444 0 0	(b)195,848 0	(b)14,929 0 0	(c)193 0 0	43,666 0 0	15,971	5,319	(d)21,290
Total from 1st November	139,968	22,599 0 0	195,791 0	14,464 0 0	203 0 0	48,266 0 0	16,888	5,624	22,512

(a) Added No. of passengers 2,720 and added Rs. 403
 (b) Added Mds. 9,262 and deducted .. 25 } On account of difference between the approximate and Audited figures for the month
 (c) Deducted .. 5 } of January 1917.
 (d) Audited figures up to January 1917.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
								Rs.		Rs. A. P.
*40.09	Month of November ...	22,728	5,400	42,599	758	46	7,204	42	2,620	2 12 0
*40.09	Month of December ...	25,938	6,308	50,777	8,142	44	12,422	70	5,408	2 5 0
*40.09	Month of January ...	30,264	6,849	44,089	2,948	82	9,836	55	5,408	1 12 1
40.09	First 3 days of Feb. ...	2,540	800	1,998	185	4	989	...	322	1 14 4
40.09	Week ended 10th ...	7,031	1,624	9,112	1,122	10	2,756	69	1,222	2 4 1
40.09	" " 17th " ...	7,381	1,720	11,665	1,148	10	2,827	72	1,222	2 5 10
40.09	" " 24th " ...	7,692	1,757	8,430	693	10	2,460	61	1,222	2 0 3
40.09	" " 3rd March ...	8,192	1,964	13,222	578	10	2,562	64	1,222	3 1 5
40.09	" " 10th " ...	7,591	1,802	3,134	173	10	1,990	50	1,222	1 10 1
40.09	" " 17th " ...	9,074	2,213	7,812	277	10	2,500	62	1,222	2 0 9
40.09	" " 24th " ...	9,042	2,155	5,243	435	10	2,600	65	1,222	3 2 1
	Totals up to date ...	139,968	22,599	195,791	14,464	203	48,266	59	22,512	2 2 4

* Audited figures.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**MAIN LINE.***Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th March 1917, on 51 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDS. S.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,758	7,094 0 0	27,867 0	11,258 0 0	88 0 0	18,460 0 0	1,426	4,175	5,601
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	189 0 0	.....	221 0 0	2 0 0	362 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 34 weeks of the half-year*	1,06,023	2,28,844 0 0	7,04,038 0	2,88,042 0 0	3,401 0 0	5,30,087 0 0	54,986	79,380	1,34,366
Total traffic up to 24th March 1917	1,09,808	2,35,738 0 0	7,21,900 0	2,92,210 0 0	3,489 0 0	5,33,537 0 0	56,412	83,555	1,39,967
(175 days) or per week per mile of railway	.....	186 0 0	.....	235 0 0	2 0 0	422 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,216	7,349 0 0	27,794 0	10,472 0 0	718 0 0	18,540 0 0	1,863	2,668	3,531
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	144 0 0	.....	206 0 0	14 0 0	364 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	92,692	2,17,087 0 0	7,12,147 0	2,13,933 0 0	4,064 0 0	5,25,074 0 0	46,503	89,882	1,36,385
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	171 0 0	.....	248 0 0	3 0 0	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....

* This includes audited figures for January 1917.

NOTES:—Difference for the week .. - 255 + 795 - 530 - 90
 Difference up to date ... + 16,651 - 14,823 - 665 + 3,463

The decrease during the week in Coaching is mainly in foreign passengers and coaching miscellaneous.
 The increase during the week in Goods is mainly in rice, flour and attah, potatoes and salt traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-KISSENGUNGE EXTENSION.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th March 1917, on 70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	6,990	3,765 0 0	39,142 0	2,050 0 0	16 0 0	4,831 0 0	613	1,487	2,10
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	40 0 0	.....	29 0 0	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of the half-year*	1,99,621	72,388 0 0	6,37,522 0	45,712 0 0	540 0 0	1,18,685 0 0	19,148	27,601	46,749
Total traffic up to 24th March 1917	2,06,611	73,148 0 0	6,66,664 0	47,762 0 0	556 0 0	1,28,466 0 0	19,761	29,088	48,849
(175 days) or per week per mile of railway	.....	43 0 0	.....	27 0 0	1 0 0	71 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,427	3,382 0 0	32,773 0	2,484 0 0	30 0 0	4,786 0 0	490	1,836	2,326
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	32 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year	1,45,037	54,907 0 0	4,94,088 0	40,385 0 0	451 0 0	96,748 0 0	11,022	32,989	44,011
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....

* This includes audited figures for January 1917.

NOTES:—Difference for the week + 482
 Difference up to date + 20,241

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly to local and foreign passengers.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly to jute traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-TISTA VALLEY EXTENSION.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 24th March 1917, on 30 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,041	587 0 0	8,617 0	1,731 0 0	5 0 0	2,323 0 0	174	1,145	1,319
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	19 0 0	.....	58 0 0	.....	77 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of the half-year*	31,820	20,578 0 0	3,37,011 0	53,461 0 0	287 0 0	74,226 0 0	4,169	19,026	23,195
Total traffic up to 24th March 1917	32,861	21,165 0 0	3,45,628 0	55,192 0 0	302 0 0	76,659 0 0	4,333	20,179	24,512
(175 days) or per week per mile of railway	.....	28 0 0	.....	74 0 0	.....	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	864	816 0 0	37,034 0	4,410 0 0	5 0 0	5,321 0 0	210	1,395	1,605
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	27 0 0	.....	147 0 0	.....	174 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year	24,985	17,889 0 0	2,27,388 0	37,582 0 0	96 0 0	55,517 0 0	3,060	19,368	22,428
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	24 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	74 0 0	.....	.....	.....

* This includes audited figures for January 1917.

NOTES:—Difference for the week - 229
 Difference up to date + 3,276

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (ORIGINAL LINE).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1917, on 36.4 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	9,109	Rs. A. P. 5,481 0 0	Mds. s. 75,562 0	Rs. A. P. 7,678 0 0	Rs. A. P. (a) 1,012 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,171 0 0	520	(d) 700	1,220
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	96 0 0	...	211 0 0	17 0 0	(c) 324 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.*	216,286	65,432 0 0	1,635,018 0	2,14,676 0 0	13,491 0 0	2,93,599 0 0	12,914	18,017	20,931
Total for 25 weeks ...	225,395	68,913 0 0	1,711,680 0	2,22,354 0 0	14,503 0 0	3,05,770 0 0	13,434	18,717	22,151
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	7,687	2,145 0 0	65,969 0	6,812 0 0	(b) 913 0 0	9,870 0 0	974	(e) 209	1,183
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	59 0 0	...	187 0 0	15 0 0	(c) 261 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	219,406	62,092 0 0	2,089,594 0	2,45,292 0 0	14,744 0 0	3,22,129 0 0	12,796	24,441	27,237

(a) Includes ferry earnings.

Rs. 394.

(d) Ballast train-miles, 81.

(b) Ditto.

1916, Rs. 368.

(e) Ditto 1916, 282.

(c) Excludes ferry earnings.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of December 1916.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (EXTENSIONS).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th March 1917, on 117 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	20,252	Rs. A. P. 8,249 0 0	Mds. s. 106,339 0	Rs. A. P. 12,414 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,425 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22,088 0 0	2,036	(a) 2,884	4,920
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	71 0 0	...	106 0 0	12 0 0	189 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year *	449,041	160,878 0 0	2,370,407 0	2,52,879 0 0	4,041 0 0	5,17,798 0 0	41,848	82,469	1,24,307
Total for 25 weeks ...	469,293	169,127 0 0	2,376,906 0	2,55,293 0 0	5,466 0 0	5,39,886 0 0	43,884	85,348	1,29,232
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	15,424	7,442 0 0	97,343 0	9,949 0 0	622 0 0	18,014 0 0	2,820	(b) 1,118	4,938
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	64 0 0	...	85 0 0	5 0 0	154 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	429,540	155,524 0 0	2,905,148 0	4,24,316 0 0	2,840 0 0	583,680 0 0	43,174	87,753	1,20,927

(a) Ballast train-miles, 302.

(b) Ballast train-miles, 1916, 315.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of December 1916.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending the 24th March 1917, on 2,066 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamboat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 2,066 miles open ...	212,420	Rn. (a) 1,30,560	Mds. 1,796,350	Rn. (b) 2,54,820	Rn. (c) 31,760	Rn. 4,67,150	22,611	(d) 66,087	(f) 109,698
Or per mile of railway ...	901'27	87'44	836'00	123'40	15'38	225'32			
For previous 34 weeks of official half-year (g)	11,292,481	49,41,596	31,684,956	46,46,897	6,52,879	1,02,21,942	1,463,941	1,221,397	2,685,338
Total for 34 weeks ...	11,608,111	51,32,126	32,411,206	49,01,787	6,64,629	1,06,86,492	1,516,962	1,277,384	2,794,346
COMPARISON.									
Total of proportionate actuals for corresponding period of previous year on 2,067 miles open ...	457,276	1,83,134	1,371,284	1,84,883	23,920	4,02,937	60,024	(e) 80,204	130,228
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year ...	221'23	88'60	662'42	89'44	17'35	195'42			
Total for corresponding period of previous half-year ...	11,714,297	49,67,524	32,812,824	44,27,300	6,79,722	1,01,24,346	1,806,987	1,212,481	2,920,668
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and total train-mile, respectively, during the week ...		2'37		4'54	'29	4'26			
Do for corresponding period of previous half-year ...		2'08		3'07	'30	3'86			

(a) Decrease mainly under foreign inward passengers; local and foreign outward passengers increased both with longer load.

(b) General increase chiefly under local traffic.

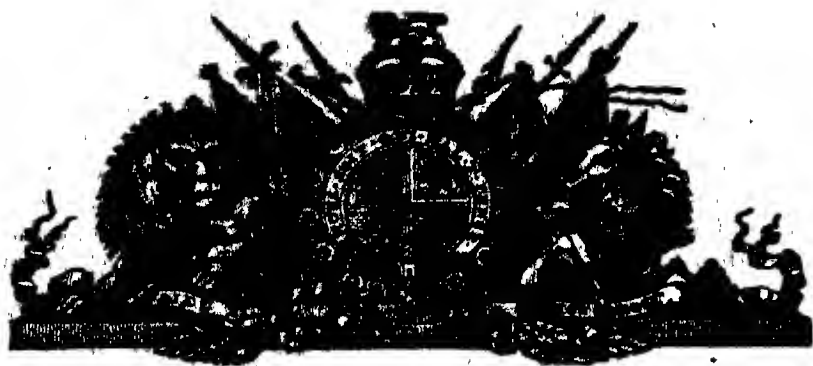
(c) Decrease mainly under sundries.

(d) Includes 4,722 miles of ballast trains.

(e) Includes 7,574 miles of ballast trains.

(f) Reduction due to restriction of train service.

(g) Includes audited figures up to the 31st January 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 7th April 1917, is republished for general information.

J. DONALD,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS & FINANCE.

Public Debt.

No. 745-F.

Simla, the 6th April 1917.

THE Government of India are assured that their officers of all grades will wish to support the Indian War Loan and to apply their savings for as long a period as possible to investment in the Loan. The ordinary procedure for subscribing to the various sections of the Loan is described in the Finance Department's Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, from which it will be seen that Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates offer full facilities for the utilisation of savings throughout the coming year up to a maximum amount of Rs. 7,500 by any one person, and that it is also possible to distribute subscriptions to War Loan 1929 1947 and War Bonds over the seven months from March 15th to October 15th, 1917. Government, however, believe that many officers will welcome an arrangement which will enable them to subscribe to the War Loan by monthly deductions from their pay, and that this will be a practical encouragement to the setting aside of money for subscription to the War Loan throughout the coming year.

2. They have accordingly obtained the Secretary of State's approval to the scheme described in Appendix A to this Notification. This scheme is applicable to all Government officers: it enables any Government officer to obtain War Loan 1929-1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 by payment of the amount applied for in ten instalments to be deducted from his pay. It also enables Cash Certificates to be obtained by deduction from pay.

3. There may, however, be officers who feel that by a prolongation of the period of repayment they will be enabled to take up a larger amount of the Indian War Loan, while, also, there may be Government servants who are unable to afford so large a monthly deduction as Rs. 10. To meet such cases, the Bank of Bengal have offered to make available to Government servants

- (1) Bengal.
- (2) Bihar and Orissa.
- (3) The Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.
- (4) The Central Provinces.
- (5) Burma.

serving in the marginally noted Provinces, the facilities which they have announced that they will place at the disposal of approved borrowers to enable them to contribute to the Indian War Loan. The Government of India have much

pleasure in placing on record their appreciation of this public-spirited offer of the Bank of Bengal, and they have decided to co-operate with the Bank of Bengal by arranging, on a request from the officer concerned, to deduct from the latter's pay, and pay to the Bank of Bengal, the amount due each month for the repayment to the Bank of the advance. This scheme will be alternative, and not in addition, to the scheme described in the preceding paragraph, and an officer will not be permitted to subscribe under both schemes. The terms of the scheme of the Bank of Bengal are set out in Appendix B.

4. The Bank of Bengal's scheme is for the present open only to officers serving in the Presidency of Bengal and the Provinces mentioned above. The possibility of applying a similar scheme to Government servants serving in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras is under examination.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX A.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

A.—War Loan 1929-1947 and War Bonds.

N.B.—The figures cited below show the *minimum* or unit subscription under this scheme.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS PER Rs. 100 OF STOCK.

				Rs.
First month's instalment	...	...	...	5
Nine monthly instalments of Rs. 10		...	...	90
				<hr/> 95

First instalment to be deducted from the pay-bill presented at the beginning of May or June 1917.

Last instalment to be deducted from the pay-bill presented at the beginning of February or March 1918.

As soon as possible after the 15th February 1918, or the date on which the last instalment is paid, whichever is later, a Stock Certificate for Rs. 100 will be transferred to the subscriber carrying interest from the 15th February 1918, together with a cash payment on account of interest of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the 1st instalment is paid in May	...	1 14	2
" " " June	...	1 8	2

The Conversion Warrant in respect of the amount of the Loan taken up will be issued to the subscriber as soon as possible after the 1st November 1917.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 ; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS PER RS. 100 OF STOCK.

10 monthly instalments of Rs. 10 ... Total Rs. 100

First instalment to be deducted from the pay-bill presented at the beginning of May or June 1917.

Last instalment to be deducted from the pay-bill presented at the beginning of February or March 1918.

As soon as possible after the 15th February 1918, or the date on which the last instalment is paid, whichever is later, a Stock Certificate for Rs. 100 will be transferred to the subscriber carrying interest from the 15th February 1918, together with a cash payment on account of interest—

	Rs.	A.	P.
When the 1st instalment is paid in May	...	2	4 8
" " June	...	1	13 8

General Provisions.

(1) *Any number of subscriptions*, whether to War Loan 1929-47 or to War Bonds, for Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each, may be made by a subscriber on the above terms. Subscriptions cannot be made for fractions of Rs. 100.

(2) An officer wishing to subscribe by this method should fill up the attached Form A and cause it to be attached to the pay-bill from which he wishes the first deduction of pay to be made. He must, as provided for in the form, state clearly the full amount for which he is subscribing.

(3) Instalments will continue to be deducted from the leave allowances of a subscriber who proceeds on leave, unless he is specially permitted to withdraw from the scheme under the following rule.

(4) (a) On furnishing special reasons which appear to the Head of his office to be adequate, and on giving one month's notice, a subscriber may withdraw from this scheme before completing his instalments, and in that event he will receive back the amount he has already paid, but without interest.

(b) A subscriber ceasing to be employed in Government service before the payments are completed may be repaid without interest the amount which he has paid in; provided that if he retires on pension he may continue his payments by deductions from his pension.

(c) If a subscriber dies before his subscriptions have been completed, his estate will receive the amount thereof with interest thereon, at the rate of 5½ per cent. if his subscriptions were intended for War Loan 1929-1947, and at the rate of 5½ per cent if his subscriptions were intended for War Bonds.

(d) Subscribers who for any reason withdraw from the scheme before completing their instalments will be required to refund to Government the value of any Conversion Rights exercised by them in respect of War Loan 1929-1947.

(5) Only Inscribed Stock Certificates will be issued to subscribers under the scheme. But, on receiving their Certificates, subscribers can, by applying to the Public Debt Office of issue, exchange them for Promissory Notes or Bearer Bonds.

(6) Detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by Heads of offices and Audit offices in giving effect to this scheme will be issued shortly.

B.—Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

Heads of offices are also authorised to arrange for deductions from the pay of their establishments for the purchase of 5-year Cash Certificates.

The applicant should fill up Form B attached. The monthly deductions may be carried on during the year 1917-18 or any portion of it, and may be continued during leave. The Head of the office will cause certificates to be purchased and handed over to the subscriber from time to time, whenever Rs. 7-12, or a multiple thereof, has been accumulated. Any broken amount below Rs. 7-12 will be returned to the subscriber at the end of the subscription period or on his withdrawal from the scheme, or on his ceasing to be employed in Government service, or to his estate in the event of his death.

Separate instructions will be issued prescribing a simple form for the record of transactions under this head of the scheme.

FORM A

I wish to subscribe to the Indian War Loan, to the extent stated below, under the terms of the Government of India Notification No. 745-F., dated the 6th April 1917, and authorise you to make the necessary deductions from my pay bill presented in each of the 10 months from 1917 to 1918 inclusive, and to pay the amounts so deducted to the Indian War Loan account.

I wish to purchase to be made through the Post Office, (b) and the stock to be deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(a) Strike out this sentence if purchase through the Post Office is not desired.
(b) Strike out these words if it is not desired to leave the securities with the Post Office.

Amounts of subscriptions and monthly deductions proposed.

- (1) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Loan 1929-1947 at a cost of Rs. _____ i the first month, and Rs. _____
each of the 9 succeeding months.
 - (2) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1920 _____ i the first month, and Rs. _____
each of the 9 succeeding months.
 - (3) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1922 _____ i the first month, and Rs. _____
each of the 9 succeeding months.
- Total monthly deductions Rs. _____ i the first month, and Rs. _____
each of the 9 succeeding months.

(Signature.)

1917.

Note—The maximum amount of War Loan 1929-1947 and War Bonds purchased through the Post Office is special interest on War Loan 1929-1947 purchase through the Post Office is deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

FORM B.

I desire the amounts stated below to be deducted from my pay drawn in the months mentioned, and to be utilised in the purchase for me from the _____ Post Office of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Notification No. 745-F., dated the 6th April 1917.

Monthly deductions proposed.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.

BANK OF BENGAL SCHEME.

(1) On payment by the borrower of a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount applied for [i.e., on the first monthly deduction from pay under clause (7) below being effected], the Bank of Bengal will make an advance of the balance of the intended subscription.

(2) The Bank will purchase, and, pending the complete repayment of the advance, retain the scrip.

(3) The amount advanced will be repaid within two years by monthly instalments as in clause (7) below.

(4) On the amount advanced the Bank of Bengal will charge the borrower interest at the rate of 5 per cent. calculated on the amount outstanding on the first of each month and payable half-yearly. On the other hand, the borrower will be credited by the Bank with the full interest realised on the security.

(5) Failure to repay an instalment will involve the charging of interest on the outstanding balance of the advance at the bank rate for the time being.

(6) On complete repayment of the advance the Bank of Bengal will transfer to the borrower the scrip and simultaneously present an account of the interest adjustment.

(7) The instalments due to the Bank will be deducted from pay monthly in the following manner :

In the case of War Loan 1929-1947 :

In each of the first 4 months 5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

„ „ next 15 months 1 per cent. „ „ „

„ „ next 5 months 3 per cent. „ „ „

i.e., in all Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of stock applied for.

In the case of War Bonds 1920 and 1922 :

In each of the first 4 months 5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

„ „ next 20 months 4 per cent. „ „ „

i.e., in all Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of stock applied for.

8. In order to assist Government servants in the Provinces* to which

- * (1) Bengal.
- (2) Bihar and Orissa
- (3) The Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.
- (4) The Central Provinces.
- (5) Burma.

this scheme applies to take advantage of the Bank's offer, Government will undertake the collection of the instalments payable to the Bank of Bengal by making monthly deductions as above from the pay of the officer concerned and transferring these to the Bank of Bengal. In all other respects the arrangement will be one between the officer concerned and the Bank of Bengal, and an officer who has once elected the Bank's scheme will not be permitted to withdraw from it without the permission of the Bank.

(9) Applications from officers desiring to subscribe under this scheme should be made in Form A attached, which must be completed and signed in duplicate, and forwarded to the Audit Officer of the Province in which the subscriber is serving not later than May 10th, 1917. The first deductions from pay will be made from the pay for the month of May 1917.

To

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,

I wish to subscribe to the Indian War Loan to the extent stated below in accordance with the terms of the Bank of Bengal Scheme as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Government of India Notification No. 745-F., dated 6th April 1917, and authorise you to make the necessary deductions from my Pay Bills presented in each of the 24 months June 1917 to May 1919 inclusive, and to pay the amount so deducted to the Bank of Bengal.

(Signature.)

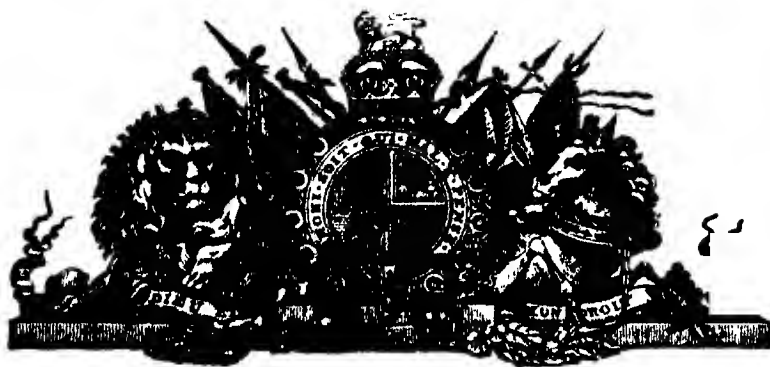
Date

(Designation.)

(Name of office.)

Amounts of subscriptions and monthly deductions proposed.

- (1) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Loan 1929-1947, at a cost for each certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first 4 months, and Rs. 4 in each of the 15 succeeding months, and Rs. 3 in each of the succeeding 5 months.
- (2) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1920 at a cost for each certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first 4 months, and Rs. 4 in each of the 20 succeeding months.
- (3) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1922 at a cost for each Certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first 4 months, and Rs. 4 in each of the 20 succeeding months.



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 2862A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 2701A.—*The 12th April 1917.*—Mr. Probodh Chandra De, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district.

No. 1A.D.—*The 16th April 1917.*—Babu Nagendra Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sudar subdivision of that district.

VOLUNTEERS.—No. 2859A.—*The 17th April 1917.*—Lieutenant George Ernest Bennett is transferred, in the same rank, from the supernumerary list of the First Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles, to the active list of the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 1st February 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

POLICE.—No. 2713A.—*The 14th April 1917.*—The following promotions, appointments and confirmations are sanctioned in the grades of the Superior Police Service. The officers concerned will continue to act in higher grade or appointment, if any, until further orders:—

Promoted to the first grade of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Mr. F. C. Daly, C.I.E., with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Sir Frederick Halliday, K.T., C.I.E., M.V.O., retired.

Appointed to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the second grade.

Mr. R. B. Hyde, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Mr. F. C. Daly, C.I.E., promoted.

Promoted to the second grade of Superintendents of Police.

Major H. Chamney, C.M.G., with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Mr. R. B. Hyde, appointed to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the second grade.

Confirmed in the third grade of Superintendents of Police.

Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Major H. Chamney, C.M.G., promoted, but to continue to be seconded while on deputation to military duty.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. L. H. Burton, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, seconded.

Confirmed in the fourth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. L. H. Colson, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Captain P. A. R. Pritchard, confirmed in the third grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. D. Gordon, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Mr. L. H. Colson, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. R. M. Wright, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Mr. L. H. Colson, confirmed in the fourth grade.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade of Superintendents of Police.

Mr. E. B. Jones, with effect from the 27th March 1917.

Confirmed in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. F. W. Kidd, with effect from the 31st March 1917, *vice* Mr. R. M. Wright, confirmed as a Superintendent of Police of the fifth grade.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 2687A.—*The 12th April 1917.*—Rabn Atul Chandra Guha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Netrakona, Mymensingh. Mymensingh, is allowed leave for seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 22nd March 1917.

No. 2703A.—The 12th April 1917.—Mr. A. H. Pyster, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was on leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st February 1917 to the 10th April 1917.

No. 2736A.—The 14th April 1917.—Mr. G. E. Lambourn, I C S., is allowed furlough for one day, under articles 308 (a) and 237 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 28th October 1916.

POLICE.—*No. 2675A.—The 12th April 1917.*—Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Superintendent of Police, is allowed combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and nineteen days or the amount due on the 1st May 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (b) of the Regulations.

No. 2733A.—The 14th April 1917.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Goalundo, Faridpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2734A.—The 14th April 1917.—In modification of the orders of the 6th March 1917, Rai Sahib Hari Har Mukharji, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 14th February 1917 to the 27th March 1917, both days inclusive.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3390L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a portion of the land comprised in premises No. 17, Munshi Dedar Bux Lane, measuring, more or less, 1 cottah 4 chitaks and 31 square feet and bounded as follows, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 4617L.A., dated 4th May 1915, published at page 83, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, as amended by erratum No. 3389L.A., dated 16th April 1917, and required for opening up a lane for approaching the Taltolla Thana, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas—

North—By the Taltolla police-station and a portion of the acquired land,

East—By premises Nos. 15 and 16, Munshi Dedar Bux Lane,

South—By premises No. 16, Munshi Dedar Bux Lane and Munshi Dedar Bux Lane,

West—By the acquired land.

No. 3393L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the piece of land measuring, more or less, 157 bighas and 3 cottahs of standard measurement, which was notified for acquisition under declaration No. 10315L.A., dated the 21st December 1916, published at page 2285, Part I. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, and was required for the improvement of the Lower Kumar at Char Mugaria, in the village of Kumarkhali, pargana Jalalpur, zilla Faridpur.

No. 3331 Agri.—*The 14th April 1917.*—Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., Meteorologist, Calcutta, is allowed combined leave with effect from the 1st May 1917, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 24th October 1918 (inclusive).

No. 3335 Agri.—*The 14th April 1917.*—Mr. D. B. Meek, M.A., B.Sc., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Meteorologist, Calcutta, during the absence, on combined leave, of Mr. C. W. Peake, or until further orders.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3224 L.A.—*The 10th April 1917.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Tangail Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank, in the village of Pardighulia, pargana Kagmari, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 15 cottahs and 2 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North }
and } By the Municipal Road,
East }

South—By the *Bashas* of Barada Sundari Gupta, Prakas Chandra Ray, Ashutosh Chakravarti, Satish Chandra Sen and Sarat Kanini Choudhurani,

West—By the *Bashas* of Tarak Chandra Ray and Dwarka Nath Das.

is required within the aforesaid village of Pardighulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3316 L.A.—*The 14th April 1917.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Kalna Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the widening of the Pathuria Mahal Road, in the town of Kalna, pargana Raipur, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 9 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 009 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT No. I.

North—By the house of Sarala Bala Dasi,

East—By the Pathuria Mahal Road,

South—By the Pathuria Mahal Road and Lakshiganj Bye-Lane,

West—By the house of Guru Das Kundu and others,

PLOT No. II.

North—By the Lakshiganj Bye-Lane,

East and South—By the Pathuria Mahal Road,

West—By the house of Jogmaya Dasi and the thatched hut of Krishna Chandra Ghose,

are required within the aforesaid town of Kalna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3360 L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Dacca

for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Chalak Char Local Board road to Motkholā passing from south-east to north-west through the village of Gangkool, pargana Makimabad, zilla Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas and 2 chitaks of standard measurement, and being about 3,612 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth, is required within the aforesaid village of Gangkool.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3361 L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for laying new pipes from the new settling tanks to the old compound of the water-works scheme, in the village of Serampore (Ballavpore), pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 1 cottah 5 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to .022 of an acre, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

PLOT A

North—By the land of the Howrah Municipality,

East and West—By the devattar land of Radhaballavjee,

South—By Chowdhripāra Lane,

PLOT B

North—By the land of the Howrah Municipality,

East and West—By the devattar land of Radhaballavjee and by the lands of Atul Chakravartty and Abinas Chakravartty,

South—By the Thakurbati Lane,

are required within the aforesaid village of Serampore (Ballavpore).

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3368 L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Dinajpur, for a public purpose, viz., for an Inspection Bungalow at Kaharole, in the village of Uchitpur, pargana Bihinagar, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby

Dinajpur.

declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring altogether, more or less, 3 bighas 8 cottahs 9'17 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

PLOT No. 1

North and South—By the cultivated land of Aman Nasya,
East—By the khas patit land of Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, Dinajpur,
West—By the cultivated land of Laksmi Bewa,

PLOT No. 2

North and East—Plot No. 1,
South—By Aman Nasya's cultivated land,
West—By the cultivated land of Laksmi Bewa and Plot No. 1,

are required within the aforesaid village of Uchitpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Thakurgaon.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3394L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Gosairhat police-station in the village of Mulgaon, pargana Idilpur, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 8 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the Mulgaon Road,
East—By the lands of Gopal Chandra Shaha, Kali Kisore De and Rajani Shingha,
South—By the lands of Parbati Shaha, and Rajani Shingha,
West—By the ditch by the side of the Haturia Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mulgaon.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

No. 3285L.A.—The 11th April 1917.—In declaration No. 5204L.A., dated the 3rd July 1916, published at page 1225, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the construction of a building for the Band-Gora High English School, in the district of Birbhum, for the boundaries of the land in lines 9, 10, 11 and 12 reproduced below:—

“*North and East*—By Manju Nali Debi's waste land,
South—By Surul Road,
West—By Manju Nali Debi's waste land and the high mound of garden past a drain,”

read the following:—

“*North*—By the waste land of Sir S. P. Sinha and others,
East—By the waste land of Sir S. P. Sinha and others, and a tank called “Devendra-shire,”
South—By the waste land of the school compound,
West—By the garden of Rajendra Narayan Sinha and others.”

No. 3286 L.A.—The 12th April 1917.—In lines 5 and 6 of declaration No. 606 L.A., dated the 17th January 1917, published at page 89, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, **Bakarganj.** in respect of the acquisition of land required by the District Board of Bakarganj for the diversion of the Barisal Burghata road-side-cut, in the 18th, 15th and 16th miles, zilla Bakarganj, for the words “in the village of East Mundapasha” read “in the villages of East Mundapasha and North Mundapasha” and in lines 20 and 21, for the words “East Mundapasha, Barta and Shanuhar” read “East Mundapasha, North Mundapasha, Barta and Shanuhar.”

No. 3287 L.A.—The 12th April 1917.—In line 7 of declaration No. 11638 L.A., dated the 26th November 1915, published at page 1956, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st idem, in respect of the land required by the District Board of the 24-Parganas for the construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Hasnabad, in the village of Laskarnagar, Pargana Maihati, zilla 24-Parganas, for the words “3 bighas 1 cottah and 9 chitaks,” read “2 bighas 17 cottahs 4 chitaks.”

No. 3288 L.A.—The 12th April 1917.—In line 7 of declaration No. 6755 L.A., dated the 22nd August 1916, published at page 1493, **24-Parganas.** Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, in respect of the acquisition of the land required for the extension of Albert Victor Hospital in the village of Belgachia, zilla 24-Parganas, for the figures and words “2 bighas 15 cottahs 10 chittaks and 36 square feet” read “2 bighas 14 cottahs 7 chittaks and 31 square feet.”

No. 3389 L.A.—The 16th April 1917.—In line 7 of Declaration No. 4617 L.A., dated the 4th May 1915, published at page 830, **Calcutta.** Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, regarding the acquisition of the land required for opening up a lane for approaching the Taltolla thana in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, for “15 cottahs 10 chitaks and 6 square feet” read “16 cottahs and 14 chitaks.”

No. 3397 L.A.—The 17th April 1917.—In lines 5 and 17 of declaration No. 1979 L.A., dated the 22nd February 1916, published at pages 373-74, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, regarding acquisition of the land required by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, for the extension of Abua Huda road, for the words “villages of Shikharpore and Nawad” read “villages of Shikharpore, Nawad *alias* Noabad and Jhalagachi” and in line 7 of the same declaration for the figures and words “24 bighas” read “18 bighas 3 cottahs and 11 chitaks.”

No. 3398 L.A.—The 17th April 1917.—In lines 6 and 7 of declaration No. 1976 L.A., dated the 22nd February 1916, published at page 373, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Titagarh Municipality, for a vernacular school in the village of Titagarh, district 24-Parganas, for “12 cottahs and 2 chitaks” read “13 cottahs and 4 chitaks.”

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

No. 3375 Regn.—The 16th April 1917.—Maulvi Diwan Abdul Halim, **Mymensingh.** Sub-Registrar of Karimganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Nalitabari in the same district.

No. 3377 Regn.—The 16th April 1917.—Maulvi Abdul Alim Muhammad, **Mymensingh.** Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kendua, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Karimganj in the same district.

No. 3379 Regn.—*The 16th April 1917.*—Babu Prafulla Krishna Ghosh, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Madarganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is confirmed in his present appointment.

No. 3381 Regn.—*The 16th April 1917.*—Babu Prabhat Chandra Datta, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Rajabari, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kendua, in the district of Mymensingh.

No. 3383 Regn.—*The 16th April 1917.*—Babu Dinesh Chandra Ray, Sub-Registrar, grade V of Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Karimganj, in the same district, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties, till he is relieved by Maulvi Abdul Alim Muhammad, or until further orders.

No. 3385 Regn.—*The 16th April 1917.*—Babu Suresh Chandra Ray, Sub-Registrar of Chilmari, in the district of Rangpur, is temporarily appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Rajabari, in the district of Dacca, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his duties.

L. BIRLEY,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 766 Edn.—*The 12th April 1917.*—Mr. D. B. Meek, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Peake, or until further orders.

No. 110 Eccle.—*The 11th April 1917.*—The Revd. E. E. Benson of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, is appointed to act until further orders as Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 24th March 1917 or any subsequent date on which he has taken over charge of his duties.

No. 115 Eccle.—*The 12th April 1917.*—The Revd. T. A. Thomson, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, with effect from the 25th March 1917 on which date he took over charge of his duties.

No. 118 Eccle.—*The 14th April 1917.*—The services of the Revd. T. A. Thomson, a Junior Chaplain of the Church of England on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties at Calcutta.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9198.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1914-15 and 1915-16, will be held at the Government Opium Sale Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 1st May 1917, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 583 chests of uncertified opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, viz., 15 chests of 1914-15 and 568 chests of 1915-16.

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as were published in the notification dated the 22nd December 1916, and published in the Government and *Exchange Gazettes*, except that the upset price of uncertified opium is raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,200 per chest from 1st April 1917 until further notice (*vide* Notification No. 187S.R., dated the 23rd January 1917).

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 16th May 1917, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th May 1917, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 16th May 1917.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next on or about the dates specified below. The Government of Bengal, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	Chests uncertified.
On or about Wednesday, 6th June 1917	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 3rd July	..	583
On or about Wednesday, 1st August	..	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th September	..	583
On or about Thursday, 4th October	..	583
On or about Tuesday, 6th November	..	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th December	..	587
Total	...	4,085

By order of the Governor in Council.

J. DONALD,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FIN. DEPT., SEP. REV. BRANCH, CALCUTTA. the 16th April 1917.

No. 1448Mis.—The 14th April 1917—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made in the rules for the regulation of appointments, in the clerical service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and attached offices, published with Government Notification No. 4122Mis., dated the 24th November 1911 at pages 1619-22, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, as subsequently amended by Government Notification No. 632T-Misc., dated the 2nd June

1913, Addendum No. 3083 Misc., dated the 20th April 1914 and Corrigendum No. 6125 Misc., dated the 16th November 1916, viz :—

After rule 21 *insert* the following rule :—

21A. Heads of offices shall submit a return in the following form to the Appointment Department, not later than the 1st July each year, the figures supplied being those for the preceding official year :—

Office.	1ST APRIL.				31ST MARCH.				Number of permanent vacancies during the year.	Number of permanent vacancies filled by Muhammadans.	Number of temporary clerks employed during the year.	Number of Muhammadans employed as temporary clerks during the year.	Remarks.
	Total permanent sanctioned strength.	Total number of Muhammadans holding permanent appointments.	Number of appointments which should be held by Muhammadans if it were possible to follow the proportion fixed by Government.	Percentage of figures in column 3 to those in column 2.	Total permanent sanctioned strength.	Total number of Muhammadans holding permanent posts.	Number of appointments which should be held by Muhammadans if it were possible to follow the proportion fixed by Government.	Percentage of figures in column 7 to those in column 6.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

J. DONALD,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 705 Medl.—*The 16th April 1917.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 66 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Harishpur Dispensary at Sundip, in the district of Noakhali, shall be placed under the control and management of the Noakhali District Board.

J. DONALD,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2863A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2739A.—*The 16th April 1917.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Rai Sahib Pramatha Nath Ghosh the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Dacca, for a period of three years from the 28th April 1917, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Munshiganj subdivision of the said district;

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Munshiganj Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2741A.—The 16th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Phanindra Lal De the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Baranagar Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2840A.—The 17th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Satish Chandra Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Titagarh Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2851A.—The 17th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Kanai Lal Mitra the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Budge-Budge Bench in the said district.

No. 2855A.—The 17th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Bakshi the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **Jessore.** Jessore, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Jhenida Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

POWERS.

No. 2634A.—The 10th April 1917.—The Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Dhulian Bench, in the district of **Murshidabad.** Murshidabad, to take cognisance, under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, of cases under section 34, Act V of 1861, and to vest it with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of that Code.

No. 2660A.—The 11th April 1917.—Maulvi Wali-ul-Islam, Deputy Magistrate, **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 2685A.—The 12th April 1917.—Babu Rebati Raman Datta, Deputy Magistrate, Patuakhali, **Bakarganj.** Bakarganj, is vested with powers under sections 133, 144, 190 (1) (c) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

No. 2853A.—The 17th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Haripada Banarji, an Honorary Magistrate of the Bagerhat Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **Khulna.** Khulna, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said Bench, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Bagerhat subdivision of the said district.

No. 2857A.—The 17th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Rai Sahib Krishna Chandra Ghatak, an Honorary Magistrate of the Kauchrapara Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said Bench, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Barrackpore subdivision of the said district.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1428J.—The 17th April 1917.—Babu Barada Prasad Ray, Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, was on leave from the 16th to the 29th January 1917, under articles 345 and 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him under the orders of the 22nd December 1916.

No. 1433J.—The 17th April 1917.—Babu Sitiesh Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Phatikchhari, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surjyamani De.

No. 1436J.—The 17th April 1917.—Babu Jogindra Kumar De, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bakarganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surendra Krishna Ghosh.

LEAVE.

No. 1421J.—The 17th April 1917.—Babu Binod Bihari Mitra, Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, under orders of transfer to Burdwan, is granted furlough from the 5th to the 30th April 1917 (inclusive), under article 388 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the orders of the 6th February 1917.

No. 1431J.—The 3rd April 1917.—Babu Surjyamani De, Munsif of Phatikchhari, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for twenty-six days, viz., one day under article 274 and the remaining period under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

No. 1432J.—The 4th April 1917.—Babu Surendra Krishna Ghosh, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April 1917.

POWERS.

No. 1376J.—The 5th April 1917.—Babu Trailokya Nath Ray, Munsif of Chittagong, is vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent under section 153(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885).

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**POLICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta.
Howrah.
No. 7070P.—The 12th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah (published under Political Department Notification No. 4095P., dated the 1st April 1915, at pages 1-25 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date).

Amendments.

1. *Omit* sub-rule (6) of rule 15 of Part II of the said rules.
2. *Renumber* sub-rules (7) and (8) of Part II as sub-rules (6) and (7).

Hooghly.
No. 6861P.—The 12th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 58 of the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal Act VI of 1870), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sadar Subdivisional officer of Hooghly, to be a Commissioner within that subdivision, to ascertain and determine the chaukidari chakran lands and other lands in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Hooghly before the passing of the above Act, assigned for the maintenance of officers to keep watch and to report crime to the Police.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**ESTABLISHMENT.**

The 11th April 1917.

No. 44.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 34, dated the 20th March 1917, Mr. H. C. Vieyra, Executive Engineer, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Burdwan to the Cossye Division.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th April 1917.

No. 45.—Babu Adya Nath Basu, Assistant Engineer, Burdwan Division, is appointed to hold charge of that Division as a temporary measure until further orders.

H. H. GREEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The 4th April 1917.

No. 27 Marine.—The following by-law made by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta under section 126, sub-section (1) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, is published for information as required by sub-section (4) of the said section.

II. The Governor in Council intends to confirm the by-law and to cause it to be inserted as by-law 17A in the by-laws made under sections 126 and 127 of the said Act, which were published under Notification No. 39-Marine, dated the 22nd May 1893 :—

“ 17A. Goods detained by the Customs Department for special examination under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), shall, during such period of the detention as may be certified by the Collector of Customs to be not attributable to any fault or negligence on the part of the importer, be exempt from jetties wharf rent.”

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 11th April 1917.

No. 29 Marine.—It is hereby notified, under section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, that Mr. A. Cameron of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta *vice* Sir Duncan Carmichael of the same firm, resigned.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 12th April 1917.

No. 30 Marine.—Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Bahrain, it is hereby notified for general information that Bahrain is declared an infected port, and that the regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea, issued by this Government, will be enforced in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Bahrain.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 2864A.

No. 2746A.—The 16th April 1917.—The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Subordinate Civil Service :—

Confirmed in the first grade.

Babu Kshetra Mohan Mukharji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Confirmed in the second grade.

- Maulvi Khundkar Ali Tahir, with effect from the 16th September 1916, *vice* Maulvi Saiyid Izhar Hasan, confirmed as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- Babu Bijay Krishna Sen, with effect from the 27th September 1916, *vice* Babu Praphulla Chandra Gupta, confirmed as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
- „ Haripada Ray, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Kshetra Mohan Mukharji, confirmed in the first grade.
- „ Abinash Chandra Banarji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Purna Chandra Das, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Debendra Nath Guha, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Babu Pramatha Nath Chatarji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Sharat Kumar Guha, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade.

- Babu Hira Lal Das Gupta, with effect from the 10th November 1916, but to continue on deputation.
- Maulvi Muzammil Haq, with effect from the 10th November 1916, *vice* Babu Hira Lal Das Gupta, seconded.

Confirmed in the third grade.

- Babu Birendra Lal Gupta, with effect from the 9th January 1917.
- „ Sudhir Chandra Ghosh, with effect from the 16th September 1916, *vice* Maulvi Khundkar Ali Tahir, confirmed in the second grade.
- Mr. Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, with effect from the 27th September 1916, *vice* Babu Bijay Krishna Sen, confirmed in the second grade.
- Maulvi Abu Muhammad Arshad Ali, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Haripada Ray, confirmed in the second grade.
- Babu Knl Bahadur Pradhan, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Banarji, confirmed in the second grade.
- „ Janaki Bhusan Singh, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Das, confirmed in the second grade.
- „ Priya Nath Das, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Guha, confirmed in the second grade.
- Maulvi Nuruddin Ahmad, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq, confirmed in the second grade.
- Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Pramatha Nath Chatarji, confirmed in the second grade.
- „ Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916, *vice* Babu Sharat Kumar Guha, confirmed in the second grade.
- „ Sridhar Mazumdar, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Chinta Haran Das Gupta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Pramatha Nath Datta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Hira Lal Sen, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Bimala Charan Guha, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Abhay Kumar Ray, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- „ Atul Chandra Bagchi, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ali Sulaimanjah, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Babu Anath Bandhu Chatterji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Ramesh Chandra Sen, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade.

Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen, with effect from the 21st November 1916.

Maulvi Quazi Muhammad Muhiuddin, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

Babu Rai Charan Pal, with effect from the 26th December 1916, *vice* Babu Indu Shekhar Mukharji, appointed a substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

„ Upendra Kumar Mitra, with effect from the 6th January 1917.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Maulvi Shams-uz-Zoha Ahmad, with effect from the 16th September 1916, *vice* Babu Sudhir Chandra Ghosh, confirmed in the third grade.

Babu Bhubaneswar Sanyal, with effect from the 27th September 1916, *vice* Mr. Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, confirmed in the third grade.

„ Abinash Chandra Barnan, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Maulvi Bazl-ur-Rahman (No. I), with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Babu Narendra Narayan Chakrabatti, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Kshitish Chandra Gangali, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Maulvi Zahurul Qaiyum with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Babu Lal Mohan Basu, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Phanindra Bhushan Mitra, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Akshay Kumar Bose, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Harendra Lal Das, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Aswini Kumar Gangali, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Anil Chandra Lahiri, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

„ Nirendra Nath Basu, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Bireswar Sanyal, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Harihar Banarji, with effect from the 30th January 1917.

„ Mriganka Bhushan Ray, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

Maulvi Ashanullah, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

Babu Sharat Chandra Guha, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Sachin Kanta Ghosh, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Pankaj Bihari Das, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

„ Biseswar Sen Gupta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Maulvi Fazl-ur-Rahman, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade.

Babu Satya Charan Halidar, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.

Maulvi Azizur Rahman (No. I), with effect from the 16th February 1917.

„ Abdul Ghafur, with effect from the 13th March 1917.

Babu Satkari Lal De, with effect from the 10th November 1916.

Maulvi Azizur Rahman (No. II), with effect from the 26th December 1916, *vice* Babu Rai Charan Pal, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade.

Confirmed in the fifth grade.

- Babu Sourindra Kumar Mitra, with effect from the 16th September 1916.
- .. Aswini Kumar Maitra, with effect from the 27th September 1916.
- .. Tanasha Ranjan Datta, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, with effect from the 13th March 1917.
- Babu Satkari Lal De, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Kshetra Mohan Mandal, with effect from the 19th December 1916.
- Maulvi Azizur Rahman (No. II), with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Syeduddin Ahmad, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Babu Himangshu Jyoti Mazumdar, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Haridas Chatarji, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
- .. Jaladhar Ghosh, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Maulvi Muhammad Muhiuddin, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Samiruddin Bhuiyan, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Babu Kailaspati Ghosh, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Mr. Kali Charan Som, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- Babu Dwijadas Mazumdar, with effect from the 15th November 1916.
- Maulvi Nurul Haq, with effect from the 13th March 1917.
- .. Khalilur Rahman Khan, with effect from the 15th November 1916.
- Babu Sanat Kumar Mukharji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Apurba Ranjan Barua, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- .. Srimanta Das Gupta, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- Maulvi Akbar Husain Ahmad, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Elamuddin Khan, with effect from the 13th March 1917.
- .. Anwar-ul Haq, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Babu Suresh Chandra Chakrabatti, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- Maulvi Quazi Muhammad Sudrul Ola, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- .. Jamiluddin Ahmad, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- Babu Prabhat Chandra Banarji, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Maulvi Ali Azam, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Muhammad Iahdad, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- Babu Hem Chandra Sen, with effect from the 3rd November 1916.
- .. Nalini Ranjan Bose, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- .. Dinesh Chandra Sen Gupta, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- .. Jatindra Mohan Chatarji, with effect from the 25th November 1916.
- .. Surendra Nath Ray, with effect from the 25th November 1916.

J. H. KERR.

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.***CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.****NOTICE.**

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder Class, Campbell Medical School, will be held on Friday, the 27th April 1917, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

R. P. WILSON, F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, *the 26th, February 1917.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 28TH MARCH 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1917 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence forward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

HARIRAM GOENKA,

Sheriff.

সরিক আকিস, সন ১৯১৭ সাল, তারিখ ২৮শে মার্চ।

সকলকে সম্বোধন দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১৭ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১৭ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যত্ন করা করে। ইতি।

হরিরাম গোয়েন্দা

সরিক।

INCOME-TAX NOTICE.

THE persons named in the list, which is open for inspection at the Income-Tax Office, No. 3, Charnock Place, Calcutta, are hereby informed that they have been assessed under Part IV of the Second Schedule of the Indian Income-Tax Act (II of 1886) as amended by Act V of 1916 and Act VII of 1917 for the financial year 1917-18 according to the particulars specified therein, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of the tax to the Treasury Officer within sixty days from the date hereof, or to apply to me within thirty days from such date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled, failing which they will be proceeded against as the law provides.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE ;
No. 3, CHARNOCK PLACE, CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1917.

G. GIRARD,
Collector of Income-Tax

ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স নোটিস।

অত্র ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স আকিসের তালিকাভুক্ত ব্যক্তিদিগকে এতদ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে তাহাদিগের উপরোক্ত তালিকার লিখিত বিবরণে সন ১৯১৬ সালের ৫ আইন এবং ১৯১৭ সালের ৭ আইনদ্বারা সংশোধিত ১৮৮৬ সালের ২ আইনদ্বারা নির্ধারিত ২ নং তফসীলের ৪র্থ খণ্ডের বিধানমতে ১৯১৭-১৯১৮ সালের জন্য ট্যাক্স ধার্য করা হইয়াছে; এবং তাহাদিগকে আদেশ করা যাইতেছে যে তাহারা এই ইস্তাহারের তারিখ হইতে ৬০ দিনের মধ্যে ট্রেজারি আকিসায়ের নিকট আপন আপন দেয় ট্যাক্স দেয়, কিম্বা তাহাদের ধার্য ট্যাক্স কমানাইবার বা আদৌ মুক্ত পাইবার জন্য ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আমার নিকট দরখাস্ত দাখিল করে; নচেৎ আইন আদলে আসিবেক।

ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স আকিস ;
৩ নং, চার্নকপ্লেস, কলিকাতা,
সন ১৯১৭, ১লা এপ্রেল।

জি, জিয়ার্ড,
ইনকম্‌ট্যাক্স কালেক্টর।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

The 10th April 1917.

No. 12A.—Mr. B. K. Evans, Foreman Instructor, Dacca School of Engineering, class I of the Subordinate Educational Service, is granted leave, under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year in extension of the leave granted to him under this office Notification No. 708A., dated 20th December 1916.

W. W. HORNEILL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The 3rd April 1917.

No. 42P.—Maulvi Alfazuddin Ahmad, Assistant Inspector of Schools Presidency Division, under orders of transfer to Dacca Division, in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and-a-half, with effect from 10th April 1917.

The 5th April 1917.

No. 43P.—Babu Mohini Monan Das, Head Master, Calcutta Model School (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), acted as Head Master of the Calcutta Training School and in the Provincial Educational Service on the allowance admissible, from 16th December 1916 to 1st January 1917, *vice* Babu Braja Lal Mukherji, retired.

The 9th April 1917.

No. 44P.—Miss Saralabala Rakshit, Officiating First Assistant Mistress in the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca (class I of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Second Mistress of the same school and in the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* Miss Verulkar, on deputation.

The 10th April 1917.

No. 45P.—Rai Sahib Bidhu Bhushan Majumdar, Inspector of Residence of Students in the town of Dacca, in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months with effect from the 2nd May 1917 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

The 11th April 1917.

No. 46P.—Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act until further orders as an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, and in the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 16th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may join the appointment, *vice* Babu Rakhal Das Chakravarti, about to retire.

The 16th April 1917.

No. 47P.—Miss Tejomoyee Sirkar, an outsider, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Dacca, on an allowance of Rs. 200 a month, in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the date on which she joins the appointment, *vice* Miss Kumudini Das, on leave.

W. W. HORNEILL,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 13R.G.—Babu Kamini Mohan Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Meherpur, in the district of Nadia, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six weeks with effect from 24th April 1917.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 5th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1001M.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 (1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, Mr. H. R. Cheshire has been duly elected by the Alipur-Duar Local Board to be a member of the Jalpaiguri District Board, *vice* Mr. G. E. Luard, resigned.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 14th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 998M.—It is hereby notified that, under section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, I appoint Babu Madhu Sudan Sinha to be a member of the Malda District Board, *vice* Babu Priya Nath Lahiri, resigned.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 14th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that Babu Prakash Chandra Sinha, Deputy Magistrate, has been appointed a member of the Managing Committee of the Mymensingh Zilla School, *vice* Babu Fakir Chandra Chatterjee, transferred.

W. S. HOPKINS, *Magistrate.*

MYMENSINGH, *the 10th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1083J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 20(7) of the Manual of Rules for the Management of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Raja P. N. Ray Charitable Dispensary at Rampur-Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi :—

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| 1. The District Magistrate, Rajshahi | ... | |
| 2. The Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi | ... | |
| 3. The Sadar Subdivisional Officer, Rajshahi | ... | |
| 4. The District Engineer, Rajshahi | ... | |
| 5. Babu Sarat Chandra Ray. | | |
| 6. Maulvi Syed Tuffuzul Hossain. | | |
| 7. Babu Surendra Nath Bhaya. | | |
| 8. Rai Kumudini Kanta Banarji Bahadur. | | |
| 9. Babu Surendra Mohan Maitra. | | |
| 10. „ Debendra Nath Das Gupta. | | |
| 11. Maulvi Wajihuddin Ahamed. | | |
| 12. Syed Muhammed Safee. | | |
| 13. Babu Hira Lal Ghose. | | |
| 14. „ Mohendra Kumar Shah Choudhuri. | | |
| 15. Dr. Girija Kanta Chakravarti. | | |
| 16. The Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Choudhuri. | | |
| 17. Maulvi Muhammed Emaduddin. | | |

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 8th April 1917.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 31st day of March 1917, and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 31st March 1917.

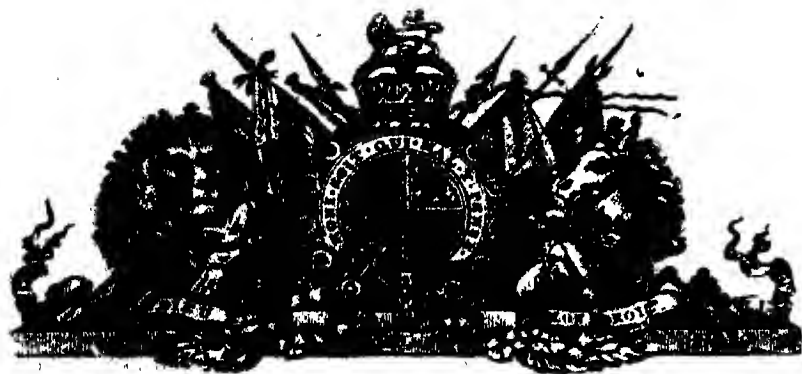
Description of Salt.	In Sulkes Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 16TH TO THE 31ST MARCH 1917 INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom— Liverpool and other Foreign salt	157,910	...	157,910	34,330	75,624	1,400	59,684
Other European countries— Spanish salt ...	256,095	...	256,095	43,950	...	...	46,150
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	196,698	...	196,698	154,260	...	15,300	161,312
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt ...	174,155	...	174,155	70,130	...	...	81,244
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawyah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt ...	127,678	...	127,678	33,450	...	...	45,420
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Longah and Hadjam salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India— Bombay salt ...	50,511	...	50,511	1,773	...	...	11,480
Madras salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963,047	...	963,047	337,893	75,624	16,700	405,320

Written off during the half month—

Wastage in Sulkes golas Mds.
Abandoned and destroyed 9,604
33

P. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 10th April 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th April 1917, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th April 1917.

No. 62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (b) of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the revised Home Department Notification No. 885-C, dated the 22nd February 1917, on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences, punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of, or attempt to commit, which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

GENERAL ACTS.

1. The Police Act, 1851 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).
5. Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.
8. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.
9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.

11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.
19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22(i).
20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67(i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859), section 47.
2. The Madras Forest Act, 1882 (V of 1882), sections 21, 28 and 50 and rules made under sections 26 and 35, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.
4. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 75.
5. The Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), sections 3, 5 and 7.
6. The Madras Salt Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), section 74.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890), sections 62, and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.

Bengal.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 16, and 17.
2. The Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section 20.
3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), section 68.
4. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866) section 41.
5. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 13.
6. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (III of 1876), section 93.
7. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (II of 1882), section 77.
8. The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (V of 1909), sections 46 and 52.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and 63.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chow) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), section 19.
2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (c), and sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Burma.

1. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
2. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.
3. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (IV of 1902), section 55, clause (b).

Bihar and Orissa.

1. Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915 (Bihar and Orissa sections 47 and 55.

Central Provinces.

1. The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915 (Central Provinces 1915), sections 34, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), () and 36.

Delhi.

1. Section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (c) and sub-section (2) clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914) as applied to the Delhi Province by Government of India Notifications No. 3246-39, dated the 2nd May 1914, and No. 16272, dated the 30th October 1915.

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th April 1917, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th April 1917.

No. 421-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, as applied to the Railway Lands and Administered Areas in Rajputana, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title

1. These rules may be called the Rajputana Special Areas Registration Rules, 1917.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, “the Ordinance” means the Registration Ordinance, 1917, as applied to the said lands and areas;

Definitions

“the competent military authority” means the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within the territorial limits of which the registered person ordinarily resides.

Period within which a person must register

3. For the purpose of section 3 of the Ordinance, the prescribed period shall be—

(a) in the case of persons resident in the said lands or areas on the date on which the said Ordinance was applied thereto—two months from the commencement of the Ordinance; and

(b) in the case of persons becoming subject to the provisions of the Ordinance after the said date—one month from the date on which they become so subject.

4. (1) The registration authority shall, as far as possible, cause to be delivered to every person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Ordinance apply a copy of Form A specified in Schedule I of the Ordinance:

Registration authority to provide forms
Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be construed as relieving any person of the obligation to register imposed on him by the Ordinance.

(2) The registration authority shall cause public notice to be given in such manner as it may think fit as to the places where copies of the form can be obtained.

5. (1) For the purposes of section 4 of the Ordinance, the prescribed authority shall be such person as may be appointed by the competent military authority by order in writing in this behalf.

Disposal of claims to non-liability.

FORM II.

(See Rule 8.)

Certificate of Registration.

This is to certify that—

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) of—

has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, as applied.

(a) Name ; (b) Occupation ; (c) Postal address.

*Signature of Registration Authority.**Signature of Holder.**Extract from the Special Areas Registration Rules, 1917.*

Rule 6 (1).—If any person registered under the Ordinance changes his place of residence, such person shall, unless the change is merely temporary, within seven days thereafter notify the registration authority of such change.

(2) If any person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), neglects to make the notification required by sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.***NOTIFICATIONS.****CUSTOMS.***Simla, the 7th April 1917.*

No. 3758-C.W.—The following Royal Proclamation, which was referred to in this Department Notification No. 864-C. W. D., dated the 26th February 1917, is published for general information.

BY THE KING.**A PROCLAMATION**

RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.—

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS by various Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited, and the existing prohibition imposed on the importation of certain goods removed:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

- (1) As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz:—

Aerated, mineral and table waters.
 Agricultural machinery.
 Antimony ware.
 Apparel, not waterproofed (except boots and shoes).
 Art, works of.
 Baskets and basketware of bamboo.
 Books, printed, and other printed matter including printed posters and daily, weekly and other periodical publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.
 Boots and shoes of leather, and materials used for the manufacture thereof, not already prohibited.
 Brandy.
 Clocks and parts thereof.
 Cloisonné wares.
 Cocoa, preparations of.
 Cocoa, raw.
 Coffee.
 Cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof.
 Curios.
 Diatomite and infusorial earth.
 Embroidery and needlework.
 Fancy goods, known as Paris goods.
 Feathers, ornamental, and down.
 Fire extinguishers.
 Flowers, artificial.
 Flowers, fresh.
 Fruit, raw, of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges), and almonds and nuts used as fruit.
 Glass manufactures not already prohibited.
 Gloves.
 Hats and bonnets.
 Hides, wet and dry.
 Incandescent gas mantles.
 Jute, raw.
 Leather, dressed and undressed.
 Linen, yarns and manufactures of.
 Lobsters, canned.
 Mats and matting.
 Mops.
 Painters' colours and pigments.
 Perfumery.
 Photographic apparatus.
 Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps.
 Plated and gilt wares.
 Quails, live.
 Quebracho, hemlock, oak and mangrove extracts.
 Rum.
 Salmon, canned.
 Silk, manufactures of, not including silk yarns.
 Skins and furs, manufactures of.
 Soya beans.
 Stereoscopes.
 Straw envelopes for bottles.
 Straw plating.

Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).

Tea.

Tomatoes.

Typewriters.

Wine.

Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

(2) As from and after the date hereof the prohibition imposed by the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture, Woods and Stones) Proclamation, 1916, on the importation of the following goods shall be removed and the said Proclamation amended accordingly, *viz* :—

All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 14) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 3777-C.W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 23rd day of February 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, and section one of the Customs (Exportation) Act, 1915, His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation, dated the 25th day of June 1915, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule :—

AND WHEREAS by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS by an Order of Council, dated the 7th day of October, 1915, the said Proclamation of the 25th day of June, 1915, was amended by the substitution of a new Schedule for the Schedule to that Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 25th day of June, 1915, as amended, should be further amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation as amended, of the following Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands	<p>All articles except :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food. 5. Sanitary earthenware, without fittings of any kind. 6. Pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes. 7. Books. 8. Dolls and toys (except electric torches). 9. Wooden clock cases. 10. Slates and slate pencils. 11. Postage stamp albums and picture postcard albums. 12. Tiles. 	<p>The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorized by licence to be exported) the person named in the licence as consignee.</p>

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 3785-C.W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

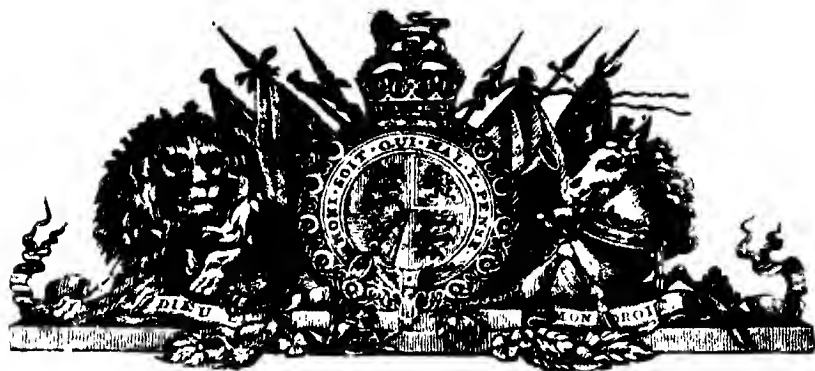
The 23rd day of February, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :



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PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1063M.—The 13th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality in the district of Hooghly, at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his intention (a) to include within the said Municipality the area which it is proposed to exclude from the Baidyabati Municipality, and the boundaries of which are defined in Notification No. 2641M. dated the 28th November 1916, and (b) to subdivide the Bhadreswar Municipality as then constituted into two municipalities, namely:—
(1) Bhadreswar and (2) Champdani.

2. The boundaries of the two new Municipalities will be as follows:—

Bhadreswar Municipality.

North—Nabagram and French Chandernagore.

South—Bhadreswar Station Road and Sadar Ghat Street, both lying wholly within the Bhadreswar Municipality.

East—The Hooghly river.

West—The western boundary of the East Indian Railway line up to the point 18 miles, 1 furlong and 54 feet from Howrah, an imaginary line therefrom running westward at right angles to the eastern limit of Altara, and Altara.

Champdani Municipality.

North—Bhadreswar Station Road and Sadar Ghat Street (southern boundary of the Bhadreswar Municipality.)

South—An imaginary line running along the present northern boundary of Baidyabati Municipality from its junction with the East Indian Railway line to its junction with the Darijangan Road, thence south-westward along the Darijangan Road to its junction with Deanston Road, thence running straight from this point to the point of junction of the Grand Trunk Road and the south-western corner of Raj Kristo Mukharji's Lane, and thence to the river Hooghly, meeting the river at a point to the south of Babu Sarat Chandra Mukharji's Ghat.

East—The Hooghly river and French Gourhati.

West—The western fencing of the East Indian Railway line.

3. Any rate-payer of the Bhadreswar Municipality and any inhabitant of the aforesaid area in the Baidyabati Municipality, who objects to the above proposals should submit his objection in writing, through the District Magistrate, to the undersigned before the 10th June 1917.

4. Notification No. 2640M., dated the 28th November 1916, is thereby cancelled.

No. 1065M.—The 13th April 1917.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Pirojpur Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as additions to the by-laws confirmed in Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Notification No. 6478M., dated the 16th September 1908, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st June 1917, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft By-laws.

24. (a) No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 25.

(b) No person shall let loose or negligently allow to get loose any cattle in the water works compound or on the banks of the reserved tanks.

Fine, Rs. 25.

(c) No person shall let loose or negligently allow to get loose any cattle in any trenching ground.

Fine, Rs. 25.

(d) No person shall let loose or negligently allow to get loose any cattle in any burning ghât or burial place.

Fine, Rs. 25.

25. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners, enter the enclosed portion of the water works compound beyond the public taps.

Fine, Rs. 10.

26. No person shall throw any article in the water of the filterbed or the reservoir or in the water works compound.

Fine, Rs. 20.

No. 1067M.—The 14th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jhalakati Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterji to be their Chairman.

No. 1070M.—The 14th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chandpur Municipality, in the district of Tippera:—

Maulvi Afsaruddin Ahmad.

Mr. A. G. Mannk.

Mr. Mackertich.

Rev. W. F. White.

2. Under section 23(1) of the Act, the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Chandpur to be the Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 1082M.—The 14th April 1917.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th May 1917, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, Pabna, and the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Seraiganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within that Municipality.

No. 1087L.S.-G.—The 14th April 1917.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, and with reference to sections 139 and 143 of that Act, the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules regulating the preliminary publication, the confirmation and the final publication of by-laws made by District Boards or Local Boards under section 139 of that Act, published—

(1) with Notification No. 764T.M., dated the 7th September 1910, in respect of District Boards and Local Boards in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions,

(2) with Notification No. 1468L.S.-G., dated the 22nd May 1914, in respect of District Boards and Local Boards in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions,

is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 28th May 1917, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft amendment.

For sub-rule (2) of rule 5 *substitute* the following :—

(2) When by-laws do not follow model by-laws approved by the Local Government, but the alterations are of a minor character, and, in the opinion of the Commissioner, do not involve any question of law, the Commissioners may confirm them without reference to Government.

(3) When any question of law or material addition to the model by-laws is involved, the Commissioners shall submit them to the Local Government for approval before confirmation.

No. 1094L.S.-G.—The 16th April 1917.—The following draft of the rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clauses (q1) and (1) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), for regulating the powers and duties of Union Committees in regard to sanitation, conservancy and drainage works under sections 115 and 116 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 18th May 1917 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through district officers before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT RULES REGULATING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF UNION COMMITTEES
IN REGARD TO SANITATION, CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE WORKS UNDER
SECTIONS 115 AND 116 OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1885.

1. A Union Committee shall not execute, under section 115 or section 116 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, any work which is estimated to cost over Rs. 1,000 except with the previous sanction of the District Board, but it may arrange for the execution of a work of which the estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

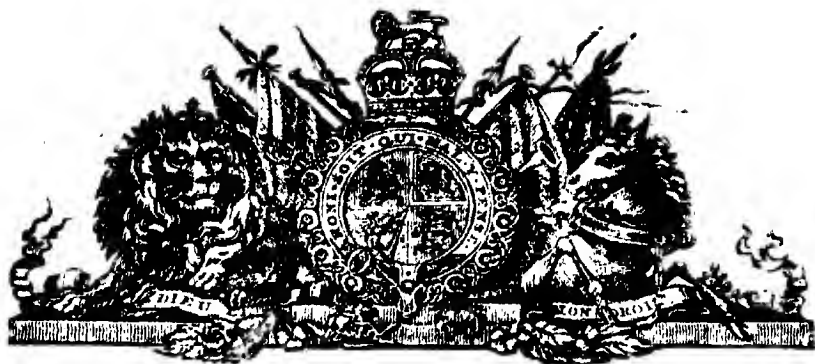
2. Works estimated to cost over Rs. 1,000 may be executed under the supervision either of the Union Committee or of the District Board staff, as the District Board may direct.

3. When a work is executed under the supervision of the Union Committee, it shall be competent to the Chairman of the District Board at any time to direct that it shall be supervised by an officer deputed by him.

4. The Chairman of the District Board may authorize an officer to inspect any work executed by a Union Committee.

5. No member of a Union Committee may, without the sanction of the District Board, contract for or engage in any work executed at the expense of the Union Committee of which he is a member.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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PART I C.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

THE following Junior Scholarships are awarded on the result of the School Final Examination of the B Classes of Zilla and Collegiate Schools in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, held in March 1917. These are tenable for one year in the first instance at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, or Schools of Engineering at Dacca or Bankipur unless otherwise stated :—

No	Name.	School from which the candidate appeared.
<i>First grade Rs. 20 a month.</i>		
1.	Mahomed Yasin ...	Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
2.	Birendra Nath Saha ...	Collegiate School, Rajshahi.
3.	Basanta Sahu ...	Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
<i>Second grade Rs. 15 a month.</i>		
1.	Dhaneshwar Pandey ...	Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
2.	Hari Pada Chowdhury ...	Zilla School, Pabna.
3.	Nebaji Lal Chowdhury...	Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
<i>Third grade Rs. 10 a month.</i>		
1.	Sudhir Chandra Sen Gupta ...	Collegiate School, Dacca.*
2.	Abani Mohan Bhattacharji ...	Zilla School, Rungpur.*
3.	Syed Mahomed Taher ...	Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
4.	Brojendra Kumar Bose	Collegiate School, Dacca.*

* Not tenable at the Civil Engineering College.

B. HEATON,

Secretary, B Final Examination Board.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 10th April 1917.

Examination qualifying for admission to the fourth grade of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

THE examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 4th and 5th, 1917, at the following centres :—

Centres.	Registering officer.
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by— The Accountant-General, Bengal. The Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The office of the Comptroller, Assam, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon.	Ditto ditto.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	Ditto ditto.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	Ditto ditto.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal only.

Applications *on the prescribed form* must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 4th, 1917. Each must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

- (i) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
- (ii) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.)
- (iii) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own hand writing.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON, *Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd March 1917.*

N.B.—[The scale of fees as given in this Prospectus is payable by students admitted to the College from the beginning of the Session 1916-17 and will not apply to old students who will continue to pay the existing rate of fees.]

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF STUDENTS SEEKING ADMISSION.

1. Three classes of students are admitted for study in the College—

- (a) "Regular," or those who enter for the full University course.
- (b) "Casual," or those who enter for selected or isolated subjects.
- (c) "Military Class" (only students of European or Eurasian parentage are admitted to this class). (See separate Prospectus for Military students.)

The admission to this class is regulated by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The minimum preliminary qualification for admission to the—

- (a) "Regular Class" is the I. Sc. pass certificate of the Calcutta University.

Note.—In 1917 and 1918 only, in addition to the I. Sc. pass certificate, the I. A. pass certificate of the Calcutta University and, in the case of the six scholarship-holders nominated by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, the Matriculation Pass Certificate will be accepted as a minimum qualification for admission.

- (b) "Casual"—The Matriculation or Entrance Pass Certificate of the Calcutta or other Indian Universities, or the pass certificate of an examination equivalent to the Matriculation or Entrance Examination.

3. The session commences on the 15th June.

4. All new students must apply for admission to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, in the prescribed form available in his office before the 25th May, except in the case of Biharis, Uriyas, Chota Nagpuris and Assamese students, who should apply to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of their respective Provinces for admission within such date as the latter may prescribe.

Selected candidates must pay the following fees on or before the 10th June, failing which their names will be struck off the selected list:—

	Rs. A.
Admission fee ...	20 0
Fees for Summer term	62 8
Athletic Club fee ...	1 0
Total	83 8

5. The number of regular students to be admitted each year is generally 120, but the Principal may, at his discretion, increase or decrease this number. Preference for admission will usually be given to candidates who have superior qualifications, but the final selection lies entirely with the Principal.

Of the total number to be admitted, twelve candidates will be nominated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bihar and Orissa and six candidates by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Assam. These candidates must possess the qualifications mentioned in rule 2 (a). In addition, the Bihar and Orissa Government will nominate six scholars, who after 1918, must possess the I. Sc. pass certificate. These nominations must reach the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, before the 10th June in each year failing which the Principal will fill up vacancies with local candidates.

6. Failed students must apply for admission and pay fees before the 15th May, otherwise their prior claim lapses.

7. All Regular students must pay an annual fee of Rs. 125 in two instalments, viz., Rs. 62-8 for the Summer term and Rs. 62-8 for the Winter term. Fees once paid cannot be refunded.

8. The fees for each term are to be paid in one instalment. Except in the case of new students, the fees for Summer term are due on the 15th June, and those for the Winter term on the 1st November, and must be paid on those dates or on such subsequent dates as the Principal may direct, after which a daily fine of annas 4 will be levied along with the fee in each case of default.

9. All Regular students must pay an annual fee of Re. 1 to the Medical College Athletic Club along with the fees for the Summer term.

10. Muhammadan students are required to pay the entrance fee of Rs. 20 and half the annual College fee in two instalments, the remaining half fees being charged to the Mohsin Fund.

11. Students relegated to a further course of study after their failure at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and at the First M. B. Examinations shall pay Rs. 80 for the whole session in one instalment by the 1st June.

12. Students taking up subjects outside the curriculum of the year in which they are studying shall pay Rs. 30 for each such subject including lectures and practical classes.

13. The fees for Casual students or for Certificates issued to Regular students leaving the College before completing their study or for those issued to Military students shall be Rs. 40 per each course of lectures and practical classes and Rs. 30 for every three months of Hospital Practice.

14. Students who fail at the Final M. B. Examination shall pay fees for the whole session at the following rates in one instalment by the 1st June :—

	Rs.
For one subject	25
„ two subjects	50
„ three or more subjects	75

15. In calculating the sum to be paid under Rule 12 by a Regular student, the amount of College fees paid by him or in the case of a student enjoying a stipendiary scholarship and free tuition, the amount which would have been paid by him, had he been a paying student, shall be deducted.

16. The fees payable by a Muhammadan student requiring certificates in the same way will be calculated on the same principle, i.e., he will be allowed a deduction for the full annual fee, half of which has been paid by himself and half by the Mohsin Fund.

17. Students of the Military class requiring certificates in the same way will be required to pay the rate of fees laid down in paragraph 12 for the full curriculum or for such portion as they have attended. No deduction will be made in this case as they are not free students in the sense in which that term is defined in Bengal Government Resolution (Education) No. 601 of the 7th December 1880.

18. No fees are payable by female students.

19. Holders of a stipendiary scholarship of a value less than Rs. 20 per mensem are not required to pay the annual fee of Rs. 125 for the year in which they hold a scholarship. All other scholarship-holders shall pay the same fees as Regular students.

20. The following are the curricula of the College :—

REGULAR STUDENTS.

First-year Class.

Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Practical classes in all these subjects, to be followed by Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University and the Scholarship and Medal Examination of the College.

Second-year Class.

Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy and Dissections, to be followed by College Test Examinations for promotion to the third-year class and for award of College scholarships.

Third-year Class.

Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Organic Chemistry, Dissections, and Practical classes in Physiology and Organic Chemistry, to be followed by Honour Examination of the College in the above subjects for scholarships and medals of the College and by the First M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Fourth-year Class.

Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Hospital Practice (12 months), Clinical Methods and 20 Demonstrations, Practical Surgery and Bandaging and 30 Demonstrations, to be followed by College Test Examination for promotion to the fifth-year class

Fifth-year Class.

Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, Ophthalmic Surgery, Operative Surgery, Mental Disease, Practical Pathology and Bacteriology, Practical Midwifery, and 20 Demonstrations, Hospital Practice (12 months), to be followed by Honour Examination of the College in all the subjects.

Sixth-year Class.

Hospital Practice (12 months), to be followed by the Second M. B. Examination.

21. Female students must be over 17 years of age, and are to reside in the Sarnomoyee Hostel attached to the Medical College.

22. The following are the scholarships and rewards obtainable by students:—

- (a) Ten Junior College scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable for one year, together with free tuition and refund of first year's fees, are awarded to ten students on the result of the Scholarship Examination at the end of the first-year class, provided such students also pass the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University at the first attempt.
- (b) Ten Junior College scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable for one year, together with free tuition, are awarded to ten students on the results of the Second year's Test and Scholarship Examination.
- (c) Ten Senior scholarships of Rs. 12 each, tenable for three years, together with free tuition, are awarded to ten students on the results of the Honour Examination of the third-year class, provided such students also pass the First M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University at the first attempt.
- (d) A Government scholarship of Rs. 20 per month is awarded to all female students of the Regular class who do not get the Dufferin Fund or other scholarships
- (e) Special scholarships for Bihari and Uriya students:—

Six scholarships of Rs. 12 each to six students from Bihar and Orissa, tenable for six years from the date on which the students enter the College, are awarded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bihar and Orissa.

23. A student holding a Senior scholarship, who fails to pass the Test Examination of the fourth year to the satisfaction of the Principal, will forfeit his scholarship which may be awarded for two years to the student of the fifth-year class who stands highest in the results of the Fourth year's Examination and is not the holder of a scholarship.

24. Senior and Junior scholarships will not be awarded to any student who has gained the Durga Charan Laha Scholarship of Rs. 30 per month or any other scholarship.

25. Regular students, who at any time preferred for a second year of study in all the subjects of one curriculum, are thereby rendered ineligible for any of the stipendiary scholarships; Junior and Senior. They are, however, eligible for the special scholarships and class prizes and medals and Certificates of Honour of the College.

26. Certificates of Honour, to the number of three in each subject, may be awarded by the Professors, subject to the sanction of the Principal, to such students who have not obtained the medal, but are deemed worthy of it.

27. The following is the list of prizes and special scholarships:—

NAME OF REWARD.	Subject.	To whom open.	Condition of grant.	When awarded.	Value.	Tenure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goodeve Scholarship	Midwifery...	Regular students of fourth year's curriculum who are <i>bona-fide</i> Natives of India of Hindu or Muhammadan parentage.	On the result of the Test Examination in Midwifery.	At the end of the fourth year.	Rs. A. 12 0 per month.	One year.
F. C. Chatterjee Scholarship.	Histology ...	Regular students of Native Indian extraction.	(a) The best in Histology, Normal and Morbid, at the end of fourth year. (b) Good conduct.	Annually in June.	15 0 per month.	Ditto.*
Abdul Gunny Scholarship.	... ..	Regular students ...	The best in all subjects at the College examinations of the first to fourth year, inclusive.	Annually in May.	22 0 per month.	Ditto.
Prosecutor's Prize ...	Anatomy ...	Ditto ...	The best student in Anatomy at the end of the second and third year, respectively.	Annually ...	24 0	
Bhola Nath Bose's Prize.	Medicine or Surgery.	Ditto ...	The most successful of the fourth year at bed-side diagnosis of disease in Medicine or Surgery.	Ditto ...	35 0	
Government Prize in Clinical Medicine	Clinical Medicine.	Regular students and others.	The best clinical clerk of fourth and fifth year.	.....	35 0	
Government Prize in Clinical Surgery.	Clinical Surgery.	Ditto ...	The best clinical dresser of fourth and fifth year.	.....	Instruments	
Duke of Edinburgh's Prize.	Surgery ...	Regular students ...	To the best of the fourth and fifth year.	.....	28 0	
Raye Testimonial Prize.	Anatomy ...	Regular pupils Military	On the result of the second-year examination in Anatomy.	Annually ...	56 0	
Maharaja of Gwalior Prize.	Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination.	Regular students ...	Highest marks at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination and provided that the winner does not get any other prize.	Ditto ...	10 8	
Dr. Chandra's Scholarship.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	(1) Senior students of the Medical College. (2) <i>Ex-senior</i> students of the Medical College studying in a Medical College in India or Europe. (3) Any graduate or licentiate in Medicine of whatever standing.	Examination and Thesis. Winner need not complete course of study in India.	Ditto ...	30 2 per month.	One or two years
Mrs. Mary Chandra's Scholarship.	Ditto ...	Female medical students of the second year.	To the female medical student who stands first at the second year's test. No restriction on place of study afterwards.	Annually at the end of the second year.	20 0 per month.	Two year

* Immediately after the Test Examination in Pathology.

28. The following is the list of College medals:—

NAME.	Subject.	To whom open.	Conditions.	When awarded.	Nature.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goodeve ..	Anatomy ...	Regular students	To the best native student of second year in the subject.	End of second year.	Silver.
Macnamara...	Chemistry ..	Ditto ...	To the best native student of the first-year class.	Ditto ...	Do.
Class ...	Ditto ...	Regular, Military pupils.	The best student of first year.	End of first year.	Gold.
Do. ...	Botany ...	Regular students	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Do. ...	Comparative Anatomy	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Do. ...	{ Physiology ... Materia Medica ... Anatomy ... }	Regular, Military pupils.	The best student of third year and the best student of the first and second-year Military pupils.	End of third year.	Do.
Do. ...	{ Medicine ... Surgery ... Midwifery ... Medical Jurisprudence ... Pathology ... Ophthalmic Medicine. Hygiene ... Dental Surgery ... }	Regular students and Military pupils.	The best Regular student of fifth year. The best student of the third and fourth-year Military pupils.	End of fifth year.	Do.

J. T. CALVERT, M.B., M.R.C.P., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA.

The 22nd March 1917.

Application for Enrolment as a Student of the Medical College of Bengal.

Name

Age

Race, caste or religion and nationality
(Bengali, Uriya, Bihari, Assamese, &c.)

Father's or guardian's name

Permanent residence

Residence of father, guardian or self in Calcutta

Occupation and approximate income of father or guardian

Source of maintenance while a student

What University examinations passed

(a) In what division

(b) From what College

(c) In what year

(d) In what University

(e) In which of the subjects—
Physics, Chemistry, Botany,
Zoology—passed in the
Intermediate Examination }
in Science. Intermediate
Examination in Arts or
Bachelor of Arts or Science. }

Class of student in which enrol-
ment is sought (Regular }
or Casual). }

I hereby certify that the above statement of particulars is true.

Signature of applicant

Dated

Address

PLEADERS' SURVEY EXAMINATION BOARD.

Result of the Examination held in February 1917.

THE following candidate is declared to have passed the examination prescribed in Bengal Government Notification No. 3157J., dated 25th November 1909 :—

Name of Pleader.

Court at which enrolled.

Debendra Nath Sinha ... Serajgunge (Pabna).

One candidate at the Sibpur Centre who attempted to pass by using unfair means is debarred from appearing again at this examination.

B. HEATON,

Secretary, Pleaders' Survey Examination Board

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 10th April 1917.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

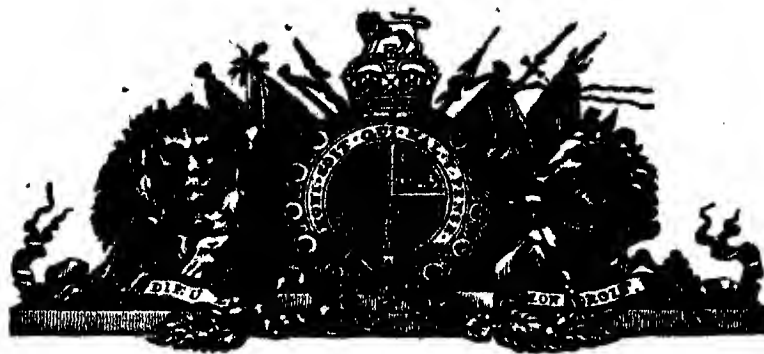
THE undermentioned students have passed in order of merit the Diploma Examination held in March 1917 :—

Names.	Addresses.
1. Shaikh Basir Ahmed	... Pir Mahammad Road, Dinapore, Present address—Tari Mahalla, Arrah.
2. Lakshmi Narain Varma	... C/o Telegraph Master, Fatehgarh Railway station, United Provin- ces.
3. Shaikh Muhammad Ismail	... Ratanpura, near Jail, Chapra, Saran.
4. Narendra Narayan Bhattacharjee.	Chittagong, Chittagong.
5. Syed Ahmed Hossain	... P. O. Nazira, district Sibsagar, Assam.
6. Chooni Lal	... Patware, village Soharkha, district Bulandshahar.
7. Satya Charan Mukherjee	... Barijhatta, district Hooghly.
8. Jogendra Chandra Chowdhuri	21, Oudh Mohalla, Benares City.
9. Hucha Savino Angami	... Merhuma Khell, Khowama.
{ 10. Kruvi Angami	... Rhierpfuma, Kohima, Assam.
{ 11. Shaikh Muhammad Nawab Ali	Village Duna, P. O. Mathura, Pabna.
12. Fani Bhushan Daripa	... Sankaripara, Bankura.
{ 13. Nirode Chandra Pattak	... Naihati, district 24-Parganas.
{ 14. Kshitishwar Bhaduri	... Hat-Jagdal P. O., Jessore.
{ 15. M. M. Kunjappa Menon	... Ravunniyarath House, Kollengode, via Palghat.
16. Jagadis Prasad Dass	... Gauhati Uzanbazar.
17. Jnanendra Mohan Dutta Gupta	Cooch Behar.
18. Soti Bhushan Dass	Terribazar Lane, Chittagong.
19. Primus Victor Samuel Kencil	12, Woodho Baba's Street, Ranchi.
{ 20. Raj Kumar Sanyal	... 208, Attarsua, Allahabad.
{ 21. Sham Bilas Ghosh	... Haripore, Anjora P. O., district Birbhum. Present address— Midnapore.
{ 22. Naresh Chandra Biswas	... Village Bally, district Hooghly. Present address—Hazaribagh.
{ 23. Kesava Raman Pillai	... Puthen Vedu, Mundakal, Quilon.
24. Sribatsha Pujari	... Village Rampella, P. O. Rampella, district Sambalpur.
25. Kochu Padmanabha Pillai	... Punalur, Travancore.

D. DEY,

for *Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.*

CALCUTTA. the 17th April 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871 that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the Satkania khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 17th May 1917, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Number.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor.	SADAK JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.				
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.		
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1,623 25,059	Mauza Napara, thana Bashkhal, mahal Noabad, Hal taluk Rajkumar Rai.	Aimuddin Chowdhury, 1st Lt. Ali Chowdhury, sons of Jafar Ali Chowdhury of Pulchali.	1,139 0 0	108 0 8	427 2 0	40 8 0	467 10 0		
17 490	Mauza Chanchal, thana Chanchal, mahal Chanchal, taluk Tajesima.	Eshad Ali Chowdhury, son of Md. Jama Chowdhury of Tallardwip.	1,954 4 0	229 15 0	452 14 0	80 12 0	542 10 0		
4,061 5,000	Mauza Boorunchara, thana Boorunchara, mahal Boorunchara, Hal taluk Ramdin Hazari.	S. M. Mathu la De-bya, wife of Hamdin Hazari herself, and on behalf of her minor son Rai Narayan Hazari, of Andokilla.	1,971 9 6	838 7 9	299 5 3	112 1 0	411 6 3		
3,415 2,796	Mauza Bar Hatia, thana Satkania, mahal Satkania, taluk Lal Md. Daroga.	Sarada Kripa Lala and Girta Kripa Lala, sons of Pran Hari Lala, of Popadia.	1,052 12 0	144 0 9	395 11 6	54 0 3	449 11 9		
2,074 5,069	Mauza Paharchanda, thana Paharchanda, mahal Paharchanda, taluk Nilmani.	S. M. Bhabhi, wife of Abdul Bari Khan, Moulati Abdul Ramp Khan, of Guraugla, Jagat Ch. Bhattacharjee, of Sonhara.	651 10 0	109 1 0	162 14 6	27 5 0	199 3 6		
1,585 1,060	Mauza Digarpoti Bha, thana Digarpoti Bha, mahal Digarpoti Bha, taluk Nilmani.	Ditto ditto ...	566 8 0	101 1 0	138 1 0	25 4 3	163 5 3		
1,329 1,617	Mauza Charamba, thana Satkania, mahal Noabad, taluk Kuli Kinkar.	Kailas Chandra and Purna Chandra Chowdhury, sons of Ram Saran Chowdhury and Pran Hari Chowdhury and others of Charamba.	1,963 12 0	147 10 3	198 12 9	.....	196 12 9	

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act-II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad Taluks within the Cox's Bazar Khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

No. of tenure.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of talukdar.	SADAR JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS ON WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5-509 5	Thana Teknaf, mauza Lengur-bil Noabad taluk, Thana Chowdhury.	S. M. Kheua Chowdhury, and S. M. Nabakeh Chowdhury, daughter of Thow Chowdhury, of Teknaf.	786 0 0	44 4 6	400 0 0	15 15 10	415 15 10
4-460 876 660	Thana Teknaf, mauza South ubila, Noabad taluk, Ishan Chandra.	Manal Chowdhury and Keopal Chowdhury sons of Repoa Chowdhury, of South ubila.	2,321 6 0	195 13 8	1,111 7 0	67 1 9	1,178 8 9
69-94	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad taluk, Bar Mohammed.	S. M. Jogyeswar, wife of Rask Chaudra Das on behalf of minor son Akur Chandra Das, of Kauchana thana Satkhali.	910 5 0	45 10 3	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
72-101	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad taluk, Saroad Ali.	Nur Mohamed, son of Harban Ali Chowdhury, of Patil Masuakhali.	911 2 0	101 6 6	434 1 0	31 7 6	465 8 6
161-207	Thana Ramoo, mauza Ukhiaighua, Noabad taluk, Indra Narayan.	Rat Chandra Sen, son of Rani Kishar Sen, of Sanhara, thana Patiya and Jatra Mohan Sen, and others.	771 8 0	126 2 0	314 0 0	48 13 6	357 13 6
193-250	Thana Ramoo, mauza Bharnakhali, Noabad taluk, Mohammad Raja.	Said Ali Chowdhury, son of Anwar Ali Chowdhury, and Nur Moharood Chowdhury, and others, of Patil Masuakhali.	1,106 4 0	75 12 6	194 1 0	7 1 0	201 2 0
279-274 365	Thana Chakaria, mauza Bheola namkchar, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Asmat Ali and Jaha Baksha, son of Magan Ali, of Harina.	1,633 2 0	204 3 6	201 15 3	33 10 0	235 9 3
286-282 295 380	Thana Chakaria, mauza Paharchandra, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Beni Madhab Sen, son of Braja Mohan Sen, of Sharnatal and Durakripa Sen, and others.	1,960 8 0	230 6 0	143 2 0	90 8 11	323 10 11
294-289 302	Thana Chakaria, mauza Rajakhali, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Abdul Karim Chowdhury, son of Fazar Ali Chowdhury, Manager on behalf of Estate Ashraf Ali Mia, son of Ershad Ali Chowdhury of Talia dwip.	1,198 0 0	176 9 8	244 6 3	52 11 6	337 1 9
302-298 308	Thana Chakaria, mauza Bataitali, Noabad taluk, Ali Mohamed.	Sarodi Kripa Lal, son of Prudhai Lal of Popodia and Md. Ezard Haque Chowdhury, and others.	4,569 12 0	343 2 3	100 0 0	49 15 9	149 15 9

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the sadar khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on the 16th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Serial No.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	SADAR JAMA.		ARREARS.		
				Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	855 20134	Mauza Bakaria, thana Kotwail, taluk Ahmad Ali.	Munshi Moharraf Ali	1,735 4 0	233 9 6	95 14 9	69 10 0	263 8 9
	4530 23864 346	Mauza Joypurbajoyar, thana Mirsarai, taluk Aminollah.	Bhavanranjan Rai Chowdhury	693 2 0	100 12 6	1 4 9	6 7 3	7 12 0
	4618 28929	Mauza Hafania, thana Fattechery, taluk Farad Jafar.	Nejbru Oha! Mong Raja	84 10 6	41 11 9	236 10 0	18 19 0	332 6 0

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up for sale, at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 14th May 1917, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When, in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Taluk number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
478	Thanna Hathazari, Patlekchery, Bazar, Patya and town Taraf Bindaban Chaudhury.	2,456 9 7	A share will be sold.	Separate accounts having been opened residue share to the extent of 6 annas will be sold excluding 10 p. 13½ k. being of shares Nos 1, 4 and 5 with annual jama of Rs. 135-15-8 and unpaid shares Nos. 2 and 8 with interest of 9 a. 1 p. 6½ kr. and a total revenue of Rs. 1,400-1-5.	Hemangshu Bimal Roy and Homesh Ch. Roy.	922 4 6	.....	206 12 6
657	Thanna Patya and Sadar, Nilam Badya Nath Kanungoo, Buhait Taraf Farokh Haidar.	1,062 15 0	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	Batu Jogesh Chandra Roy, Zamindar.	.....	206 4 11	.....
684	Thanna Patya Bazar, Sackania, Nilam Badya-nath Kanungoo, Buhait Taraf Kanuram Chaudhury	4,470 10 1	Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ..	.....	1,109 7 11	.....
1512	Thanna Hathazari, Bazar, Patya Sadar and Sackania Taraf Krishna Kishore Kanungoo.	645 6 7	Ditto	.....	Satis Chandra Rakshit and Atul Chandra Nandi and others.	.....	118 1 7	.....
1513	Thanna Sitakhi d, Patya Bazar, Sackania Sadar and Hathazari Taraf Krishna Das Kanungoo.	852 10 6	Ditto ..	.....	S. M. Promoda Kumari on behalf of Homesh Chandra Roy and S. M. Shodaulat Roy on behalf of Akshay Kumar Roy.	.....	213 2 10	.....
1749	Thanna Patya, Anwara (o.p.) and Sackania, Taraf Md. Ami Ruxun S. A.	3,485 3 6	A share will be sold.	A separate share having been opened the residue share to the extent of 12 annas will be sold excluding share No. 1 to the extent of 4 annas with a revenue of Rs. 870-12-10.	Dhirendra Lal Gupta on behalf of Sachindra Kumar Gupta and Dhirendra Lal Gupta for self and for Shashanka Shekar Gupta.	2,612 6 8	.....	653 14 2
1884	Thanna Patlekchery, Taraf Md. Sonamir.	785 10 3	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	S. M. Misri Jau and Achans Zama and others.	.....	124 8 6	.....
1885	Thanna Hathazari, Bazar and Baganua o.p., Taraf Md. Rof Khan Sanna.	926 14 0	Ditto ..	.....	Ramkina De and Chandl Charan and others.	.....	165 1 9	.....

Notification of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Bankura-Damodar River Railway, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 27th April 1917, at the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

The purchaser of the plot of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plot of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Description of land to be sold.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acre.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acre.		
1	Burdwan...	Mouza Rupona and Pala-ona, pargana Samarshahi.	60	North side	63 18 8	21.05	Nil ...	Nil ...	One lot as per plan of the Chief Engineer of B. D. R. Railway.	The land is one lot as per B. D. R. Railway plan. It is bounded on the— <i>North</i> —By the land of Proshanna Kumar Das, Nafu Chaudhury, Yamonnem Bibi, Bara Sha Mollah, Abdul Bari, Shaikh Atab, Mohendra Dey, Kedar Nath Saha, Chintamani Rajak and Jahari Addy. <i>South</i> —By the land of Bankura-Damodar River Railway land. <i>East</i> —By the land of Golem Kol-bani, Allarakha Mia, Sooni Bhuan Laha, Chintamani Rajak and Abdul Bari. <i>West</i> —By the land of Ajib Hassan, Yamonnem Bibi, Pascho Bibi, Abdul Halim Khuntia, Benore Behari Laha, Dorlov Addy and Prosona Kumar Day.

Burdwan, the 3rd March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 30th April 1917, corresponding with the Bengali 17th Baisak 1324.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acre and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nadia ...	Pargana Bahanzai, mauza Munshiganj.	.....	.....	0 18 4	185 sq. feet.	.....	.....	...	<i>North</i> —By the lands of the Munshiganj M. E. School. <i>East</i> —By the road. <i>South and West</i> —By the lands of Monraj Sparker.

Nadia Collectorate, Krishnagar, the 8th March 1917.

D. K. MITTER, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the head-quarters of the Burdwan Collectorate on the 15th May 1917.

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of the estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Schedule of property to be sold.

Tanzi number	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.			Government revenue.		REMARKS.
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	As.	
1440	Budsara, pargana Ajmatshahi	26	1	24	116	5	

Burdwan, the 21st March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th April 1917.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0	Government Securities	...	6,61,76,032	12 0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,13,00,000 0 0			Other authorized Investments	...	1,21,18,315	0 0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments. <i>see below</i>	...	1,50,00,000	0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	...	6,41,26,613	12 7
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	...	68,00,000	0 0	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	...	4,04,42,660	10 5
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 3,62,13,991 15 11	5,66,02,498	4 9	Bills discounted and purchased	...	2,38,16,176	0 11
Ditto ditto at Branches	2,03,89,406 4 10	22,13,32,289	0 5	Balances with other Banks	...	27,77,263	10 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	14,10,984	7 0	Bullion	...	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	...	20,02,648	11 4	Dead Stock	...	29,71,664	8 2
Sundries	...			Stamps	...	11,737	10 1
				Sundries	...	7,16,705	12 7
						21,26,57,179	13 2
				On-hand and Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 6,36,12,984 12 4		
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	Rs. 4,63,78,255 14 0	10,99,91,240	10 4
		32,26,48,420	7 6			32,26,48,420	7 6

* Includes Sovs. & 1/2 Sovs.; value Rrs. 3,51,807 8 0

†	No.	do.	do.	do.	5,18,782	8	6
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R. 8,70,090 0 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 6 per cent
Percentage, 89.09

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENHAL.
Calcutta, the 12th April 1917.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1028-1)

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, in his sale-room, in the court-house on Saturday, the 21st day of April 1917, at 12 noon, pursuant to the preliminary and final decrees made in suit No. 54 of 1916 (Fakir Chand Dhur *versus* Basanto Kumar Dutt and others), and bearing date, the 28th February 1916 and 5th January 1917, respectively, the following property described in the mortgage in suit as follows:—

All that brick-built house with the land containing by estimation 3 cottahs, more or less, being premises No. 73, Chasadhobapara Street, in Sootanooty, north division of Calcutta, and bounded on the south by No. 74, Chasadhobapara Street, east partly by Chasadhobapara Street and partly by No. 72, Chasadhobapara Street, west partly by No. 75, Chasadhobapara Street, and partly by Chasadhobapara Street, and north by the tenanted house of Purno Chander Mookerji.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorney, Babu Nalin Chandra Gupta, at No. 11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

MAURICE REMFRY, Offg. Registrar.

N. C. Gupta, Plaintiff's Attorney
High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, the 7th March 1917. (938—1—708)

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold by J. H. Hechle, Esqr., the Commissioner of Partition in the sale-room in the Court-house of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, on Saturday, the 21st day of April 1917, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to decree made in suit No. 1332 of 1915 (wherein Beni Madhub Sett is the plaintiff and Hari Padu Sett is the defendant), and dated the 7th day of April 1916, the undermentioned property belonging to the parties to this suit.

All that partly two and partly three-storeyed brick-built house together with the piece of land containing by measurement 1 cottah 1 chittak and 1 square foot being No. 16 (formerly No. 12), Ram Tanoo Bose Lane, Block No. XIX, holding No. 209, north division, Calcutta and bounded north by No. 15, Ram Tanoo Bose Lane, east by Ram Tanoo Bose Lane, south by No. 17, Ram Tanoo Bose Lane and west by a sewered ditch. The annual Government Revenue payable to the Collector of Calcutta in respect of the holding is 3 as. 9 p. only.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the Court-house in the office of the undersigned or at the office of Babu Kanti Chunder Mukerjee, Attorney for the plaintiff, at No. 10, Old Post Office Street in Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

J. H. HECHLE, Commissioner of Partition.

Kanti Chunder Mukerjee, Plaintiff's Attorney.
High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, the 2nd day of March 1917. (1017—1)

Notice.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 813 of 1914 (wherein Fatima Bibee is the plaintiff and Mohammed Suleman Mullick and others are defendants), and dated the 18th day of December last, the creditors of Hajee Eradutollah Mullick deceased, late of No. 1, Vanderburg Lane, in the town of Calcutta, landholder, who died in the month of January 1911, are, on or before the 30th day of April 1917, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same, before the Assistant Referee in the Court-house, on Monday, the 21st day of May 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Each claimant shall send in his statement of claims with a Court-fee stamp of Rs. 2 affixed thereon.

S. C. MITRA, Assistant Master and Referee.

B. P. Chunder, Attorney for the defendant, Khatija Khatunnessa Bibee.

High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, the 28th day of March 1917. (1016—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

[Section 44 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Bankura.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 OF 1916.

Upendra Kumar Sarkar, son of late Haradhon Sarkar of Lodna, thana Onda, district Bankura, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovesaid insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of April 1917, at 6 o'clock, for hearing the application.

J. JOHNSTON, Offg. District Judge.
Bankura, the 5th April 1917. (1014—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bankura.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Sricharan Rakshit Madak, son of the late Narayan Rakshit Madak of Lapurbazar, thana Onda, district Bankura, has been admitted by this Court as No. 2 of 1917 and that the 21st April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

J. JOHNSTON, Offg. District Judge.
Bankura, the 11th April 1917. (1030—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 11 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 10th February 1917, filed by Jan Ali, Jamir Ali and Jafar Ali, sons of Sabid Ali of Shakpura, thana Boulkhali, district Chittagong, and on the application of the debtors and on reading their petition and hearing their pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents. Babu Khirode Chandra Das, pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 10th day of April 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.
(1039—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.**In the Court of the District Judge of Chittagong.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 OF 1917.

WHEREAS Rajiullah, son of Ahamed Ali Maji of Nal-Andha, thana Patiya, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 29th March 1917, to be declared insolvent, under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 11th of May 1917 for hearing the aforesaid petition and for the examination of the debtor.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.
Chittagong, the 11th April 1917. (1040—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Ohittagong.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 of 1917.

WHEREAS Aparna Charan Bal, son of late Parbati Charan Bal, and Jyaneendra Chandru Bal, son of Aparna Charan Bal, of Kanangoepara, thana Patiya, have applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 5th April 1917, to be declared insolvents, under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all their creditors that the Court has fixed the 14th of May 1917, for hearing the aforesaid petition and for the examination of the debtors.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

Cong, the 12th April 1917. (1043—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of the Sub-Judge of Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 48 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Kuzrat Malik, son of Sadu Malik deceased, of Lalara, police-station Manikgunj, district Dacca, the 15th May 1917, has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 10th April 1917. (1024—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the 1st Additional District Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 24 of 1916.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th December 1916, filed by Kerub Chander Shaha, son of Srinath Shaha deceased, of Benodpur, police-station Gheore, district Dacca, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 10th day of April 1917.

C. BARTLEY, 1st Addl. District Judge.
(1037—1)

NOTICE

In the Court of the District Judge of Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Kokai Dholi, son of late Sari Mahamud Dholi of Monchha Mandra, police-station Lohajung, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 1st May 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and for the examination of the debtor.

S. E. STINTON, District Judge.

Dacca, the 12th April 1917. (1045—1)

NOTICE

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Darjeeling.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1917.

Indrubar Bhutia of Longuem Tea Estate Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the abovementioned insolvent has applied by a petition to be declared an insolvent and the Court has fixed the 27th April 1917 for the hearing of the petition. Any one desirous to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

L. BURROWS, for Dy. Commissioner.

Darjeeling, the 10th April 1917. (1025—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Shaik Baraktulla, son of late Dakhodar of Bhola, thana Singur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 36 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 20th March 1917. (853—1—740)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Amulya Ch. Jana, son of late Mati Lal Jana, and Bishwa Nath Ray, son of late Jangunaran Ray of Ramkrishnapur, thana Howrah, District Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 40 of 1917, and that the 20th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (899—1—747)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ram Narayan Vakati, son of late Raghu Ram Vakati of Tarokeswar Choulpaty, thana Haripal, district Hooghly, was, on the 16th March 1917, adjudged an insolvent. The 27th April 1917, has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants should prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (900—1—744)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 170 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rakhal Ch. Bera, son of late Sanker Ch. Bera of No. 40, Knibertpara Lane, Dhormotola Salekha, thana Golabary, district Hooghly, was, on the 7th March 1917, adjudged an insolvent. The 27th April 1917 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants should prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 29th March 1917. (901—1—745)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[Section 44 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 of 1916.

Satkonri Chandra, son of late Judhistir Chandra, by caste Gandhabanik, by profession trader, of Gewakhali, police-station Mahisadal, district Midnapore, applicant.

TAKE notice that the above-named insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of April 1917 at 6 A.M. for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of April 1917.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

(1049—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 of 1917.

(Act III of 1907.)

In the matter of Srimanta Mandal of Jhikra, police-station Beldunga, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 31st March 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampur, the 12th April 1917. (1036—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 5th February 1917, made by Tamiz Khan, son of late Siddi Khan of Dudhkura, thana Durgapur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 2nd April 1917. (1031—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 24th February 1917, made by Dwarika Nath Mali, son of Narasingha Mali of Durgapur, thana Durgapur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 2nd April 1917. (1032—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanda Lal Taipal, son of Chandra Mohan Taipal of Chatutia, police-station Gopalpur, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 21st April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 10th April 1917. (1033—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ishan Chandra Taipal, son of Chandra Mohan Taipal of Chatutia, police-station Gopalpur, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent, and the 21st April 1917, has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 10th April 1917. (1034—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 14th February 1917, made by Kunja Kishore Shaha, son of late Kushal Chandra Shaha of Gamaritala, thana Durenpur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 5th April 1917. (1035—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

CHHAKAR SHEIK, son of late Bojor Sheik of Shobau Daba, police-station Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 2nd day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 5th April 1917. (1020—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 36 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

KINU RAM DAS, son of Sita Ram Das of Shaulari, police-station Jaldhaka, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 2nd day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 5th April 1917 (1021—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 125 of 1916

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

MENAJUDDIN, son of late Samir Sheik of Raghu, police-station Kotwali, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 2nd day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 5th April 1917. (1022—1)

In the Court of the District Judge at Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 56 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge, Rangpur.

ON the application of the debtor Kachu Mamud Kabiraj, son of late Jhapra Mahmud Kabiraj of Bagula Gari, police-station Jaldhaka, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge

Rangpur, the 10th April 1917. (1026—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. MALLIK, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

GHOTO SHEIK, son of late Bojor Sheik of Chhatrapur, police-station Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 2nd day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 10th April 1917. (1027—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 164 of 1916.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

RAHAMATULLAH, son of late Jade Mamud of Shujanerkuthi, police-station Fulbari, in the district of Rangpur, was on the 5th day of April 1917 adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 11th April 1917. (1041—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

KADIR MAMUD, son of late Kina Sheik of Taierpur, police-station Mithapukur, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 4th day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 11th April 1917. (1042—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1917.

T. M. Jordon, son of late M. Jordon of 27 Dibi Serampur Road thana Entally, applicant.

To Madhu Lal Duagar and others, creditors.

ON the 19th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER District Judge.
Ahpur, the 27th March 1917. (886—1—741)

BABU SATYENDRA KUMAR RAI CHAUDHURI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court Calcutta. (978—4—701)

BECHARAM LAHURI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (927—4—588)

HARENDRANATH BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (955—4—700)

HARI CHARAN BANERJEE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (934—4—585)

JATINDRA NATH BHATTACHARJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1013—4—704)

JITENDRA PROSAD NIYOGI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1018—4—747)

KAMINI KUMAR SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (937—4—583)

KANAI DHAN DUTT intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (924—4—581)

KRISHNAKISHORE BASAK, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (936—4—582)

MANOMOHUN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1011—4—702)

MANOMOHAN RAI CHAUDHURI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (932—4—579)

MOULVI ASADUZZAMAN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (928—4—573)

NRIPENDRA NATH DHAR intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (983—4—703)

PRAKASA CHANDRA MUKHERJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (925—4—575)

PRAMATHA NATH MITRA intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (935—4—584)

SACHINDRA NATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (933—4—580)

SURES CHANDRA SEN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1012—4—706)

Notices.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following probable vacancies on the staff of the Murarichand College, Sylhet, on a starting salary of Rs. 200 a month in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service :—

Professor of History.

Professor of Philosophy.

Professor of Sanskrit.

Professor of Persian and Arabic.

Preference will be given to first class M.A.'s.

Third class M. A.'s need not apply.

Applications which should be accompanied by certificates of character, conduct, age, educational qualifications and ability from persons in responsible position should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April 1917.

K. BARUA,

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

Shillong, the 5th April 1917.

Notices.

IS hereby given that 4 or 5 paid probationers with a remuneration of Rs. 15 a month will shortly be taken in the office of the Magistrate-Collector of Faridpur after selection from among the intending candidates by an examination to be held by the Collector in his office at Faridpur. The intending candidates must submit their applications to the undersigned with all testimonials on or before the 21st April next stating their present age and whether they have any relation in the Sadar and Subdivisional Offices of this district. None should apply who has not at least passed the Matriculation Examination. In selecting the candidates for examination preference will be given to Muhammadans who have passed the Matriculation and to Hindus who have passed the I. Sc or I. A. Examination. The date of examination will be communicated to the selected candidate according to the address given in the application within a few days after the 21st. The selected probationers must be ready to go to any part of this district to which they may be posted.

J. G. DUNLOP, Collector.

Faridpur, the 30th March 1917.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Supervisor for the Cess Revaluation Office, Midnapore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 70 per mensem for 1917-18, and Rs. 80 per mensem for the remaining period (probably three years) during which the General Revaluation proceedings will last. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 21st April 1917.

W. A. MARR, Collector of Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 2nd April 1917.

(979—2)

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian

	No.	Value.
	Rs.	A. P.
Full rupees ...	18	18 0 0
Half-rupees ...	1	0 8 0
One-fourth rupees ...	7	1 18 0
One-eighth rupees ...	26	3 3 0
One-fourth anna pieces ...	9	0 3 3
Pies ...	18	0 1 1
Small gold screw ...	1	0 0 0
.. ornament ...	..	0 4 0
.. coral with wire ...	..	0 0 1
.. wires ...	..	..
.. pearl on a wire ...	..	..
White metal screw ...	..	0 4 0
Metal lamp (bottom) ...	..	0 8 0
Bell metal cup ...	..	0 3 0
Brass vessel ...	..	0 0 6
Iron padlock ...	..	..
Iron bill hook (broken) ...	..	..
Small brass chombu ...	..	0 1 0
	86	32 15 11

Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 27th August 1916, 1st September 1916 and subsequent dates, treasure of the description and approximate value noted in the margin was discovered under the ground in a vacant house site belonging to one Sornam-mal in the village of Lal-puram, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claim-

ing the said treasure or

part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore, on the 4th August 1917, in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

B. RAMA RAO, Sub-Collector in charge.

South Arcot Collector's Office, the 3rd April 1917.

Road Cess Notification.

THE District Board of Birbhum, at a special meeting held on the 24th March 1917, resolved that Road Cess be levied in the district at a maximum rate of half-anna per rupee on the annual value of lands during the year 1917-18.

G. S. DUTT, Chairman.

Birbhum District Board's Office, Suri, the 12th April 1917.

(1948—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Currency Note.

THE following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs	
W279 of 1896-97	X 96098 67	100	J. W. Meares, Esq., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Blair Athol, Simla.

N. B. DEANR,

Deputy Controller, in charge, Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Calcutta, the 2nd April 1917.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 125398 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surbo Sundori Dasi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surbo Sundori Dasi.

Residence—33, Brijolal Street, Calcutta.

(940—3—707)

NOTICE.**Estate J. R. P. Alexander, deceased.**

PURSUANT to section 329 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 (both of the Legislative Council of India) notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of James Reid Petrie Alexander, late of Munlochy in Sydney in the Commonwealth of Australia and who recently resided at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta, Commander of His Majesty's hired transport steamship "Arankola," Lieutenant Commander of the Royal Navy Reserve, deceased, and who died at sea off Madras on board the said steamship "Arankola," are hereby required on or before the 30th day of April 1917 to submit full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be admitted and the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the undersigned to whom letters of administration with copy of the will of the said deceased were granted on the 5th day of February 1917 (and, issued dated the 1st day of March 1917) by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Dated this 19th day of March 1917.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER,

GEORGE HUNTER FRANKLIN EATWELL,

Administrators to the Estate of James Reid
Petrie Alexander, deceased.

(825—3)

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, and in the matter of the Nadia Insurance & Banking Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Monday, the 30th April 1917, at 1 p.m., at 95, Clive Street, Calcutta. The creditors are requested to file their claims together with the documentary evidences to prove the same, failing which they will be excluded from the benefits of distribution.

M. N. MUKERJEE, F.R.A., Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1917. (1050—1—748)

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, and in the matter of the Victoria Life Insurance Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on Monday, the 30th April 1917, at 3 p.m., at 95, Clive Street, Calcutta, to pass the Liquidator's account for the year ending 31st March 1917, and to take up any other matters that may be brought before the meeting.

M. N. MUKERJEE, F.R.A., Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1917. (1051—1—749)

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the Star of India Insurance Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the shareholders of the Star of India Insurance Company, Limited, in an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th April 1917, at 4 p.m., passed the following Extraordinary Resolution, under provision of section 203 (3) of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, winding up the Company voluntarily :—

I. Resolved that since in view of the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the Company and by reason of its liability which it is not possible to meet under its present circumstances, the Company can not continue its business any longer, it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily.

II. Resolved that Mr. Bhutnath Mookerjee of Messrs. B. Mookerjee and Company, Auditors, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose of No. 64-1, Beadon Street, Calcutta, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company and that a sum of Rs. 300 be paid as remuneration to each of the said Liquidators and that a further sum of Rs. 200 be allowed to Messrs. B. Mookerjee and Company, Registered Accountants and Certificated Auditors, as fee for auditing the Accounts of the Company up to and including the period of Liquidation.

P. N. MOOKERJEE, Chairman.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1917. (1046—1—750)

Notice

IS hereby given that a Meeting of the creditors of the Star of India Insurance Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th May 1917, at 4 p.m., to consider the affairs in connection with the winding up of the Company voluntarily.

BHUTNATH MOOKERJEE } Liquidators.
SARAT CHANDRA BOSE }

Calcutta, the 14th April 1917 (1047—1—751)

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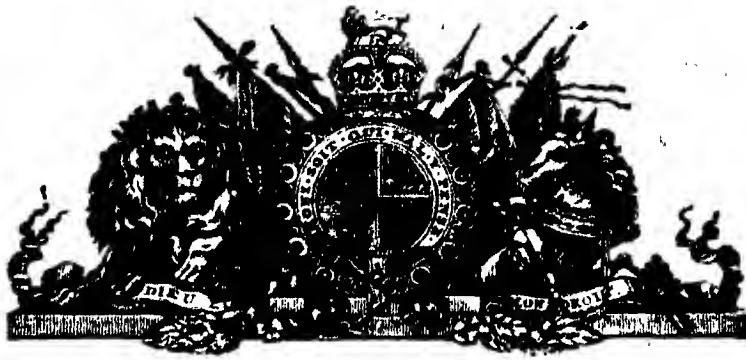
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PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1916 TO 31st MARCH 1917.

Monthly Weather Review for February to August 1916. Re. 1 per month.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

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MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR MARCH 1917.

I. **Character of the season.**—During the first two weeks of the month light rain fell throughout the Presidency. The fall was below normal in all the districts. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Preparatory cultivation of fields for jute and other autumn crops also sowings of jute and autumn paddy in northern and eastern districts proceeded throughout the month. The harvesting of wheat, rape and mustard, tobacco, pulses and other spring crops was continued.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The state of standing crops is reported to be satisfactory.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The prospects and probable outturn of wheat, oilseeds and other standing spring crops were reported to be fair.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—Slight damage to standing crops by insects was reported from Dacca, from Darjeeling and Faridpur through drought, and from Howrah by hailstorms.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of the agricultural stock is returned as fair. The number of districts from which cattle-disease was reported during the month varied from four to eight.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—An insufficiency of fodder continued to be reported from parts of Nadia and Dacca districts only.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month under review the prices of common rice rose in 7 districts, fell in 4 and remained stationary in the rest, varying from 8 seers a rupee at Darjeeling and Bakerganj to 11½ seers a rupee at Birbhum.

IX. **Condition of agricultural population.**—The condition of the agricultural population was reported to be fair.

S. MILLIGAN.

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
The 16th April 1917.

**Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall
in each district during March 1917.**

Division.	District.	Normal district rain- fall for the month of March.	Actual district rain- fall for the month of March 1917	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	1.37	0.98	- 0.39
	Calcutta ...	1.25	1.42	+ 0.17
	Nadia ...	1.57	0.73	- 0.84
	Murshidabad ...	0.95	0.94	- 0.01
	Jessore ...	1.83	0.41	- 1.42
	Khulna ...	1.92	0.99	- 1.02
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1.26	1.20	- 0.06
	Birbhum ...	0.94	0.74	- 0.20
	Bankura ...	1.07	0.80	- 0.27
	Midnapore ...	1.29	1.08	- 0.21
	Hooghly ...	1.24	1.18	- 0.06
	Howrah ...	1.33	1.06	- 0.27
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	0.97	0.63	- 0.34
	Dinajpur ...	0.96	0.20	- 0.76
	Jalpaiguri ...	1.71	0.57	- 1.14
	Darjeeling ...	1.64	0.93	- 0.71
	Rangpur ...	1.32	0.62	- 0.70
	Bogra ...	1.20	0.63	- 0.57
	Pabna ...	1.35	1.29	- 0.06
	Malda ...	0.82	0.43	- 0.39
Dacca	Dacca ...	2.38	0.64	- 1.74
	Mymensingh ...	1.85	0.83	- 1.02
	Faridpur ...	2.08	0.85	- 1.23
	Bakerganj ...	1.70	0.85	- 0.85
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	2.42	0.07	- 2.35
	Tippera ...	2.63	0.42	- 2.21
	Noakhali ...	2.48	0.82	- 1.66
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2.74	0.03	- 2.71
	Cooch Behar ...	1.69	0.19	- 1.50

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 16th April 1917.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell in the Chittagong Division, but the fall was light in the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions. There was practically no rain in the Rajshahi Division. Preparatory operations for jute and autumn paddy are in progress; sowings continue but progress is being retarded especially in the northern districts for want of rain. Young jute and autumn paddy have suffered through want of rain in Rangpur and in parts of Dacca district. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly completed; the outturn is fairly satisfactory. Sugarcane and other standing crops are generally reported to be doing well. Cattle-disease is reported from eleven districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has remained almost stationary with a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SCERAS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops.
			Previous week.		
		Inches.			
	24-PARGANAS	1·80	9	9	Weather seasonable. More rain is needed in the Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour subdivisions for jute cultivation. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Kakdip thana. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·21	10	10	
	Barrackpore	0·05	8	8	
	Barasat ...	Nil	8	8	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	8½	8½	
2	NADIA ...	(n)	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. Outturn of wheat is not satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient except in thana Khoksa.
	Kushtia ...	(n)	9	9	
	Meherpur ...	(n)	7½	7½	
	Chuadanga ...	(n)	8½	8½	
	Ranaghat ...	(n)	9	9	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat and other <i>rabi</i> crops is almost finished. Outturn is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import. Cattle-disease is reported from Nabagram (Lalbagh).
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	10	10	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	10½	10½	
	Kandi ...	0·07	11	11	
4	JESSORE ...	0·17	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn paddy. More rain is wanted.
	Jhenidah ...	0·10	8	8	
	Magura ...	0·23	8½	8½	
	Narail ...	0·53	8½	8½	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	9½	9½	
	KHULNA ...	1·86	9	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Fields are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Assasuni in the Satkhira subdivision.
	Satkhira ...	0·79	8	8	
	Bagerhat ...	1·48	8	8	

NOTE.—For subdivisional stations, figures of rainfall and prices relate to the week ending on the previous Saturday. The prices reported from Noakhali are those prevailing on the previous Saturday. From all other head-quarters stations, figures for prices and rainfall relate to the week ending on Monday.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERs. PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, &c.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	11	9½	Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane is finished. Outturn of wheat is fair.
	Asansol ...	0·08	11	10½	Cattle-disease is reported from thana
	Katwa ...	0·17	10	10	Katwa. Stocks of food-grains, fodder
	Kalna ...	0·14	9½	9½	and water are sufficient.
7	BIRBHUM ...	0·06	12	11½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Rampurhat	Nil	10½	10½	
8	BANKURA ...	0·05	12	11	Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of wheat and other standing crops are good.
	Vishnupur ...	0·26	10	10½	Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	9½	10½	Weather seasonable. Condition of wheat is fair. Outturn of linseed, rape and mustard and <i>boro</i> rice is good. Cattle-disease is reported from Keshiary thana.
	Ghatal ...	0·10	10	10	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Tamluk ...	0·65	9½	9½	
	Contai ...	0·58	12	12	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0·20	8½	8½	Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn crops. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0·15	7½	7½	
	Arambagh ...	0·34	10	10	
11	HOWRAH ...	1·29	8	8	Weather seasonable. There was a heavy storm, with hailstorm at places, on the 10th instant. Planting of sugarcane is nearly over. Ploughing of fields for jute is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Ulubaria ...	1·82	8	8	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	8	(n)	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat crop continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Stock of food-grains are sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	9	(n)	
	Nator ...	Nil	7½	(n)	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	9½	10½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is over. Ploughing of lands for <i>bhadoi</i> crops is being done in some localities but progress is being retarded for want of rain. Water and fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	10½	10½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	10½	9½	
14	JALPAIGURI	Nil	8½	7½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops and their sowings have commenced in places. Harvesting of tobacco is almost finished. Threshing of wheat continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Alipur ...	0·36	8	9	

No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
	DARJEELING	0.06	8½	8½	Weather dry and fair. Potatoes and maize are doing well. Harvesting of wheat has begun in some places. It has suffered on account of drought. Sowing of jute has begun in the Terai. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	10	10	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	8	8	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	8	8½	Weather sultry. Jute and <i>aus</i> paddy plants are withering for want of rain which is urgently needed and which is retarding further progress of sowing. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease except in Palashbari thana in Gaibandha subdivision. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	Nil	9	9	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	8	8	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	7½	7½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather hot. Preparation of lands for jute and other <i>bhutdoi</i> crops and their sowings continue, but rain is wanted. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
18	PABNA	Nil	8	7½	Weather very hot and cloudy. Condition of standing crops is good. Harvesting of wheat is almost completed. Rain is urgently wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Sirajganj ...	0.03	8	8	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of autumn paddy has commenced. Rain is badly wanted for ploughing. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	10	10	Weather hot with high wind during mid-day; night cool. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy is going on briskly. State and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
21	DACCA ...	0.03	8½	8½	Weather unsettled with occasional rain and storms. Young jute and autumn paddy plants have been damaged through want of rain in Manikganj subdivision. Outturn of <i>boro</i> paddy, chillies and sweet potatoes is estimated to be normal. Fodder is dear at Nawabganj. Water is not sufficiently available in Sripur.
	Manikganj ...	0.01	8½	8	
	Narayanganj	0.55	8½	8½†	
	Munshiganj*	1.86	8	8½	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kaikasa thana are reported here.

† Rangoon rice.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
22	MYMENSINGH	0·02	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> rice continues. Prospects of summer rice are fair. Fodder and water are available. Cattle-disease is reported in Katiadi and some other villages in Kishorganj subdivision.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	
	Tangail ...	Nil	7½	8½	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	
	Kishorganj...	1·46	8	8	
23	FARIDPUR ...	0·32	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. More rain is needed. Sowing of jute and paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are available. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Goalundo ...	0·10	8½	8½	
	Madaripur ...	(n)	8	8	
	Gopalganj†	0·95	8	8	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	1·56	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Pirojpur ...	1·26	8	8	
	Patuakhali ...	0·87	8½	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	(n)	(n)	7½	
25	CHITTAGONG	6·00	8½	9	Weather rainy with occasional hailstorms which partly damaged the <i>rabi</i> crops. Fields are being prepared for <i>aus</i> crops. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Teknaf and Cox's Bazar thanas.
	Cox's Bazar	1·51	9	9	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	0·66	8	8	Weather seasonable. Standing crops are doing well except in Chandpur subdivision where the condition of crops is not favourable owing to heavy rain. Sowing of jute and paddy continues. Stocks of food-grains are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Brahmanbaria.	0·52	7½	7½	
	Chandpur ...	3·25	9	9	
27	NOAKHALI ..	3·41	8½	8½	Weather stormy. Weeding of jute and sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy is progressing, but progress is being retarded by recent heavy rains. Cattle-disease is reported from Parsuram and Feni thanas.
	Feni ..	2·98	9½	9½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	4·89	8	8	Weather rainy. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced. Rangoon rice is being imported. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.

† Rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
(n) Not reported.

S. MILLIGAN,

Offy. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 17th April, 1917.

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1917.

Names of Articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.			RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.		
	From—	To—		From—	To—	
1. Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(i) Balam, coarse ...	5 4 0	5 8 0		0 2 3	0 2 9	
" medium ...	5 10 0	6 0 0		0 2 6	0 3 0	
(ii) Patnai, coarse ...	4 7 0	4 12 0		0 2 0	0 2 6	
" medium ...	4 12 0	5 1 0		0 2 3	0 3 0	
(iii) Nagra, coarse ...	4 5 0	4 11 0		0 2 3	0 2 6	
" medium ...	4 14 0	5 2 0		0 2 3	0 2 9	
(iv) Dudhkalma ...	4 6 0	4 8 0		0 2 3	0 2 9	
(v) Rangoon (boiled) ...	3 14 0	4 10 0		0 2 3	.....
(vi) Kujla ...	3 4 0	3 12 0		0 2 0	.....
2. Wheat, Dudhia ...	5 0 0	.....		.....	.....
" Gangajali ...	.....	.....		.....	.....
" Jamali ...	4 0 0	.....		.....	.....
3. Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	3 4 0	3 8 0		0 1 6	0 2 0	
4. " dal ...	4 0 0	4 4 0		0 2 0	0 2 6	
5. Mung " (Hari) ...	4 4 0	5 4 0		0 2 3	0 4 0	
" " (Krishna) ...	4 8 0	.....		0 2 9	0 3 6	
6. Arhar " ...	3 4 0	5 0 0		0 2 0	0 2 6	
7. Masur " (split) ...	4 4 0	5 8 0		0 2 3	0 3 0	
" " (khanri) ...	5 12 0	7 4 0		0 2 9	0 3 6	
8. Kalai " ...	4 8 0	5 0 0		0 2 0	0 2 9	
9. Salt ...	3 3 0	.....		0 1 6	.....
10. Sagar (brown Java) ...	13 0 0	.....		0 5 6	0 6 6	
11. Gur (Bheli) ...	.....	.....		.....	.....
" Bhursut ...	7 8 0	7 12 0		0 3 0	.....
" Date ...	3 12 0	4 4 0		0 2 6	.....
12. Milk ...	9 0 0	10 0 0		0 3 0	0 5 0	
13. Mustard oil ...	13 8 0	15 8 0		0 6 0	0 8 0	
14. Flour (country) ...	5 14 0	6 10 0		0 2 6	0 3 0	
15. Ata No. 3 ...	4 4 0	.....		} 0 2 0	0 3 0	
" " 2½ ...	5 6 0	.....			
" " B ...	6 14 0	.....			
16. Suji ...	6 5 0	7 0 0		0 2 9	0 3 6	
17. Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.).	60 8 0	61 8 0		1 10 0	1 12 0	
" (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.).	56 0 0	58 0 0		1 6 0	1 8 0	
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.).	54 0 0	55 0 0		1 2 0	1 4 0	
18. Maize ...	2 4 0	2 8 0		.....	.....
19. Potato ...	1 12 0	2 8 0		0 0 9	0 2 0	
20. Patal ...	5 8 0	8 0 0		0 2 6	0 4 0	
21. Brinjal ...	2 0 0	2 8 0		0 1 0	0 2 0	
22. Onion ...	2 0 0	2 10 0		0 1 0	0 1 6	
23. Fish, Rahu ...	15 0 0	20 0 0		0 7 0	0 12 0	
24. Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....		0 8 0	0 10 0	
25. Beef (2nd & 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....		0 3 6	0 4 0	

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices daily recorded at the following markets :—

Wholesale.—(1) Chetla Hât, (2) Ramkrishnapur Hât, (3) Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, (4) Posta Bazar.

Retail.—(1) Sir Stuart Hogg Market, (2) Orphanaganj Market, (3) Sobha Bazar, (4) Nutan Bazar, (5) Raja Babu's Bazar, (6) Bow Bazar, (7) Kareya Bazar, (8) Tal. tola Bazar, (9) Mallik Bazar, and (10) Jagu Babu's Bazar.

SATIS CHANDRA RAY,

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 16th April 1917.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in the

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
24 PARGANAS.	Saugor Island ...	2	0.46	0.23	1	0.13	0.13	NH	NH	1.44	NH	0.11	1.19	3	2.06	4.48	16	18.02	10.36
	Diamond Harbour ...	NH	NH	0.64	NH	NH	1.33	NH	NH	1.58	NH	0.29	1.73	2	2.97	5.23	44	26.79	10.71
	Bridge-Budge ...	NH	0.19	0.71	NH	0.08	1.43	NH	NH	1.88	3	1.55	1.02	2	5.27	5.51	17	17.25	11.41
	Canning Town ...	NH	NH	0.32	NH	NH	0.59	1	0.11	1.45	5	2.41	1.05	3	4.80	6.07	18	21.44	10.80
	Alipore (Obey) ...	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	1.15	NH	NH	1.25	3	1.60	1.75	2	3.86	5.74	17	16.99	11.43
	Warrenepore ...	NH	NH	0.42	NH	NH	1.31	NH	NH	1.41	4	2.45	2.09	1	0.51	5.26	14	9.03	10.43
	Dum-Dum ...	NH	NH	0.52	NH	NH	1.12	NH	NH	1.33	5	4.16	2.09	1	1.43	5.55	15	13.74	11.11
	Barasat ...	NH	NH	0.58	NH	NH	1.28	NH	NH	1.26	6	5.03	2.14	2	1.63	5.44	15	13.21	10.88
	Basirhat ...	NH	NH	0.45	NH	0.09	1.02	NH	NH	1.47	8	11.63	2.24	1	1.90	5.84	13	20.28	11.30
	Total ...	2	0.65	4.59	1	0.93	10.76	1	0.11	12.37	36	29.07	17.30	17	22.91	49.23	139	154.68	96.09
	Average ...	0.2	0.07	0.51	0.1	0.03	1.19	0.1	0.1	1.37	4.0	5.23	1.92	1.9	2.55	5.46	13.4	17.19	10.90
NADIA.	Rasabati ...	NH	NH	0.47	NH	NH	1.14	NH	NH	1.49	8	5.85	2.89	2	1.13	6.11	19	18.35	9.50
	Krishnagar ...	NH	NH	0.37	1	0.25	1.15	NH	NH	1.53	7	5.13	2.84	3	2.33	6.60	17	18.00	9.87
	Chandana ...	NH	NH	0.46	1	0.22	1.09	NH	NH	1.64	11	5.81	2.99	3	2.69	7.34	13	16.00	9.87
	Meherpur ...	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	1.06	NH	NH	1.68	9	6.88	3.10	3	2.62	6.03	13	20.16	9.83
	Kushia ...	NH	NH	0.28	1	1.00	1.91	NH	NH	1.54	5	5.40	3.14	5	3.81	7.46	14	14.40	10.90
	Harishcheta ...	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	5	6.00	(n)	1	0.60	(n)	13	13.33	(n)
	Total ...	NH	NH	2.29	3	1.57	5.45	NH	NH	7.87	49	36.37	14.48	17	12.58	33.55	103	99.23	49.97
	Average ...	NH	NH	0.46	0.5	0.26	1.09	NH	NH	1.67	8.2	5.56	2.90	2.6	9.09	6.71	17.3	16.64	9.99
MURSHIDA- BAD.	Kandi ...	NH	NH	0.45	1	0.13	0.99	NH	NH	1.06	2	0.38	1.06	2	1.70	4.54	14	14.40	10.31
	Berhampore ...	NH	NH	0.42	NH	0.06	0.94	NH	NH	1.06	5	1.46	1.48	1	0.60	5.24	15	12.40	9.88
	Lalbagh ...	NH	NH	0.33	NH	0.07	0.69	NH	NH	1.03	2	0.89	1.53	NH	0.06	5.56	13	10.35	9.89
	Azimganj ...	NH	NH	0.51	1	0.17	0.74	NH	NH	0.99	4	1.05	1.66	1	0.29	5.26	13	9.94	9.92
	Jangipore ...	NH	NH	0.21	1	0.15	0.76	NH	NH	0.73	5	1.21	1.37	NH	NH	4.64	19	15.37	9.44
	Lalgola ...	NH	NH	0.53	1	0.18	0.94	NH	NH	0.91	4	1.46	1.47	NH	NH	5.07	10	8.89	9.78
	Atriganj ...	NH	NH	0.49	NH	0.09	0.70	NH	NH	0.87	5	1.94	1.62	2	0.58	6.18	17	16.58	10.94
	Patikbari ...	NH	NH	0.36	NH	NH	0.57	NH	NH	0.67	4	1.93	2.19	3	1.99	5.28	14	15.10	9.26
	Dumka ...	NH	NH	0.38	1	1.31	0.67	NH	NH	1.20	5	2.84	1.69	3	0.87	5.49	18	22.51	10.08
	Kallyansanj ...	NH	NH	0.20	1	0.0	1.14	NH	NH	0.98	4	1.68	2.15	1	0.33	3.96	13	14.74	11.53
	Total ...	NH	NH	4.31	6	2.76	5.14	NH	NH	9.47	40	16.04	17.32	12	6.63	50.22	138	140.25	101.45
	Average ...	NH	NH	0.43	0.6	0.28	0.81	NH	NH	0.95	4.0	1.50	1.73	1.2	0.66	5.02	12.8	14.05	10.05
JESSORE.	Narail ...	1	0.42	0.57	NH	NH	1.16	1	0.18	1.69	10	7.49	3.61	4	4.10	7.14	16	11.79	11.47
	Jessore ...	1	0.12	0.43	NH	NH	1.27	1	1.35	1.96	12	9.89	3.28	4	3.74	8.05	16	10.47	12.38
	Jheula ...	NH	0.02	0.47	NH	NH	1.15	NH	0.03	1.99	10	7.76	3.19	5	5.81	6.97	19	13.84	11.95
	Magura ...	NH	NH	0.44	NH	0.07	1.06	NH	NH	1.90	10	8.41	4.00	5	2.26	8.18	13	8.48	11.49
	Bangson ...	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	1.12	NH	NH	1.56	3	7.67	2.60	3	2.28	8.18	20	17.91	10.14
	Total ...	2	0.56	2.32	NH	0.07	5.86	2	1.46	9.18	50	41.22	16.78	21	17.69	36.52	84	61.92	67.36
	Average ...	0.4	0.11	0.46	NH	0.01	1.17	0.4	0.29	1.84	10.0	8.24	3.35	4.2	8.54	7.30	16.9	12.38	11.58
KHULNA.	Satkhira ...	NH	NH	0.46	1	0.46	0.97	1	0.31	2.07	8	8.54	3.08	3	3.60	6.55	19	21.29	11.16
	Bagerhat ...	NH	NH	0.58	NH	NH	1.12	NH	0.07	1.92	7	8.53	3.05	2	2.42	6.82	13	11.99	12.98
	Khulna ...	NH	NH	0.58	NH	NH	1.10	1	0.17	1.93	10	6.11	2.97	5	4.06	6.64	21	14.24	12.33
	Kaliganj ...	NH	NH	0.98	NH	0.03	1.27	NH	NH	1.13	7	4.70	3.31	4	3.89	7.38	17	29.50	12.25
	Nakipur ...	NH	NH	0.36	NH	NH	0.76	NH	NH	1.81	8	5.16	2.06	2	3.80	5.47	17	25.83	11.88
	Dumuria ...	NH	NH	0.71	1	0.15	1.29	1	0.10	1.62	9	6.94	3.37	1	0.70	7.58	16	17.67	11.16
	Rampal ...	NH	NH	0.60	NH	NH	1.00	NH	NH	1.74	5	3.94	2.93	3	2.86	6.77	21	13.45	11.39
	Kalaroa ...	NH	NH	0.65	NH	0.07	0.89	1	0.90	2.57	9	7.67	3.30	2	2.15	7.93	17	20.09	9.64
	Palkigacha ...	NH	NH	0.75	1	0.14	1.06	1	0.38	1.56	6	7.57	3.18	3	2.51	7.36	19	21.66	10.20
	Mollahat ...	NH	NH	0.47	NH	0.04	1.27	NH	0.08	2.39	9	7.78	3.21	3	3.44	7.3	16	13.20	12.96
	Moreiganj ...	NH	NH	0.87	NH	NH	1.33	NH	NH	2.45	7	6.44	4.12	5	3.24	9.02	20	19.19	14.40
	Tala ...	NH	NH	0.65	NH	0.06	1.04	1	0.90	2.46	8	7.13	3.06	3	1.73	7.41	13	15.74	9.72
	Total ...	NH	NH	7.66	8	0.95	13.10	6	2.64	23.05	53	78.31	40.26	36	31.10	86.76	211	325.79	141.47
	Average ...	NH	NH	0.64	0.3	0.08	1.08	0.6	0.22	1.92	6.9	6.37	3.35	3.0	9.59	7.92	17.8	18.82	4.79
BURDWAN.	Kalna ...	NH	NH	0.47	NH	0.08	1.19	NH	NH	1.23	7	5.06	2.75	2	0.51	5.54	19	17.93	10.11
	Burdwan ...	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	1.14	NH	NH	1.45	5	3.38	3.18	2	0.88	6.36	13	16.86	9.59
	Katwa ...	NH	NH	0.46	NH	NH	1.15	NH	NH	1.26	4	3.71	1.83	2	1.21	5.32	13	13.82	9.89
	Asansol ...	NH	NH	0.56	1	0.25	0.91	NH	NH	1.07	3	1.77	1.57	NH	0.02	3.98	17	15.65	9.58
	Manuk ...	NH	NH	0.53	1	0.16	0.86	NH	NH	1.17	4	4.92	1.53	1	0.55	4.59	15	9.32	9.60
	Mangalkot ...	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	2	1.70	(n)	3	5.93	(n)	15	10.45	(n)
	Hoyna ...	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	3.06	(n)	3	1.53	(n)	17	15.19	(n)
	Monteswar ...	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	14	16.25	(n)
	Total ...	NH	NH	2.43	2	0.49	5.25	NH	NH	6.28	36	52.51	9.86	13	10.46	25.76	123	112.57	49.42
	Average ...	NH	NH	0.49	0.3	0.06	1.06	NH	NH	1.26	3.5	1.88	1.97	1.6	1.39	5.15	15.4	14.07	9.68
BIRBHUM.	Sri ...	NH	NH	0.42	1	0.10	0.88	NH	NH	1.02	2	0.40	1.4	1	0.32	3.64	14	14.71	10.65
	Hataampur ...	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	0.91	NH	NH	0.83	3	0.88	1.17	1	0.13	6.53	14	10.56	10.19
	Rampur Hat ...	NH	NH	0.54	1	0.11	0.84	NH	NH	0.88	2	1.66	1.47	NH	NH	4.36	17	17.70	10.08
	Bolpur ...	NH	NH	0.53	1	0.17	0.86	NH	NH	1.10	5	2.55	1.19	2	2.72	4.40	12	9.38	9.58
	Murari ...	NH	NH	0.34	1	0.21	0.71	NH	NH	0.71	5	1.67	1.61	NH	NH	4.81	13	14.46	11.29
	Lalpur ...	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	0.65	NH	NH	1.11	NH	NH	1.66	NH	0.07	4.60	17	23.08	10.33
	Total ...	NH	NH	2.79	4	0.60	4.85	NH	NH	5.65	17	6.76	7.94	4	3.14	25.28	87	90.48	67.09
	Average ...	NH	NH	0.46	0.7	0.10	0.81	NH	NH	0.94	3.8	1.13	1.36	0.7	0.52	4.21	14.6	13.06	10.35

(n) Not ascertained.

Province of Bengal for the year 1916.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
10	6.41	15.82	19	12.58	14.49	12	11.15	11.67	19	23.76	7.91	2	3.85	1.37	NH	0.00	0.34	84	79.12	70.21
12	4.86	14.98	18	12.75	13.72	14	12.15	10.67	16	16.70	4.65	2	2.72	0.74	NH	NH	0.19	80	80.16	66.07
11	7.94	15.55	27	20.80	11.55	18	12.19	11.61	17	14.98	3.88	3	1.72	0.44	NH	NH	0.22	96	79.32	65.48
18	4.44	12.59	21	22.25	13.37	10	11.67	10.34	14	12.41	4.41	2	0.95	1.14	NH	NH	0.00	87	80.21	64.01
7	7.60	12.89	24	18.94	12.16	18	17.90	10.54	7	14.69	3.91	2	1.07	0.56	NH	NH	0.21	90	82.74	61.81
9	4.18	12.37	24	17.88	11.63	13	12.55	9.19	12	8.70	3.75	2	1.01	0.69	NH	NH	0.35	79	55.75	54.79
9	6.09	12.39	21	14.48	11.90	11	14.54	10.21	11	9.62	4.32	1	1.40	0.59	NH	NH	0.18	74	63.67	61.28
8	5.51	11.39	19	13.08	11.65	17	9.38	9.83	14	9.76	4.31	2	0.55	0.53	NH	NH	0.12	83	51.16	58.88
6	9.41	12.73	14	18.84	12.70	12	15.53	8.98	13	12.66	4.53	1	0.82	0.54	NH	NH	0.26	68	91.98	61.57
85	66.82	119.97	169	137.53	112.87	123	117.34	92.40	133	124.24	42.26	17	13.69	6.80	11	0.19	2.91	741	670.14	568.28
94	6.24	13.33	18.8	15.31	12.49	12.7	13.04	10.51	14.8	13.80	4.70	1.9	1.52	0.73	NH	0.01	0.22	82.3	74.46	63.14
6	2.25	10.33	15	10.54	11.58	13	14.06	8.98	15	7.18	5.45	2	1.09	0.62	NH	NH	0.16	80	60.45	56.42
10	3.73	11.34	17	12.43	10.09	13	10.11	9.51	11	11.10	3.94	2	1.95	1.02	NH	NH	0.06	81	65.16	57.05
10	3.36	10.34	14	14.22	11.18	18	9.52	8.95	11	10.10	4.30	1	5.55	0.56	NH	NH	0.11	85	69.48	59.13
8	4.97	10.57	12	4.54	11.50	13	16.70	8.31	10	8.13	3.83	1	3.50	0.52	NH	NH	0.11	74	62.00	56.96
15	5.41	10.66	24	13.16	10.54	12	14.26	1.57	10	12.06	4.23	1	0.62	0.73	NH	NH	0.12	95	70.42	60.27
4	1.78	(n)	11	6.40	(n)	7	6.55	(n)	8	3.45	(n)	1	0.13	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	...	...	(n)
83	21.50	58.28	93	81.59	54.69	74	60.26	41.02	65	53.02	19.70	8	12.64	3.82	NH	NH	0.06	414	327.49	289.73
8.8	3.38	10.64	15.5	10.26	10.94	12.3	10.84	8.80	10.8	8.84	3.96	1.3	2.11	0.76	NH	NH	0.11	82.8	65.90	57.93
6	4.45	11.67	15	11.97	11.08	11	9.70	9.4	10	6.01	3.53	1	5.72	0.58	NH	NH	0.12	82	54.66	58.70
12	5.96	10.80	15	11.67	11.74	19	11.24	10.08	13	8.95	3.55	1	2.41	0.52	NH	NH	0.11	81	60.75	55.27
11	7.42	12.32	17	10.13	13.18	15	20.41	10.40	12	10.58	4.17	2	2.22	0.62	NH	NH	0.07	71	63.71	59.74
14	8.58	11.12	18	12.10	11.42	14	13.67	9.14	14	6.64	3.88	1	2.52	0.38	NH	NH	0.07	80	55.06	55.07
12	12.12	11.32	12	12.98	11.35	18	17.17	10.13	11	12.66	8.25	2	1.40	0.39	NH	NH	0.09	72	74.28	53.98
6	5.22	11.45	13	14.24	10.54	9	9.73	10.75	10	7.71	3.95	2	0.90	0.39	NH	NH	0.08	57	48.08	53.84
15	6.59	11.19	15	12.58	9.47	13	12.74	8.66	12	8.87	3.20	1	1.81	0.45	NH	NH	0.09	82	81.35	55.80
10	4.12	9.41	13	4.36	9.13	12	8.76	6.93	11	9.51	2.54	1	3.53	0.63	NH	NH	0.02	89	50.60	45.89
10	9.31	10.23	11	10.15	10.88	11	11.69	9.11	10	9.02	3.25	1	6.06	0.45	NH	NH	0.10	69	71.30	53.67
12	7.93	10.27	19	9.14	14.01	14	3.23	8.91	11	11.70	3.84	1	5.07	0.05	NH	NH	0.10	76	64.12	56.39
110	68.80	109.81	149	109.36	111.75	186	134.34	93.32	114	91.85	35.14	13	32.33	4.46	NH	NH	0.78	718	603.34	545.33
11.0	6.88	10.98	14.0	10.94	11.17	13.6	13.43	9.35	11.4	9.98	3.61	1.3	3.23	0.46	NH	NH	0.08	71.8	60.33	54.52
15	8.08	10.53	17	14.97	10.28	13	9.80	7.70	11	11.72	4.10	1	0.18	0.80	NH	NH	0.16	90	65.66	59.30
10	4.95	12.78	16	9.72	10.98	13	13.25	8.80	15	14.29	4.61	2	0.54	1.12	NH	NH	0.19	90	88.24	65.79
9	8.01	10.23	19	16.27	11.14	11	13.96	9.29	8	11.00	4.42	NH	0.16	0.77	NH	NH	0.11	84	74.11	61.98
16	6.78	10.73	20	13.92	9.93	11	10.03	8.77	13	13.82	3.94	1	0.17	0.82	NH	NH	0.12	89	65.94	61.45
10	4.76	10.96	19	16.14	11.88	13	12.41	9.16	15	9.81	4.47	2	0.48	0.55	NH	NH	0.22	90	71.48	59.24
60	50.59	55.12	91	72.13	54.11	64	59.45	43.92	62	60.64	21.74	8	1.53	4.06	NH	NH	0.79	443	344.41	307.69
12.0	6.12	11.02	18.2	14.43	10.82	12.8	11.89	8.76	12.4	12.13	4.35	1.2	0.31	0.81	NH	NH	0.16	88.6	60.68	61.54
14	11.75	12.63	21	15.40	11.43	15	9.52	9.09	12	12.26	4.67	2	0.37	0.67	NH	NH	0.19	96	82.50	62.49
22	14.48	14.75	20	15.08	12.21	3	11.46	9.58	14	13.42	3.03	1	0.29	0.88	NH	NH	0.18	86	81.64	69.05
13	9.36	12.69	22	14.24	11.75	15	11.53	9.03	13	10.63	4.57	2	0.76	0.67	NH	NH	0.18	104	72.04	64.47
12	4.96	18.45	25	17.19	14.82	11	13.53	12.49	18	17.78	7.32	NH	NH	0.68	NH	NH	0.11	92	90.93	81.19
8	5.15	13.02	20	18.76	11.61	9	14.21	8.93	12	11.48	5.28	1	1.65	0.82	NH	NH	0.08	77	83.49	61.14
5	11.11	16.58	19	12.16	16.26	10	13.57	11.95	17	15.95	4.29	1	1.10	0.52	NH	NH	0.08	87	12.63	74.46
18	12.94	13.82	20	18.83	12.19	13	7.03	9.77	15	12.79	5.66	2	1.10	1.09	NH	NH	0.14	97	70.24	66.03
11	3.94	12.78	19	11.90	15.16	15	12.40	9.94	16	12.59	4.71	1	0.68	0.27	NH	NH	0.13	91	73.18	64.75
13	5.04	15.06	21	20.06	13.75	11	13.31	10.97	18	16.47	6.11	1	1.61	0.58	NH	NH	0.13	93	89.30	71.31
19	10.14	17.80	22	16.21	17.66	14	12.06	12.67	13	10.86	5.87	NH	0.06	1.02	NH	NH	0.19	96	74.97	68.44
14	7.60	17.93	23	11.59	14.63	14	18.86	12.29	14	12.91	5.74	2	2.78	1.18	NH	NH	0.21	99	78.82	81.17
9	8.41	15.29	18	13.60	11.94	15	16.20	11.86	17	14.72	5.01	2	1.45	0.54	NH	NH	0.12	88	74.84	68.60
164	97.28	181.35	248	182.12	159.48	147	161.65	130.34	181	161.55	63.61	15	11.83	9.02	NH	NH	1.74	104	945.04	857.84
13.7	8.11	15.11	20.7	15.43	13.29	12.3	12.64	10.86	15.1	13.46	5.30	1.3	0.99	0.75	NH	NH	0.14	86.7	78.75	71.49
12	4.21	11.40	13	8.32	10.95	12	16.20	7.42	14	6.72	3.64	3	4.42	0.77	NH	NH	0.18	82	61.71	55.76
8	3.92	12.31	21	17.52	11.53	11	17.49	8.70	12	15.09	2.91	3	5.52	0.66	NH	NH	0.16	75	77.61	64.96
6	5.11	11.08	21	11.78	11.09	11	8.44	7.99	14	11.19	3.81	1	4.95	0.54	NH	NH	0.08	72	60.01	54.40
11	5.81	12.38	20	9.91	11.78	10	17.65	8.41	15	8.87	2.31	2	1.28	0.46	NH	NH	0.09	79	62.51	52.72
11	5.80	11.69	19	13.49	12.08	7	10.50	9.70	13	16.24	2.47	2	5.70	0.46	NH	NH	0.10	73	65.35	54.78
3	1.40	(n)	22	5.80	(n)	11	8.20	(n)	11	8.70	(n)	2	5.30	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	69	41.98	(n)
8	8.05	(n)	22	18.34	(n)	12	12.65	(n)	12	4.98	(n)	3	4.65	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	80	67.43	(n)
9	6.49	(n)	17	21.66	(n)	13	17.05	(n)	6	11.10	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	59	72.44	(n)
68	40.49	59.46	155	106.31	57.43	87	132.48	42.32	97	80.89	15.14	16	31.82	2.89	NH	NH	0.61	589	509.16	475.75
5.7	3.37	11.59	19.6	13.29	11.49	7.3	11.04	8.44	12.1	10.11	3.03	2.0	3.95	0.58	NH	NH	0.12	78.6	63.64	55.15
9	5.13	73.07	21	8.00	13.12	13	19.84	9.95	10	5.28	3.34	2	1.93	0.39	NH	NH	0.08	73	48.53	57.68
16	11.02	12.82	20	14.29	12.20	10	11.84	9.53	11	10.64	2.91	1	1.45	0.39	NH	NH	0.08	78	80.81	55.13
11	11.01	11.76	17	12.98	11.73	11	12.39	9.91	12	8.81	3.54	1	1.95	0.86	NH	NH	0.09	72	66.18	53

	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MAR. H.			APRIL.			MAY.			J. JUNE.		
	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Vishuapur	NH	NH	0.50	NH	0.06	1.00	NH	NH	1.08	5	3.78	1.38	3	4.84	4.94	12	11.53	10.74
Malhera	NH	NH	0.52	NH	NH	1.28	NH	NH	1.16	4	3.15	1.04	4	3.47	4.83	16	18.06	10.11
Khatra	NH	NH	0.50	1	0.38	0.38	NH	NH	0.86	4	2.13	1.13	1	1.77	3.63	15	14.54	2.47
Indas	NH	NH	0.52	NH	0.02	0.06	NH	NH	1.13	3	0.93	1.37	3	0.80	3.70	13	9.97	11.16
Kotalpur	NH	NH	0.41	NH	NH	1.05	NH	NH	1.04	4	2.96	1.03	3	1.28	6.21	10	9.48	2.14
Duda	NH	NH	0.40	NH	NH	1.19	NH	NH	1.36	4	1.83	2.00	2	1.44	4.77	17	30.29	10.07
Angajghati	NH	NH	0.23	NH	NH	1.03	NH	NH	0.77	4	1.88	1.35	3	1.79	3.33	11	6.63	8.43
talpur	NH	NH	0.50	NH	0.04	0.78	NH	NH	1.00	4	1.50	1.36	1	0.90	3.49	1	12.08	9.92
lonamukhi	NH	NH	0.56	NH	NH	1.35	NH	NH	1.23	3	3.10	1.68	1	0.30	5.30	13	11.75	10.34
ladangra	NH	NH	0.48	NH	NH	1.00	NH	NH	1.12	7	3.19	1.46	2	0.78	4.49	18	10.31	2.38
laranga	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	...	1.77	(n)	...	0.25	(n)	...	9.56	(n)
ndpur	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	...	3.31	(n)	...	0.91	(n)	13	13.80	(n)
	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	...	1.41	(n)	...	1.57	(n)	13	11.58	(n)
Total	NH	NH	4.57	1	0.40	10.41	NH	NH	10.70	48	37.74	14.97	34	20.20	48.00	161	134.16	98.68
Average	NH	NH	0.46	0.1	0.03	1.04	NH	NH	1.07	4	3.13	1.60	2.0	1.56	4.30	12.4	11.86	9.87
Tamuk	NH	NH	0.51	NH	0.06	1.32	NH	0.02	1.32	3	0.67	1.42	2	3.73	4.91	14	32.91	9.51
Midampur	NH	NH	0.42	NH	NH	1.11	NH	NH	1.53	3	1.66	1.62	2	3.74	5.06	17	17.99	9.40
Ghatol	NH	NH	0.57	NH	0.01	1.13	NH	0.06	1.33	3	1.06	1.97	4	3.38	5.05	14	17.86	9.74
Kukrahat	NH	NH	0.48	NH	NH	1.03	NH	NH	1.53	3	2.51	2.12	1	0.84	5.41	10	17.99	9.64
Amlegura	NH	NH	0.80	NH	NH	1.20	NH	NH	1.21	3	1.12	1.36	2	2.74	6.28	14	26.68	1.25
Danskura	NH	NH	0.45	NH	NH	1.03	NH	NH	1.48	4	2.84	1.97	1	1.60	4.71	16	14.85	10.51
Dausu	NH	NH	0.63	NH	NH	1.08	NH	NH	1.15	4	2.83	1.97	3	3.36	5.16	11	18.31	9.80
Jhadrakara	NH	NH	0.57	NH	NH	1.43	1	0.23	1.06	3	1.18	1.85	2	1.47	4.27	17	19.60	1.14
Pacher	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	1.40	(n)	1	1.90	(n)	17	13.75	(n)
Bhugwanpur	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.27	(n)	3	1.14	(n)	3	1.70	(n)	18	10.05	(n)
Kutikiri	NH	NH	(n)	NH	0.02	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	6	1.14	(n)	3	2.50	(n)	16	17.96	(n)
Nayabasan	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	2.38	(n)	2	2.02	(n)	10	13.69	(n)
Slida	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	1.76	(n)	3	1.30	(n)	9	12.52	(n)
Chandri	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.20	(n)	3	2.55	(n)	1	1.28	(n)	13	8.69	(n)
Goalbari	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)
Saibani	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	1.72	(n)	3	0.84	(n)	13	12.51	(n)
Narayangan	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.15	(n)	2	1.50	(n)	2	1.04	(n)	23	19.55	(n)
Ramungar	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.82	(n)	2	2.30	(n)	9	14.24	(n)
Goharpur	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.76	(n)	4	1.06	(n)	1	1.45	(n)	14	11.35	(n)
Bauria	NH	NH	(n)	NH	0.03	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	0.64	(n)	3	3.70	(n)	17	13.62	(n)
leuka (Khaiji)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	2	0.38	(n)	2	1.73	(n)	15	17.86	(n)
Chandigram	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.43	(n)	3	2.73	(n)	16	15.67	(n)
foyna	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	3	1.33	(n)	2	3.78	(n)	13	13.70	(n)
Angla	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	0.07	(n)	3	0.82	(n)	2	3.40	(n)	12	13.54	(n)
arajol	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	1.63	(n)	1	1.00	(n)	13	14.10	(n)
Total	NH	0.64	4.18	NH	0.12	9.03	5	1.78	10.52	77	39.67	14.28	54	51.07	39.90	261	402.76	78.32
Average	NH	0	0.52	NH	0	1.08	0.2	0.07	1.89	...	3.08	1.78	2.2	3.04	4.98	10.4	10.44	9.80
Berampur	NH	NH	0.43	NH	NH	1.28	NH	NH	1.24	5	1.06	2.25	2	0.64	5.30	17	7.61	10.04
Hooghly	NH	NH	0.39	NH	NH	1.24	NH	0.03	1.32	6	5.90	2.31	1	0.75	5.99	16	11.28	9.77
Arambagh	NH	NH	0.43	NH	NH	1.08	NH	NH	1.17	6	3.65	1.97	3	1.69	5.48	17	14.85	9.97
Total	NH	NH	1.24	NH	NH	3.60	NH	0.03	3.73	17	10.70	6.43	6	3.09	16.67	50	33.74	35.78
Average	NH	NH	0.11	NH	NH	1.20	NH	0.01	1.24	6.7	3.57	2.14	2.0	0.99	5.62	16.7	11.35	9.93
Howrah	NH	NH	0.47	NH	NH	1.10	NH	NH	1.23	5	2.95	1.46	3	3.23	5.00	16	16.39	10.76
Mohesaka	NH	NH	0.49	NH	NH	1.37	NH	NH	1.32	3	1.12	1.61	2	3.45	5.88	20	19.73	10.94
Udharia	1	0.12	0.63	NH	NH	1.04	NH	NH	1.07	5	1.07	1.81	2	3.93	5.26	17	14.03	10.94
Amta	1	0.10	0.72	NH	NH	1.31	NH	NH	1.70	5	1.28	3.49	2	5.09	5.30	30	30.26	10.79
Total	2	0.22	2.20	NH	NH	4.82	NH	NH	5.32	18	7.12	7.87	9	17.91	30.94	72	70.40	48.43
Average	0.5	0.05	0.55	NH	NH	1.20	NH	NH	1.33	4.8	1.78	1.97	2.3	4.48	5.28	18.0	17.60	10.83
Bondla	NH	NH	0.40	NH	0.02	0.61	NH	NH	1.12	4	1.87	1.90	1	1.37	5.89	18	16.14	10.16
Natore	NH	NH	0.37	NH	0.13	0.79	NH	NH	1.03	7	3.87	2.29	2	0.94	7.30	18	15.40	10.71
Nauangan	NH	NH	0.48	1	0.31	0.78	1	0.37	1.08	5	1.53	1.53	NH	NH	3.96	18	30.35	11.98
Blivaria	NH	NH	0.40	1	3.00	0.68	NH	NH	1.08	7	4.64	2.11	3	4.43	6.25	15	16.73	9.66
Manda	NH	NH	0.53	NH	NH	0.60	NH	NH	0.71	5	1.88	1.36	1	0.10	4.94	16	16.83	9.92
Mahadevpur	NH	NH	0.16	1	0.27	0.72	1	0.67	0.68	4	3.19	1.23	NH	NH	5.78	13	11.31	11.03
fanor	NH	NH	1.2	NH	NH	0.71	NH	NH	0.92	5	1.77	1.01	NH	NH	4.29	19	17.47	8.34
Total	NH	NH	4.65	5	3.63	4.89	2	1.04	6.80	37	18.02	11.43	7	6.73	40.23	107	111.93	71.86
Average	NH	0.55	0.4	0.52	0.70	0.8	0.15	0.97	5.3	2.58	1.64	1.0	0.96	5.73	16.3	15.99	10.27	
wabgan	NH	NH	1.08	NH	NH	1.23	NH	NH	0.85	...	1.32	0.68	...	0.80	6.07	...	16.70	10.40
garampur	NH	NH	0.17	1	0.33	0.43	NH	NH	0.89	11	3.31	1.72	3	3.92	7.73	16	14.30	14.93
manan	NH	NH	0.37	1	0.23	0.69	NH	NH	0.71	4	5.45	1.17	3	1.84	3.43	12	11.95	14.10
ganj	NH	NH	0.43	1	0.66	0.66	NH	NH	0.62	5	1.25	1.10	3	3.43	4.65	14	13.73	11.33
apur	1	0.22	0.39	1	0.70	0.54	NH	NH	0.77	8	2.80	1.56	3	1.93	3.45	14	14.09	12.13
urghat	NH	NH	0.40	1	0.27	0.53	NH	NH	0.81	8	4.17	2.10	3	4.01	7.49	17	23.08	13.69
kurgan	1	1.37	0.31	1	0.43	0.78	NH	NH	0.63	4	2.18	1.41	3	3.09	4.49	13	11.72	11.39
bganj	1	0.20	0.14	2	0.45	0.63	NH	NH	1.18	9	5.90	1.73	6	3.71	7.21	19	33.54	15.24
anj	NH	NH	0.21	1	0.40	0.56	NH	NH	0.89	7	4.15	1.19	2	3.35	3.64	17	17.33	18.80
arl	NH	NH	0.08	1	0.37	0.53	NH	NH	1.44	6	5.21	1.99	3	4.07	6.44	18	16.23	17.94
anj	1	0.11	0.28	1	0.40	0.68	NH	NH	1.25	10	3.26	1.63	4	5.90	3.70	17	16.32	19.63
hatipur	NH	NH	0.14	1	0.27	0.51	NH											

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
11	9'04	12'64	18	13'15	10'57	19	17'09	8'91	15	12'81	2'73	3	2'70	0'51	NII	NII	0'00	79	73'99	54'39
2	7'34	12'00	16	9'76	12'86	10	9'75	8'80	15	8'56	2'84	3	2'70	0'45	NII	NII	0'16	77	58'81	56'30
8	7'43	12'18	23	22'18	11'07	7	10'97	7'56	13	10'98	2'75	3	2'84	0'37	NII	NII	0'11	75	72'61	50'40
11	6'59	12'88	24	15'47	11'50	11	10'80	9'68	13	10'40	3'21	3	2'93	0'39	NII	NII	0'31	79	57'83	57'00
10	8'51	11'68	11	10'06	11'06	11	12'56	8'45	10	8'04	2'39	9	4'74	0'44	NII	NII	0'11	60	57'20	57'95
9	12'03	12'67	15	13'23	12'02	9	13'44	8'37	13	11'44	2'80	9	6'45	0'55	NII	NII	0'11	71	79'34	56'14
10	4'61	10'01	14	9'53	10'37	10	7'77	8'41	15	15'79	2'24	3	5'60	0'32	NII	NII	0'10	70	54'30	46'60
13	7'72	11'93	23	11'56	11'34	12	14'54	8'43	16	14'22	2'24	2	1'46	0'46	NII	NII	0'10	43	64'40	51'45
8	4'37	12'78	20	14'81	13'20	10	10'55	9'30	13	13'52	3'34	4	4'60	0'23	NII	NII	0'18	70	62'00	59'81
14	9'29	12'84	14	13'32	10'75	8	11'77	8'41	15	14'87	2'73	9	4'53	0'53	NII	NII	0'11	78	68'36	52'70
...	5'56	(n)	...	9'34	(n)	...	11'78	(n)	...	16'43	(n)	...	3'35	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	...	58'04	(n)
10	4'13	(n)	21	11'77	(n)	...	11'72	(n)	10	10'47	(n)	3	2'40	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	...	59'10	(n)
10	7'17	(n)	18	20'26	(n)	9	13'07	(n)	14	13'29	(n)	2	2'19	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	75	70'84	(n)
123	98'46	131'11	217	173'83	112'74	131	155'1	85'85	160	161'01	27'27	32	49'59	4'66	NII	NII	1'28	867	836'31	636'74
10'9	7'32	12'11	18'1	13'37	11'37	10'1	11'97	9'65	12'3	12'30	2'73	2'7	3'42	0'47	NII	NII	0'13	73'9	64'35	53'67
9	6'10	13'75	19	12'85	12'68	14	16'76	11'14	13	18'61	8'96	3	3'72	1'34	NII	NII	0'28	75	84'03	62'04
9	3'96	12'50	21	10'48	12'68	9	12'27	9'25	10	15'12	4'07	3	2'75	0'52	NII	NII	0'18	74	65'89	54'94
9	7'92	12'78	20	12'50	12'56	14	15'23	8'76	14	6'50	3'29	4	5'33	0'69	NII	NII	0'25	82	68'43	58'12
10	7'48	12'61	20	12'80	13'17	12	13'44	9'69	9	8'52	3'08	2	3'50	0'54	NII	NII	0'20	79	67'01	52'62
9	6'04	14'24	19	11'91	11'65	13	12'63	10'17	10	16'69	4'18	2	3'55	0'75	NII	NII	0'09	71	80'13	60'92
6	5'07	12'31	17	7'74	13'26	10	6'59	9'35	10	12'26	2'77	4	10'11	0'52	NII	NII	0'18	69	61'30	54'74
13	8'25	11'57	22	10'01	11'50	10	11'20	9'38	19	10'63	3'25	3	4'04	0'76	NII	NII	0'16	82	64'58	56'59
7	3'38	11'63	10	15'24	11'60	10	8'63	9'02	13	11'54	4'37	3	3'06	0'53	NII	NII	0'14	76	67'35	53'32
7	4'00	(n)	17	9'15	(n)	12	13'75	(n)	6	2'51	(n)	...	4'90	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	64	56'76	(n)
11	5'43	(n)	16	9'38	(n)	11	14'35	(n)	11	17'63	(n)	2	3'06	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	63	63'05	(n)
9	5'69	(n)	16	9'54	(n)	12	11'72	(n)	13	18'64	(n)	1	3'29	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	80	67'74	(n)
4	4'70	(n)	12	8'27	(n)	9	12'89	(n)	8	10'30	(n)	2	5'50	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	49	39'75	(n)
6	5'55	(n)	10	7'79	(n)	11	10'87	(n)	10	5'70	(n)	3	3'72	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	55	49'73	(n)
7	7'58	(n)	21	9'94	(n)	12	7'43	(n)	13	6'22	(n)	4	3'72	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	77	47'49	(n)
...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	...	...	(n)
11	5'82	(n)	18	10'11	(n)	12	9'91	(n)	6	5'60	(n)	2	4'43	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	69	51'93	(n)
10	3'87	(n)	20	7'55	(n)	12	9'36	(n)	7	5'68	(n)	3	5'42	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	77	56'59	(n)
4	4'47	(n)	27	9'85	(n)	13	10'69	(n)	11	10'09	(n)	4	7'64	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	87	64'78	(n)
4	5'11	(n)	17	11'19	(n)	14	22'90	(n)	13	21'55	(n)	3	4'91	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	65	63'32	(n)
8	3'21	(n)	17	8'66	(n)	14	11'30	(n)	18	21'13	(n)	2	3'29	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	74	62'91	(n)
11	5'42	(n)	18	11'65	(n)	14	15'15	(n)	14	15'19	(n)	1	2'84	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	80	67'11	(n)
16	6'05	(n)	18	13'18	(n)	14	17'21	(n)	13	17'58	(n)	2	5'49	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	82	73'74	(n)
11	5'18	(n)	18	11'91	(n)	12	17'72	(n)	17	15'81	(n)	2	3'85	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	60	73'30	(n)
8	2'71	(n)	23	11'77	(n)	11	13'77	(n)	12	11'55	(n)	2	6'80	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	76	64'54	(n)
9	3'90	(n)	17	9'85	(n)	15	18'78	(n)	13	12'89	(n)	1	3'60	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	72	83'65	(n)
4	3'66	(n)	20	14'10	(n)	13	19'58	(n)	14	11'42	(n)	2	4'79	(n)	NII	NII	(n)	71	74'47	(n)
319	137'41	101'43	494	268'75	99'99	308	331'22	76'84	284	307'61	31'93	61	116'24	5'57	NII	NII	1'48	1833	1646'46	473'30
8'8	5'09	12'68	1'5	10'75	15'49	12'2	13'25	9'58	11'4	12'30	3'99	2'4	4'45	0'70	NII	NII	0'18	72'9	65'86	59'16
8	3'54	12'87	22	12'57	11'84	14	9'85	9'38	13	7'06	4'30	2	0'80	0'39	NII	NII	0'31	82	43'92	59'83
5	2'97	10'95	21	20'35	10'80	10	10'42	8'32	16	12'03	3'76	3	0'97	0'62	NII	NII	0'22	78	64'72	55'30
13	5'64	12'32	16	11'54	12'91	15	13'37	9'05	13	10'45	3'51	3	2'93	0'43	NII	NII	0'15	85	63'32	58'36
26	11'15	34'14	59	44'46	35'55	39	23'64	29'55	42	29'55	11'47	7	4'70	1'64	NII	NII	0'59	246	170'96	173'69
8'7	2'72	12'05	19'7	14'89	11'45	13'0	11'21	8'98	14'0	9'45	3'82	2'3	1'57	1'35	NII	NII	0'20	82'0	56'98	57'90
8	6'79	12'43	18	16'83	11'50	13	16'91	9'26	15	12'77	3'98	1	0'35	0'49	NII	NII	0'18	80	76'94	55'86
5	3'60	13'47	19	16'34	12'65	10	9'51	8'74	13	13'73	3'58	2	1'29	0'54	NII	NII	0'20	74	72'02	60'39
10	6'18	13'26	21	18'29	10'35	13	8'14	8'77	12	15'74	3'19	3	1'23	0'55	NII	NII	0'12	84	67'61	56'78
9	5'19	13'67	19	17'07	11'14	12	11'27	8'29	12	8'59	3'94	2	1'01	0'44	NII	NII	0'27	82	73'46	59'40
23	13'76	32'83	27	68'27	43'64	50	46'13	35'06	52	50'83	14'08	8	4'69	3'02	NII	NII	0'77	320	289'03	234'92
8'0	5'94	13'21	19'8	17'07	11'41	12'5	11'53	8'76	13'0	12'71	3'51	2'0	1'17	0'50	NII	NII	0'19	8'0	72'28	58'71
10	12'54	10'66	16	11'92	9'74	14	16'29	10'08	14	14'58	3'14	1	3'02	0'43	NII	NII	0'03	78	75'55	53'92
17	7'62	12'42	18	15'81	11'34	14	13'73	10'22	15	9'57	3'87	1	4'29	0'42	NII	NII	0'06	90	71'86	61'98
15	13'71	11'64	15	11'77	9'98	11	13'78	11'05	12	16'35	3'56	1	3'47	0'45	NII	NII	0'04	79	83'79	58'60
17	18'35	10'64	14	14'02	10'09	17	15'60	2'78	11	7'70	3'21	1	5'80	0'85	NII	NII	0'04	86	90'16	54'46
17	14'18	10'98	11	11'70	9'71	13	18'27	9'64	15	18'01	2'94	2	3'00	0'28	NII	NII	0'03	79	78'75	51'68
11	6'64	11'91	14	14'48	11'45	10	10'59	11'17	10	13'12	3'68	1	0'54	0'84	NII	NII	0'09	63	58'78	54'79
15	7'12	11'67	15	12'14	8'85	12	12'41	7'86	13	16'79	3'23	1	1'47	0'01	NII	NII	0'09	75	69'30	47'42
103	81'09	79'92	103	91'87	71'36	90	102'62	60'90	90	89'92	22'65	9	20'62	2'51	NII	NII	0'41	550	537'66	386'79
14'6	11'58	11'42	14'7	13'12	10'19	12'9	14'66	9'09	12'9	12'65	3'38	1'3	2'96	0'36	NII	NII	0'06	78'6	76'79	55'86
...	14'45	12'17	13	20'80	10'44	12	18'30	10'41	11	12'70	3'65	...	NII	0'84	NII	NII	0'01	36	67'57	57'75
21	18'90	14'28	13	16'36	14'05	10	4'53	11'48	8	14'10	3'63	3	0'27	0'14	NII	NII	...	65	78'41	69'45
12	18'99	14'44	13	17'61	13'20	19	9'19	11'53	9	9'87	2'99	1	0'07	0'12	NII	NII	...	71	73'60	65'73
14	13'46	18'75	16	16'22	12'17	15	13'19	11'56	9	9'84	2'73	1	0'24	0'19	NII	NII	0'06	78	76'01	59'19
16	16'22	18'08	16	21'99	1'08	15	18'83	10'54	11	7'22	3'02	NII	NII	0						

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	
JALPAIGURI	Jalpaiguri	NH	NH	0.84	1	0.68	0.61	NH	NH	1.25	15	9.74	6.48	11	13.52	11.39	21	26.68	23.68	
	Alipur Duars	NH	NH	0.26	1	0.45	0.57	1	0.34	1.98	10	7.14	6.06	15	28.20	13.51	20	41.10	31.10	
	Fakata	NH	NH	0.23	1	1.65	0.44	1	0.37	1.30	12	8.93	4.14	11	16.32	11.12	9	34.62	23.71	
	Debiganj	NH	0.04	0.41	2	0.61	0.68	NH	NH	1.11	9	5.78	3.04	9	7.05	9.65	18	27.62	12.22	
	Bhagalpur (Nag-rakata).	4	0.40	0.62	2	0.52	0.91	NH	NH	1.81	10	8.50	6.60	14	18.28	15.52	24	26.97	25.75	
	Buxa	5	1.87	1.05	2	0.80	1.06	3	8.03	2.85	9	2.11	8.63	15	28.21	19.23	25	45.34	39.18	
	Kalchini	5	0.87	0.83	3	0.89	0.97	3	1.19	1.75	19	6.47	8.90	19	81.42	12.45	23	34.08	28.46	
	Kumargram	3	1.03	(n)	2	1.00	(n)	3	1.91	(n)	12	8.59	(n)	17	27.84	(n)	23	48.38	(n)	
Total	18	4.25	3.48	14	8.80	5.24	11	6.75	11.95	87	64.27	37.84	111	160.84	92.87	163	289.66	190.08		
Average	2.3	0.53	0.43	1.3	0.84	0.73	1.4	0.81	1.71	10.9	8.93	5.41	13.9	20.10	13.27	20.4	36.31	27.15		
DARJEELING	Siliguri	NH	NH	0.47	1	0.69	6.67	NH	NH	1.08	10	5.44	3.71	13	11.16	10.25	20	21.69	24.88	
	Darjeeling	7	0.36	0.64	2	1.57	0.99	NH	NH	1.77	11	9.76	8.66	11	5.22	8.74	23	34.01	12.77	
	Phirganj	3	0.23	0.67	1	0.92	0.71	1	1.10	1.49	9	3.22	3.08	7	2.87	5.49	21	27.96	16.49	
	Monagpo	2	0.02	0.63	1	1.09	0.95	NH	NH	1.78	12	6.38	4.44	15	6.00	9.26	20	34.09	24.38	
	Kurseong	3	0.41	0.49	2	1.05	0.69	NH	NH	1.64	12	7.76	3.50	7	3.74	11.40	24	51.71	30.47	
	Pedoung	9	1.46	0.42	1	1.11	6.91	1	0.28	2.10	21	9.52	5.08	14	7.71	8.16	21	21.98	18.29	
	Total	24	2.46	3.62	8	8.43	5.32	2	1.52	9.84	75	42.08	23.96	66	36.38	53.40	129	181.44	187.50	
	Average	4.0	0.41	0.50	1.3	1.07	0.89	0.3	0.25	6.64	12.5	7.01	3.99	11.0	6.06	8.90	21.5	31.91	22.88	
RANGPUR	Bhowaniganj (Gulbanda).	NH	NH	0.37	1	0.15	0.67	1	1.06	1.29	12	4.40	2.80	4	4.16	9.91	14	12.04	15.69	
	Rangpur	NH	NH	0.44	1	3.87	0.57	NH	NH	1.33	10	4.5	2.99	4	2.71	11.24	16	17.67	17.37	
	Phirganj	NH	NH	0.19	1	0.15	0.87	NH	NH	0.80	10	11.50	2.29	2	1.60	5.12	16	24.13	15.44	
	Kulgaon	NH	NH	0.43	1	0.40	0.49	NH	NH	1.74	9	6.43	4.09	2	7.73	14.12	17	25.08	22.23	
	Gobindganj	NH	NH	0.25	1	0.15	0.65	NH	NH	1.16	10	8.65	1.98	3	2.38	9.22	21	16.79	13.79	
	Bagdogra (pharail).	NH	NH	0.41	1	0.41	0.58	NH	NH	1.19	11	7.04	2.79	5	4.41	9.76	14	16.76	20.68	
	Ulipur	NH	NH	0.28	1	0.33	0.41	NH	NH	1.35	10	5.79	3.61	8	8.09	13.22	19	32.54	14.02	
	Sundaganj	NH	NH	0.27	1	0.32	0.40	NH	NH	1.47	7	4.96	3.15	4	4.77	11.45	17	17.02	15.92	
Saidpur	NH	NH	0.05	1	0.33	0.43	NH	NH	1.64	10	5.87	1.82	4	4.14	9.76	15	22.04	14.71		
Total	NH	NH	2.69	9	6.11	5.21	1	1.06	11.80	87	50.06	25.52	48	39.28	87.87	150	175.07	154.66		
Average	NH	NH	0.30	1.0	0.68	0.86	0.1	0.12	13.22	11.8	6.86	2.84	4.8	4.44	0.87	16.7	19.45	17.18		
BOGRA	Sherpur	NH	NH	0.60	NH	NH	0.76	NH	NH	1.18	8	3.28	2.24	2	0.44	7.80	16	11.86	11.24	
	Nowkhila	NH	NH	0.45	2	1.25	0.86	1	0.60	1.24	5	3.23	2.38	5	1.33	8.66	11	10.23	15.05	
	Bogra	NH	NH	0.47	2	0.34	0.88	NH	NH	1.04	1.34	7	4.33	1.92	5	3.29	8.34	17	14.84	15.28
	Pauchibidi	NH	NH	0.38	1	0.15	0.77	NH	NH	1.02	5	4.44	2.06	1	0.50	7.6	15	8.49	12.03	
	Khetal	NH	NH	(n)	2	0.31	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	4	3.71	(n)	3	0.99	(n)	13	7.45	(n)	
Total	NH	NH	1.80	7	2.15	3.27	1	0.82	4.75	29	19.05	8.35	14	5.85	32.36	72	52.86	49.55		
Average	NH	NH	0.45	1.4	0.45	0.82	0.2	0.16	1.16	5.8	3.81	4.12	2.8	1.17	5.09	14.4	10.57	12.80		
FARNA	Shahzadpur	NH	NH	(n)	1	2.63	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	9	4.82	(n)	2	2.97	(n)	12	10.67	(n)	
	Pabna	NH	NH	0.37	1	3.50	0.98	NH	NH	1.63	10	7.26	3.20	7	4.35	6.49	12	11.50	11.04	
	Soraganj	NH	NH	0.41	1	0.61	0.76	1	0.10	1.87	7	6.44	3.29	3	2.80	8.11	15	10.59	12.24	
	Sata	NH	NH	(n)	1	2.58	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	8	4.89	(n)	2	3.58	(n)	14	16.52	(n)	
	Total	NH	NH	0.79	4	9.32	1.74	1	0.10	2.70	34	22.00	6.49	15	12.87	14.66	54	49.28	23.28	
Average	NH	NH	0.29	1.0	2.33	0.87	0.3	0.02	1.35	8.5	5.65	3.24	3.7	3.22	7.30	18.5	12.82	11.64		
MALDA	Maldah	NH	NH	0.11	1	0.13	0.65	NH	NH	0.75	4	2.67	1.03	1	0.26	4.48	16	10.97	9.32	
	Obanhal	NH	NH	0.32	1	0.27	0.83	NH	NH	0.61	4	1.76	1.01	3	3.69	4.91	19	15.21	11.22	
	Gazol	NH	NH	0.42	1	0.23	0.75	NH	NH	0.39	3	1.24	1.06	1	0.35	4.31	16	12.61	9.28	
	Silganj	NH	NH	0.70	1	0.25	0.78	NH	NH	0.61	2	1.71	0.98	NH	NH	6.21	13	11.65	9.83	
	Gomastaganj	NH	NH	0.26	1	0.22	1.19	NH	NH	1.16	8	1.28	1.27	NH	NH	5.27	13	14.84	8.76	
	Nasabganj	NH	NH	0.51	1	0.15	1.19	NH	NH	1.21	3	1.91	1.56	NH	NH	4.26	12	10.09	9.20	
	Total	NH	NH	3.11	6	1.25	5.91	NH	NH	4.94	25	10.57	6.92	5	5.30	28.88	69	75.45	57.81	
Average	NH	NH	0.52	1.0	0.21	0.99	NH	NH	0.82	3.8	1.78	1.15	0.8	0.88	4.73	14.8	12.87	9.63		
DACCA	Munshiganj	NH	NH	0.51	1	1.76	1.16	1	1.33	2.92	11	10.38	5.28	4	3.31	9.86	18	11.48	14.08	
	Dacca	NH	NH	0.38	1	2.90	1.12	NH	NH	1.29	12	15.46	4.89	4	3.49	9.60	16	9.77	13.38	
	Nawabganj	NH	NH	(n)	1	3.62	(n)	3	0.66	(n)	8	13.49	(n)	4	3.65	(n)	11	10.53	(n)	
	Narayanganj	NH	NH	0.34	1	3.94	1.32	NH	NH	0.06	12	11.47	4.95	4	3.28	6.94	19	11.21	11.08	
	Narsingdi	NH	NH	(n)	1	0.70	(n)	2	2.04	(n)	9	9.01	(n)	4	3.59	(n)	16	9.45	12.43	
	Manikganj	NH	0.02	0.47	1	1.14	1.12	1	0.94	1.75	10	7.88	4.28	4	3.94	9.03	18	14.31	(n)	
	Joydebpur	NH	NH	0.45	1	1.60	0.90	2	1.15	2.06	8	6.22	5.42	4	3.95	9.68	18	11.91	11.08	
	Kapasia	1	0.18	(n)	2	0.88	(n)	1	0.88	(n)	10	6.45	(n)	2	2.51	(n)	15	12.1	13.44	
	Total	1	0.20	2.15	9	13.44	5.63	10	6.24	11.89	80	80.81	24.78	31	28.70	44.76	131	91.69	64.55	
	Average	0.1	0.08	0.48	1.1	1.68	1.13	1.2	0.78	2.88	10.0	10.04	4.15	3.9	2.96	9.55	18.4	11.66	12.91	
MYMENSINGH	Kishorganj	NH	NH	0.62	1	0.92	0.86	3	2.75	2.22	10	5.58	5.45	2	1.65	11.71	22	19.48	17.96	
	Atia (Tangail)	NH	NH	0.47	1	1.10	0.95	1	0.18	1.80	11	5.01	3.49	4	2.04	8.32	15	11.70	12.06	
	Sariatari	NH	NH	(n)	1	1.22	(n)	1	1.26	NH	9	4.33	(n)	1	0.48	(n)	17	11.72	(n)	
	Mymensingh	NH	NH	0.42	NH	0.09	1.00	1	0.10	2.28	12	7.09	5.67	5	3.29	12.03	17	12.98	12.74	
	Jamalganj	NH	NH	0.43	1	1.59	0.91	1	0.30	1.39	9	6.86	3.28	8	1.65	9.92	19	19.35	15	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 18, 1917.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
28	53.64	21.59	23	31.92	20.74	21	17.84	19.75	10	9.28	4.41	NH	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.08	197	163.26	127.42
28	54.65	29.47	16	19.49	28.05	20	25.88	21.24	9	10.12	2.77	NH	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.12	117	197.87	137.43
24	71.12	27.04	16	29.31	22.29	16	28.44	17.36	7	7.74	2.32	NH	NH	0.10	NH	NH	0.10	97	197.41	110.24
23	39.38	20.17	18	26.72	15.81	14	9.12	14.92	6	2.59	3.26	NH	0.05	0.07	NH	0.02	99	118.86	98.25	
26	26.85	24.13	21	31.85	33.05	20	26.60	24.80	13	8.92	8.56	NH	0.04	0.55	2	0.41	0.33	133	153.24	146.63
21	61.85	50.50	19	37.13	45.11	18	23.97	30.44	13	6.41	10.11	3	0.46	0.77	2	0.75	0.59	145	315.08	200.47
25	54.85	35.82	20	31.49	35.24	16	22.07	18.75	16	8.65	5.29	2	0.59	0.32	1	0.11	0.22	144	180.40	145.79
25	77.48	24.13	19	17.92	20.20	20	33.07	20.20	8	8.97	8.97	NH	0.09	0.31	NH	NH	0.22	132	333.73	200.47
207	460.53	235.72	162	208.83	205.39	145	187.99	147.35	79	63.98	36.73	5	1.43	2.21	5	1.27	1.46	997	1,436.29	970.44
25.9	57.58	23.67	19.0	25.73	29.06	18.1	23.50	21.05	9.0	6.57	5.53	0.6	0.30	0.32	0.6	0.16	0.21	124.6	183.29	136.63
28	47.14	32.83	19	39.05	27.29	16	26.47	29.07	12	13.40	5.38	NH	NH	0.38	NH	NH	0.09	116	184.23	127.94
20	29.72	32.57	22	14.82	26.60	24	30.89	18.46	11	6.84	4.49	NH	0.05	0.29	NH	0.09	0.22	136	157.18	131.00
20	16.42	24.28	22	20.97	14.36	15	21.04	12.86	10	7.50	3.02	NH	0.01	0.37	NH	0.06	0.26	109	103.04	87.54
20	38.66	31.24	21	16.38	24.57	19	31.30	18.59	6	4.63	2.91	NH	NH	0.13	NH	0.04	0.24	121	140.56	122.22
20	46.26	44.06	13	8.72	35.13	21	33.99	24.91	10	10.12	5.29	NH	NH	0.31	NH	NH	0.37	131	153.65	150.23
21	22.05	23.50	5	19.95	22.57	18	16.90	15.01	13	6.21	3.58	NH	NH	0.48	NH	NH	0.40	154	107.87	1.0.20
168	300.24	188.28	122	123.69	157.03	113	159.79	110.80	62	31.31	25.65	NH	0.06	1.96	NH	0.10	1.48	741	814.53	718.87
26.3	33.37	31.38	20.1	20.61	26.17	18.8	26.63	18.47	10.3	8.55	4.27	NH	0.01	0.32	NH	0.02	0.25	128.4	136.75	119.81
18	22.31	12.44	17	12.02	11.19	12	12.50	12.49	9	5.40	5.30	2	1.70	0.24	NH	NH	0.09	90	73.74	73.19
20	33.38	14.37	11	13.19	13.32	15	11.51	14.60	8	5.70	4.19	1	0.22	0.11	NH	NH	0.04	86	91.74	80.53
12	55.90	13.18	12	15.86	13.49	9	18.00	13.55	8	4.82	3.99	1	0.22	0.11	NH	NH	0.07	71	113.34	72.20
19	59.35	15.57	12	14.10	11.87	13	17.16	14.49	6	4.63	4.79	NH	NH	0.15	NH	NH	0.12	86	105.90	90.69
21	26.84	12.71	19	28.26	12.85	14	19.94	12.55	9	13.95	4.78	NH	NH	0.42	NH	NH	0.03	98	110.86	70.48
21	29.40	17.19	10	16.54	15.47	12	13.83	14.40	7	7.41	3.65	1	0.20	0.05	NH	NH	0.08	91	94.02	86.06
19	23.87	13.25	15	14.79	11.74	15	18.86	14.12	7	6.45	5.34	2	0.95	0.17	NH	NH	0.06	96	101.47	82.69
19	26.87	11.54	12	7.29	12.46	14	14.39	12.92	13	7.91	5.54	1	0.24	0.17	NH	NH	0.08	88	82.30	78.65
18	33.06	16.03	14	21.60	15.31	9	7.57	12.43	3	6.30	2.86	NH	NH	0.13	NH	NH	...	75	92.93	73.42
167	339.68	130.28	131	134.58	115.90	113	133.78	120.54	68	62.57	40.44	8	4.43	1.75	NH	NH	0.65	741	878.34	707.33
18.6	28.86	14.47	14.6	15.40	12.85	12.6	14.86	13.40	7.3	6.93	4.49	0.9	0.49	0.19	NH	NH	0.06	86.4	97.59	78.59
11	9.11	12.64	9	14.00	11.91	10	7.88	10.68	8	7.58	4.17	1	2.43	0.14	NH	NH	0.12	35	57.33	63.78
11	13.03	12.45	8	16.59	11.80	7	11.59	10.52	9	12.44	4.54	NH	NH	0.58	NH	NH	0.07	27	69.49	66.22
18	14.44	12.13	17	15.44	12.98	13	12.03	11.73	14	14.26	4.32	1	3.09	0.65	NH	NH	0.03	94	81.04	67.90
22	21.15	12.15	14	9.23	11.63	22	14.67	11.99	10	4.32	4.05	4	1.43	0.17	NH	NH	0.08	94	64.98	64.19
20	19.43	(n)	13	8.72	(n)	19	15.18	(n)	11	4.90	(n)	3	1.00	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	86	52.44	(n)
79	76.95	50.27	61	64.88	47.40	71	60.33	44.91	52	43.70	16.98	9	8.90	1.91	NH	NH	0.39	328	335.48	262.09
14.4	15.39	12.57	12.2	12.08	11.85	14.2	19.07	11.23	10.4	8.74	4.24	1.8	1.78	0.49	NH	NH	0.08	79.6	67.09	65.02
12	7.49	(n)	20	20.87	(n)	11	7.38	(n)	10	10.33	(n)	2	0.60	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	80	67.56	(n)
11	8.15	14.77	18	18.20	8.59	10	8.29	8.78	12	15.98	4.82	1	0.99	0.56	NH	NH	0.09	81	78.51	69.11
12	5.14	11.88	21	18.40	11.14	13	12.04	10.04	12	15.10	4.69	1	4.34	0.50	NH	NH	0.02	86	74.16	64.20
15	5.26	(n)	14	16.65	(n)	15	13.83	(n)	13	7.90	(n)	1	2.42	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	82	73.43	(n)
60	26.04	25.43	3	73.92	19.83	49	43.49	18.80	40	47.31	9.51	5	8.35	1.06	NH	NH	0.18	331	293.65	184.21
12.5	6.51	12.71	14.2	14.44	9.91	12.2	10.37	9.40	11.5	11.83	4.75	1.2	2.00	0.53	NH	NH	0.00	82.8	73.41	62.20
17	12.16	10.50	17	8.25	10.74	17	9.77	10.24	11	9.69	3.85	2	0.48	0.34	NH	NH	0.09	86	73.33	52.89
19	14.37	14.28	17	2.45	12.33	18	13.99	10.16	8	6.66	2.46	1	0.25	0.18	NH	NH	0.08	40	63.84	53.43
19	30.34	12.59	10	15.82	12.38	17	17.75	11.00	9	8.75	2.75	1	0.24	0.18	NH	NH	0.01	77	75.27	55.43
15	11.05	11.24	9	4.60	10.29	12	7.35	10.07	10	9.39	2.93	1	0.60	0.38	NH	NH	0.05	63	46.70	52.52
16	15.08	12.52	16	12.00	12.01	13	18.24	7.10	10	12.07	4.40	1	0.57	0.17	NH	NH	0.05	76	74.55	54.52
13	12.63	11.19	12	9.17	11.25	14	14.87	5.99	9	10.86	2.25	1	0.39	0.10	NH	NH	0.07	65	61.47	50.03
99	65.48	72.43	80	62.20	63.23	91	104.84	34.58	57	65.32	18.97	7	3.28	1.24	NH	NH	0.34	457	406.66	323.77
16.8	14.23	12.07	13.3	10.38	11.54	15.2	17.47	9.09	9.5	9.22	3.16	1.2	0.55	0.21	NH	NH	0.04	76.2	67.78	52.96
14	9.14	13.88	21	11.52	13.70	18	15.88	10.92	13	21.70	5.14	2	0.46	1.02	NH	NH	0.23	105	87.71	78.30
9	3.37	12.85	31	16.83	12.55	13	14.52	9.43	11	12.12	4.81	2	0.75	0.81	NH	NH	0.15	89	82.11	73.08
6	11.80	(n)	10	8.99	(n)	14	8.24	(n)	9	10.85	(n)	NH	0.18	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	71	69.68	(n)
9	15.59	12.46	17	12.82	11.78	14	15.47	9.27	13	14.04	4.58	2	0.29	0.96	NH	NH	0.17	91	84.75	70.65
14	13.91	(n)	20	14.82	(n)	16	11.96	(n)	9	11.43	(n)	2	0.64	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	93	78.69	(n)
12	13.10	11.41	21	21.33	11.78	11	8.16	4.56	12	10.34	3.86	2	0.52	0.93	NH	NH	0.10	92	79.92	64.88
16	9.86	12.40	18	23.60	13.41	14	11.46	9.83	9	12.41	4.39	2	0.95	0.96	NH	NH	0.07	92	81.91	72.41
14	16.91	(n)	...	18.33	(n)	12	9.98	(n)	7	12.81	(n)	1	0.35	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	86	52.26	(n)
94	95.58	63.50	133	129.23	63.23	112	96.56	48.16	63	106.53	22.21	13	4.44	4.68	NH	NH	0.72	597	644.93	358.52
11.8	11.70	12.70	19.0	16.15	12.63	14.0	12.07	9.83	10.4	12.19	4.44	1.6	0.55	0.91	NH	NH	0.14	74.6	80.63	71.72
15	13.21	12.82	18	21.83	14.67	15	9.67	12.93	12	19.54	5.25	1	0.53	0.72	NH	NH	0.21	94	94.95	86.53
14	7.44	10.98	17	16.73	10.30	10	8.93	4.72	11	9.96	4.23	2	0.86	0.49	NH	NH	0.09	86	62.94	61.98
16	9.86	(n)	19	15.05	(n)	13	11.95	(n)	13	16.47	(n)	2	2.50	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	80	72.95	(n)
22	24.12	16.68	19	31.61	16.24	16	9.25	14.08	11	13.39	5.20	1	4.69	0.73	NH	NH	0.07	103	100.11	93.04
20	12.17	12.88	20	21.73	12.70	11	8.45	12.83	12	8.92	4.82	2	2.01	0.43	NH	NH	0.14			

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
FARIDPUR...	Madaripur	Nil	Nil	0.04	Nil	Nil	0.04	1	0.20	0.4	10	11.18	3.82	4	2.10	8.29	22	18.13	13.18
	Faridpur	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.05	2	0.20	1.91	11	10.88	4.53	3	4.80	8.54	17	12.27	12.16
	Barbari (Gosaindo)	Nil	Nil	0.47	1	1.90	1.90	2	0.68	1.92	11	6.72	4.17	5	4.64	8.17	19	10.85	12.05
	Haridaspur	1	0.10	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	0.04	(n)	8	6.59	(n)	5	3.87	(n)	14	9.95	(n)
	Fakirhat	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	1	0.61	(n)	10	10.80	(n)	5	3.62	(n)	18	10.04	(n)
	Bhanga	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	1	0.20	(n)	13	9.08	(n)	3	1.83	(n)	17	10.56	(n)
	Pauga	1	0.94	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	4	2.38	(n)	8	4.73	(n)	5	3.54	(n)	14	11.64	(n)
	Balakandi	Nil	Nil	(n)	1	1.00	(n)	2	0.77	(n)	13	8.23	(n)	5	3.86	(n)	14	10.86	(n)
	Simuna	1	0.45	(n)	1	0.17	(n)	3	1.25	(n)	10	9.09	(n)	5	3.64	(n)	17	13.65	(n)
	Palong	1	0.74	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	11	13.97	(n)	6	4.63	(n)	30	18.31	(n)
	Total	4	3.23	1.56	4	3.07	3.19	17	4.53	6.24	103	91.03	12.32	48	32.82	25.90	173	127.49	37.88
	Average	0.4	0.22	0.16	0.4	0.57	1.08	1.7	0.45	2.08	10.6	9.10	4.17	4.8	3.28	4.43	17.3	12.75	12.46
BAKARGANJ	Patuakhali	Nil	Nil	0.65	Nil	Nil	1.22	Nil	Nil	1.76	10	10.61	3.53	8	5.85	8.84	24	39.38	20.67
	Baiguna	Nil	Nil	0.82	Nil	Nil	1.12	Nil	Nil	0.70	6	6.01	5.79	8	5.85	6.72	19	34.05	16.70
	Perajpur	Nil	Nil	0.62	Nil	Nil	1.20	Nil	Nil	1.61	9	9.31	2.92	6	3.44	7.74	21	19.65	15.06
	Barisal	Nil	0.02	0.55	Nil	0.02	1.02	Nil	Nil	3.08	12	8.06	4.01	6	6.11	5.60	21	18.96	15.88
	Gournadi	Nil	Nil	0.28	Nil	Nil	1.07	Nil	Nil	2.31	13	10.20	4.24	4	3.71	7.97	21	12.31	12.77
	Buana	Nil	0.03	0.41	Nil	Nil	0.88	Nil	Nil	2.09	11	12.56	3.98	6	2.30	8.11	19	19.44	16.52
	Daulatkhan	Nil	0.04	0.56	Nil	Nil	0.87	Nil	Nil	1.64	10	12.04	5.09	5	4.00	10.90	30	19.91	21.29
	Bauphal	Nil	Nil	0.47	Nil	Nil	1.03	Nil	Nil	1.54	11	10.68	3.72	6	6.60	9.27	21	27.22	17.55
	Total	Nil	0.19	4.16	Nil	0.02	8.41	Nil	Nil	13.63	82	79.67	31.34	42	42.26	68.39	166	180.82	137.71
	Average	Nil	0.01	0.52	Nil	0	1.05	Nil	Nil	1.70	10.3	9.95	3.92	5.2	5.28	8.55	90.6	32.60	17.20
CHITTAGONG	Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	0.39	1	1.05	0.45	Nil	Nil	1.45	7	8.29	2.72	5	7.15	10.04	19	49.04	30.41
	Obitassong	Nil	0.01	0.34	Nil	Nil	0.96	Nil	Nil	2.66	10	14.02	4.76	6	4.15	9.31	19	25.42	20.39
	Kutubdia	Nil	Nil	0.47	Nil	Nil	0.60	Nil	Nil	2.12	10	7.89	3.40	4	5.16	10.56	18	37.56	23.19
	Satkania	Nil	Nil	0.24	1	0.20	0.32	Nil	Nil	1.99	9	11.68	3.93	3	4.06	8.6	18	33.03	19.46
	Kudala	Nil	Nil	0.29	1	0.11	0.79	Nil	Nil	2.27	7	5.29	5.00	4	3.24	10.26	15	27.47	17.63
	Miscrai	Nil	Nil	0.15	1	1.10	0.94	Nil	Nil	2.60	3	6.20	6.03	4	4.16	10.13	20	22.69	21.11
	Total	Nil	0.01	1.88	4	2.26	4.08	Nil	Nil	13.61	46	54.07	23.84	25	28.51	59.46	105	195.87	110.06
	Average	Nil	0	0.31	0.7	0.38	0.68	Nil	Nil	2.20	7.67	9.01	4.31	4.2	4.78	9.91	18.3	32.64	18.35
TIPPERA	Comilla	Nil	Nil	0.39	1	2.41	0.98	1	0.15	2.76	13	12.69	6.37	3	2.93	11.30	15	14.14	17.60
	Chaudpur	Nil	Nil	0.43	Nil	Nil	1.07	Nil	Nil	2.80	11	11.28	5.06	6	3.97	9.22	10	6.71	14.67
	Bahmabaria	Nil	Nil	0.58	1	1.25	1.10	2	2.15	3.87	11	9.80	6.00	3	1.69	11.82	16	14.45	15.25
	Hamchoudapur	Nil	Nil	0.24	1	2.10	0.72	3	1.25	2.40	11	7.17	5.45	4	2.22	9.11	15	11.05	12.88
	Nasiragar	Nil	Nil	0.35	1	0.28	0.84	1	0.16	2.71	10	11.83	8.85	4	4.22	12.63	18	11.87	14.79
	Daudkandi	Nil	Nil	0.41	1	1.22	0.82	2	1.73	1.76	13	12.91	4.05	4	3.62	8.60	18	9.46	13.53
	Kasba	1	0.37	0.25	1	1.33	0.73	1	0.67	2.72	14	13.28	6.70	5	2.95	10.91	14	6.08	15.25
	Laksam	Nil	Nil	0.31	1	0.31	1.03	Nil	Nil	2.10	12	12.76	5.12	4	2.28	9.17	19	14.62	16.13
	Total	1	0.37	3.09	7	8.0	7.29	10	6.11	21.01	95	91.82	47.89	33	23.08	82.86	135	60.28	120.22
	Average	0.1	0.05	0.39	0.9	1.11	0.91	1.3	0.76	2.63	11.9	11.48	5.99	4.1	2.88	10.36	16.9	11.20	15.04
NOAKHALI	Noakhali	Nil	0.02	0.35	Nil	Nil	1.13	Nil	Nil	2.80	13	11.01	5.73	4	2.41	11.35	19	21.60	20.88
	Feni	Nil	Nil	0.39	Nil	Nil	1.04	Nil	Nil	3.04	11	15.89	5.90	8	5.92	10.81	20	20.62	22.54
	Harihapur	Nil	Nil	0.35	Nil	Nil	0.95	Nil	0.06	2.40	6	6.17	4.77	5	3.12	10.85	18	19.38	22.54
	Itanagar	Nil	Nil	0.33	Nil	Nil	1.13	Nil	Nil	3.74	11	10.27	4.34	5	2.96	9.63	17	17.55	16.84
	Chhagalnala	Nil	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.18	0.83	Nil	Nil	2.33	13	14.18	8.63	4	3.96	10.20	16	16.56	18.15
	Hatia	Nil	0.07	0.22	Nil	Nil	0.82	Nil	Nil	1.87	11	12.45	5.23	5	4.68	10.46	34	29.00	21.26
	Lakhipur	Nil	Nil	0.38	1	1.20	1.03	Nil	Nil	1.96	11	14.41	6.89	5	3.78	10.32	17	16.96	19.08
	Total	Nil	0.09	2.20	1	1.36	6.93	Nil	0.06	17.38	75	88.28	41.65	36	26.79	78.93	131	144.29	142.16
	Average	Nil	0.01	0.31	0.1	0.19	0.87	Nil	0.01	2.17	10.7	12.63	5.21	5.1	3.63	10.66	18.7	20.61	20.31
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	Bangamati	1	0.42	0.36	Nil	Nil	1.06	Nil	Nil	2.99	9	8.60	4.52	3	2.69	10.16	23	31.03	17.65
	Bandarban	Nil	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	0.46	Nil	Nil	2.92	9	11.25	4.62	7	3.74	10.36	22	26.60	20.06
	Barak	Nil	0.04	0.14	Nil	Nil	1.23	Nil	Nil	2.36	10	8.36	6.39	4	4.43	7.81	28	17.99	18.55
	Lama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahaloheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILL TIPPERA	Agartala	Nil	Nil	0.45	1	0.92	1.16	1	1.07	3.54	11	8.98	5.88	3	3.47	10.85	15	9.57	13.15
	Total	1	0.45	0.45	1	0.92	1.16	1	1.07	3.54	11	8.98	5.88	3	3.47	10.85	15	9.57	13.15
COOCH BEHAR	Dinshara	1	0.44	0.45	1	0.83	0.49	Nil	Nil	1.64	11	9.51	4.07	11	17.31	13.96	20	17.87	26.55
	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0.16	1	0.82	0.64	1	0.25	1.99	15	12.69	4.99	12	26.15	16.44	19	28.52	22.45
	Mokliganj	Nil	Nil	0.21	2	0.80	0.52	Nil	Nil	1.86	9	8.83	3.61	11	30.05	13.10	14	24.80	25.60
	Mahabhang	Nil	Nil	0.30	1	1.12	0.36	Nil	Nil	1.81	12	14.86	4.12	12	14.86	12.10	16	32.56	28.55
	Fulbari	1	0.45	0.24	1	1.07	0.59	Nil	0.09	1.64	13	13.29	5.86	17	31.23	15.83	21	27.61	25.14
	Total	2	0.89	1.46	6	4.65	2.80	1	0.24	8.44	60	53.35	22.65	63	113.10	70.92	94	48.36	143.09
	Average	0.4	0.22	0.18	1.2	0.93	0.58	0.2	0.07	1.69	12.0	10.67	4.53	12.6	33.42	14.18	18.6	9.67	28.43

(n) Not ascertained.

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			ANNUAL.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
18	5'16	12'10	30	17'63	11'90	10	9'91	8'49	11	11'43	4'43	2	1'04	0'79	NH	NH	0'18	93	77'00	66'08
18	9'69	12'78	18	20'27	11'78	10	7'90	9'01	12	11'65	4'55	1	0'38	1'23	NH	NH	0'08	93	82'04	69'80
13	10'64	11'01	23	18'78	10'69	13	12'18	8'55	9	17'34	4'20	1	0'24	0'91	NH	NH	0'09	97	83'44	63'00
14	8'91	(n)	19	12'13	(n)	14	12'17	(n)	13	11'66	(n)	2	0'55	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	90	83'70	(n)
12	5'74	(n)	17	13'72	(n)	14	12'62	(n)	12	9'29	(n)	2	0'55	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	91	66'78	(n)
19	8'47	(n)	21	4'87	(n)	12	10'57	(n)	9	9'29	(n)	2	0'55	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	88	65'81	(n)
16	11'7	(n)	22	20'15	(n)	16	13'38	(n)	10	15'81	(n)	1	0'19	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	96	82'49	(n)
15	4'81	(n)	21	19'20	(n)	9	11'75	(n)	11	17'01	(n)	NH	0'12	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	91	77'42	(n)
13	6'52	(n)	17	15'39	(n)	14	16'68	(n)	15	16'66	(n)	2	0'96	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	98	82'44	(n)
18	11'91	(n)	18	30'22	(n)	13	14'68	(n)	10	17'41	(n)	1	0'78	(n)	NH	NH	(n)	98	112'65	(n)
138	81'52	35'29	196	182'96	34'27	193	122'83	25'85	111	135'09	12'18	14	5'91	2'93	NH	NH	0'33	945	795'07	196'35
12'8	8'15	11'98	19'6	18'29	11'42	12'5	12'28	5'83	11'1	12'61	4'29	1'4	0'59	0'87	NH	NH	0'11	93'5	79'61	66'12
18	17'92	21'42	22	12'67	18'88	17	19'17	12'51	14	18'57	7'51	3	2'48	1'38	NH	NH	0'69	115	117'66	99'97
17	20'69	14'16	22	20'73	14'42	18	15'18	11'89	17	22'50	6'08	2	2'09	0	NH	NH	0'29	104	126'60	76'70
16	6'48	15'84	16	8'76	13'63	12	12'12	10'72	13	12'13	5'51	2	3'11	1'12	NH	NH	0'24	93	74'90	76'70
17	7'96	15'33	30	17'00	13'65	16	13'9	11'31	14	13'11	5'93	2	1'45	1'30	NH	NH	0'47	108	86'29	79'40
19	10'42	13'86	18	12'44	13'02	15	9'68	9'30	15	12'57	4'24	2	2'50	1'06	NH	NH	0'19	107	73'61	79'72
17	18'87	17'18	25	25'23	17'14	14	11'74	11'87	16	24'11	6'00	2	2'76	1'26	NH	NH	0'28	110	117'04	87'82
13	11'18	19'44	21	26'68	19'55	14	11'45	13'29	11	13'25	6'59	7	3'01	1'38	NH	NH	0'35	101	106'46	100'85
5	15'45	18'98	20	22'50	18'53	6	14'00	13'91	15	14'04	7'41	3	0'97	1'16	NH	NH	0'38	107	111'66	93'73
131	108'97	130'10	163	145'61	128'72	122	108'51	95'60	116	130'98	49'67	23	10'77	8'66	NH	NH	2'60	846	814'20	685'29
18'4	13'62	17'01	20'4	18'23	16'09	15'3	13'31	11'97	14'5	16'28	6'21	2'9	2'47	1'07	NH	NH	0'49	105'6	101'77	85'86
18	18'61	38'99	24	27'88	27'97	18	23'67	14'7	11	6'84	8'26	5	7'61	2'34	NH	0'05	0'20	105	150'69	138'00
13	16'13	21'4	17	23'26	17'97	13	18'21	11'63	9	12'27	6'22	2	1'82	1'62	NH	NH	0'79	90	114'79	98'23
18	17'77	20'53	20	26'28	24'29	20	21'61	12'27	11	10'98	7'28	2	2'38	2'29	NH	NH	0'31	100	139'63	115'13
16	15'10	23'67	20	27'70	19'68	18	14'60	11'00	9	8'66	6'65	4	0'77	1'76	NH	NH	0'21	100	117'96	97'87
17	10'66	19'80	21	23'54	18'61	19	14'72	11'47	8	13'06	6'53	NH	NH	1'93	NH	NH	0'68	99	97'69	96'26
10	19'43	26'26	29	24'75	25'18	10	7'90	17'02	3	2'40	8'09	NH	NH	1'81	NH	NH	0'53	86	99'21	120'27
94	97'69	139'33	131	173'21	133'90	94	100'71	78'17	51	65'61	42'98	14	12'08	11'95	NH	0'06	2'99	573	719'97	668'76
15'7	16'26	23'20	21'8	28'47	23'32	15'6	18'79	13'85	8'5	9'26	7'16	2'3	9'01	1'99	NH	0'01	1'16	95'5	119'99	110'96
16	6'81	14'59	17	12'40	15'96	13	10'42	10'90	8	20'98	6'04	1	0'27	1'15	NH	NH	0'22	87	82'60	68'38
10	5'61	14'21	18	19'58	16'78	11	10'45	10'93	13	19'64	5'61	1	0'39	0'69	NH	NH	0'26	88	79'63	68'18
9	9'7	11'0	17	8'59	12'48	17	14'64	10'44	11	11'88	4'89	1	0'90	0'76	NH	NH	0'25	88	74'32	78'46
6	6'16	13'11	20	18'05	13'72	17	25'14	9'00	11	12'94	4'83	1	0'99	1'27	NH	NH	0'08	98	87'37	72'61
10	10'35	11'9	12	11'68	11'71	18	14'10	10'69	11	14'65	4'89	1	0'43	1'41	NH	NH	0'12	69	79'37	79'79
9	6'16	13'05	17	11'44	11'75	14	18'15	8'26	7	14'5	3'78	2	2'07	0'11	NH	NH	0'16	87	81'73	67'04
12	6'05	11'58	14	11'01	11'36	13	11'19	8'62	13	8'5	4'02	1	0'65	1'81	NH	NH	0'23	89	62'26	72'66
15	6'28	18'04	23	17'41	17'87	13	15'10	11'32	11	12'95	5'24	3	0'93	1'00	NH	NH	0'20	100	84'63	88'79
101	58'67	107'9	135	110'16	111'66	116	119'47	80'25	85	115'91	38'93	11	4'63	8'97	NH	NH	1'46	729	631'81	629'98
12'6	7'37	13'40	18'9	13'77	13'96	14'5	14'93	10'03	10'8	14'49	4'87	1'4	0'66	1'12	NH	NH	0'18	91'1	78'88	78'75
18	16'67	24'27	24	32'81	29'31	17	24'32	15'67	13	10'35	7'96	3	1'63	1'85	NH	NH	NH	116	121'09	120'30
16	19'25	24'06	20	35'46	24'70	18	20'43	13'99	10	12'71	6'89	3	3'06	2'15	NH	NH	NH	133	133'83	116'67
14	15'26	20'65	18	21'14	24'28	12	15'46	18'32	9	9'93	9'13	6	3'78	1'83	NH	NH	NH	86	94'79	1'9'42
17	2'59	17'03	21	22'28	17'8	10	13'50	11'68	12	16'66	6'84	6	3'20	1'07	NH	NH	NH	92	91'62	99'28
16	16'44	25'63	17	33'27	24'71	17	22'75	13'99	7	15'22	6'87	2	0'82	1'87	NH	NH	NH	92	127'32	113'32
21	24'71	28'08	24	38'27	25'61	20	32'90	18'54	11	13'86	9'13	4	4'12	2'38	NH	NH	NH	120	139'56	132'17
11	7'11	20'16	21	25'07	20'34	14	16'05	14'74	10	16'11	8'60	2	1'76	1'26	NH	NH	NH	92	102'47	103'26
197	102'44	167'26	145	198'30	167'80	105	134'70	107'33	69	95'83	55'47	25	18'26	12'11	NH	NH	NH	644	810'61	794'46
15'3	16'06	23'91	20'1	25'33	23'97	15'0	19'24	15'33	9'0	13'83	7'92	3'6	2'62	1'77	NH	NH	NH	99'1	115'60	113'49
16	11'18	18'39	26	15'43	17'33	15	17'19	11'92	10	20'60	6'35	5	1'90	1'66	1	0'33	NH	111	100'32	92'38
21	17'63	21'00	23	20'53	16'60	15	14'42	12'34	10	14'67	6'92	4	1'19	1'89	NH	0'06	NH	111	110'48	96'30
20	18'70	20'66	25	24'23	17'82	20	20'71	14'82	10	23'46	6'04	2	1'25	1'49	1	0'17	NH	130	113'43	97'45
94	15'49	(n)	24	27'49	(n)	16	16'22	(n)	12	9'31	(n)	3	0'88	(n)	1	0'05	NH	109	114'26	(n)
14	9'36	(n)	24	29'90	(n)	14	17'12	(n)	7	7'65	(n)	2	0'90	(n)	NH	NH	NH	79	81'17	(n)
19	13'74	(n)	22	26'92	(n)	18	13'22	(n)	8	15'32	(n)	3	0'72	(n)	NH	NH	NH	94	91'15	(n)
114	72'47	60'38	142	144'10	61'75	101	98'90	39'08	67	91'11	19'34	19	6'84	4'99	3	0'80	NH	624	610'83	286'63
19'0	12'08	20'18	23'7	24'09	17'26	16'8	16'48	12'13	11'2	15'18	6'45	3'2	1'14	1'66	0'3	0'13	NH	104'0	101'80	96'21
19	8'68	12'07	18	10'16	11'78	15	11'40	9'79	11	8'97	4'90	2	1'49	1'12	NH	NH	NH	87	66'00	77'00
23	46'90	19'24	17	21'81	17'45	19	22'65	15'42	10	7'23	5'07	1	0'26	0'15	NH	NH	NH	114	143'11	108'58
26	52'28	20'23	17	17'86	25'73	21	34'19	26'59	11	6'46	6'93	NH	0'03	0'08	NH	NH	NH	123	185'19	155'70
26	52'73	24'34	20	31'66	23'06	17	21'03	17'50	7	8'88	4'31	NH	0'05	0'05	NH	NH	NH	110	161'77	112'87
28	45'78	26'33	17	23'87	22'44	18	28'72	19'49	10	6'52	5'34	NH	0'12	0'11	NH	NH	NH	108	167'86	122'02
28	57'7	27'47	14	20'99	19'16	20	38'74	23'27	10	6'08	5'03	1	0'11	0'11	NH	NH	NH	121	166'84	124'37
190	252'71	123'91	85	105'30	108'14	95	145'32	106'37	48	30'16	25'78	2	0'40	0'81	NH	NH	NH	576	854'59	613'54
24'0	50'74	24'79	17'0	21'06	21'63	19'0	29'06	21'27	9'6	6'03	5'16	0'4	0'08	0'10	NH	NH	NH	115'2	170'92	122'71

(n) Not as

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for

District.	Town.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		FEVER.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered including still-born.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	30,527	15,394	35,921	35	3.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	9.17
	2 Katwa ...	4,321	4,082	8,403	19	26.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	12.31
	3 Katwa ...	5,459	5,445	10,904	11	18.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.41
	4 Daluhat ...	3,531	2,505	6,036	...	17.63	1	2.20	...	...	...	...	3	13.22
	5 Haulhauj ...	5,417	7,080	12,497	15	11.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9.11
	6 Amansol ...	12,446	9,423	21,869	20	10.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6.98
BISHNUPUR	7 Suri ...	4,907	4,224	9,131	10	12.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.57
BANKURA	8 Bankura ...	12,156	11,397	23,553	33	16.56	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	8.53
	9 Vishnupur ...	10,026	10,453	20,479	27	15.52	1	57	...	...	...	...	19	10.92
	10 Sonamukhi ...	6,354	7,021	13,375	18	11.53	1	16.65	...	...	...	...	16	14.19
MIDNAPORE	11 Midnapore ...	17,577	15,163	32,740	46	16.54	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	7.91
	12 Ghatal ...	6,216	3,448	9,664	26	25.37	1	36	35.13	...	...	...	30	29.27
	13 Kharsa ...	4,714	4,125	8,839	9	11.98	...	3	3.99	...	...	...	3	3.99
	14 Chandralekha ...	4,034	4,087	8,121	14	20.29	...	1	1.44	...	...	...	16	23.19
	15 Ranjilampur ...	4,224	4,257	8,481	23	31.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9.71
	16 Khatra ...	2,294	2,311	4,605	10	25.56	...	1	2.55	...	...	...	16	48.02
	17 Tamra ...	4,355	3,896	8,251	31	45.34	...	1	1.46	...	...	...	3	4.38
HOOGHLY	18 Hooghly and Chinsura ...	15,417	13,099	28,516	74	30.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5.29
	19 Baisbaria ...	3,443	2,665	6,108	7	13.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7.71
	20 Azambagh ...	4,061	3,947	8,008	26	38.03	...	1	1.46	...	...	...	11	16.09
	21 Serampore ...	19,639	12,439	32,078	65	24.22	4	1	36	...	...	...	10	3.67
	22 Bishra-Konnagar ...	10,724	6,792	17,516	41	27.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6.72
	23 Uttarpara ...	4,412	2,961	7,373	12	19.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9.58
	24 Khatra ...	4,108	2,471	6,579	30	35.82	...	2	3.58	...	...	...	6	8.95
	25 Baidyabati ...	11,792	8,724	20,516	51	29.26	...	2	1.14	...	...	...	7	4.01
	26 Bhadeswar ...	15,862	8,491	24,353	28	13.53	...	1	48	...	...	...	7	3.38
HOWRAH	27 Howrah ...	114,529	64,560	179,089	481	28.26	18	14	91	3	19	...	123	8.07
	28 Bally ...	14,217	8,177	22,394	53	16.82	1	2	1.05	...	...	...	16	9.98
TAPASGANGA	29 Goswami-Chitpur ...	30,798	17,885	48,683	109	26.63	8	3	73	1	24	...	38	9.28
	30 Manikula ...	31,735	22,082	53,817	114	24.96	9	3	65	...	...	...	41	8.97
	31 South Suburban ...	17,643	13,850	31,493	114	42.56	13	5	1.55	3	1.12	...	20	10.82
	32 Tollyganj ...	11,148	7,350	18,498	30	19.16	1	2	1.27	...	...	...	22	14.05
	33 Garden Reach ...	27,665	17,680	45,345	67	22.91	2	6	1.55	1	25	...	24	6.23
	34 Bridge-Budge ...	11,529	6,453	17,982	17	11.13	...	3	1.96	...	...	...	12	7.85
	35 Baranagar ...	14,942	10,912	25,854	62	28.64	...	7	3.18	...	...	...	17	7.72
	36 Kamarhati ...	11,343	6,772	18,115	38	24.66	3	...	1	65	...	...	23	14.37
	37 Rajpur ...	5,762	3,845	9,607	24	24.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9.12
	38 Baidypur ...	3,907	2,468	6,375	4	7.38	...	3	5.54	...	...	...	10	18.46
	39 Jaynagar ...	4,631	4,614	9,245	18	22.92	...	8	3.82	...	...	...	12	16.48
	40 North Dum-Dum ...	5,151	3,714	8,865	18	23.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10.82
	41 South Dum-Dum ...	7,760	5,114	12,874	24	21.94	...	3	2.74	...	...	...	10	9.14
	42 Barrackpore ...	2,988	2,043	5,031	7	2.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2.13
	43 Barrackpore ...	11,367	6,944	18,311	7	4.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9.00
	44 Paulhati ...	6,339	4,779	11,118	19	20.12	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.35
	45 North Barrackpore ...	9,780	6,340	16,120	16	11.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.38
	46 Taltala ...	31,221	18,946	50,167	33	6.60	...	1	26	1	26	...	69	17.98
	47 Gaidua ...	7,766	3,704	11,470	12	13.21	6	...	1	1.01	...	...	9	9.15
	48 Nalhati ...	11,645	6,534	18,179	30	19.38	...	1	84	...	...	...	6	3.23
	49 Baidyabati ...	8,371	5,032	13,403	19	16.66	...	1	87	...	...	...	12	17.40
	50 Bhatpara ...	34,739	15,675	50,414	47	10.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6.30
	51 Barua ...	4,761	4,059	8,820	21	28.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17.41
	52 Gobindanga ...	2,533	2,037	4,570	10	23.22	...	3	11.61	...	...	...	13	30.19
	53 Baidyabati ...	9,517	5,814	15,331	59	37.89	...	10	6.42	...	...	...	23	14.77
	54 Baidyabati ...	7,056	6,622	13,678	21	18.07	...	1	86	...	...	...	7	6.02
	55 Taki ...	2,637	2,075	4,712	16	33.94	...	2	4.52	...	...	...	9	20.37
CALCUTTA	56 Calcutta ...	607,674	288,398	896,072	1,689	22.19	95	57	74	2	02	...	242	3.17
NADIA	57 Kishoreganj ...	11,767	11,708	23,475	34	17.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7.62
	58 Nabadwip ...	5,821	4,659	10,480	16	15.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.66
	59 Raunagar ...	5,210	4,640	9,850	20	23.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9.66
	60 Birnagar ...	1,301	1,263	2,564	3	13.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8.87
	61 Santipur ...	12,186	14,517	26,703	63	27.77	1	1	44	1	44	...	23	10.14
	62 Chakdaha ...	2,469	2,462	4,931	19	45.38	...	4	2.38	...	...	...	8	17.93
	63 Kuchitla ...	3,556	2,889	6,445	10	19.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15.48
	64 Kumarkhali ...	1,781	1,988	3,769	3	15.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9.37
MURSHIDABAD	65 Meherpur ...	2,990	2,971	5,961	15	29.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9.67
	66 Barhampore ...	14,302	11,841	26,143	55	24.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6.65
	67 Murshidabad ...	6,259	6,410	12,669	48	41.62	1	...	92	...	...	...	23	21.37
	68 Azimganj ...	6,725	5,603	12,328	26	24.83	...	1	95	...	...	...	19	17.19
	69 Jangipur ...	5,313	4,426	9,739	30	27.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8.36
JAMSHEDPUR	70 Jamshedpur ...	5,493	5,915	11,408	36	31.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13.41
	71 Dhanbad ...	4,016	4,292	8,308	33	46.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26.37
	72 Jharia ...	3,404	3,507	6,911	3	2.64	...	1	1.32	...	...	...	6	7.93
KOLKATA	73 Kanchanpur ...	4,984	3,792	8,776	8	17.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10.20
	74 Maheshpur ...	2,106	2,106	4,212	10	27.66	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	33.55
	75 Kharid ...	7,993	5,013	13,006	12	10.67	...	4	3.62	...	...	...	16	14.49
	76 Sakshi ...	5,802	5,100	10,902	8	8.64	...	2	2.16	...	...	...	10	10.60
	77 Debbatia ...	2,607	2,692	5,299	8	17.60	...	4	6.67	4	6.90	...	3	11.13

the month of January 1917.

REGISTERED																	
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		INJURIES IN- CLUDING SUICIDE.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL ALL CAUSES.			TOTAL OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR.					Towns.	
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.		
10	3.27	2	.85	1	.32	8	2.62	22	37	49	16.06	38	31	69	22.62	1 Burdwan.	
...	
1	1.70	1	1.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Kailash.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Katwa.
4	3.03	3	2.27	3	2.27	1	.75	13	10	23	17.47	16	6	22	16.71	4 Dainhat.	
...	...	6	3.22	1	.53	4	2.14	16	8	24	12.89	5	6	11	5.91	5 Raniganj.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Asansol.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2.57	3	10	13	16.76	7 Suri.
9	1.00	...	...	2	1.00	4	2.00	13	12	26	12.55	18	19	37	18.58	8 Bakura.
4	2.29	1	.57	1	.57	4	2.29	16	14	30	17.24	13	7	20	11.49	9 Vishunpur.	
7	6.20	3	2.66	...	...	2	1.77	23	24	47	41.68	13	9	22	19.51	10 Sonamukhi
...	
11	3.95	10	3.59	...	...	9	3.23	29	23	52	18.70	21	29	50	17.98	11 Midnapore.
7	6.83	3	2.92	...	...	1	.97	42	35	77	75.15	33	15	48	46.85	12 Ghatal.
7	9.32	...	...	...	...	3	3.99	6	11	16	21.31	18	14	32	42.63	13 Kharrat.
8	11.59	3	4.34	...	...	2	2.89	18	19	30	43.49	15	16	31	44.94	14 Chandralekha.
1	1.38	1	1.38	...	...	7	9.71	8	6	16	22.21	18	21	39	54.14	15 Kamjibanspur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 Kharpal.
4	5.85	1	1.46	...	...	10	14.82	9	10	19	48.87	4	10	14	35.79	17 Tamliak.
...	
3	1.22	12	4.68	1	.40	23	9.36	20	28	48	21.17	41	49	90	36.66	18 Hooghly and Out- sura.	
1	1.92	1	1.92	1	1.92	1	1.92	4	4	8	15.42	8	6	13	23.13	19 Hansbaria.	
2	2.92	8	11.70	...	...	13	19.01	17	18	35	51.20	17	12	29	42.43	20 Arambagh.
14	5.13	12	4.40	1	.36	25	9.17	42	21	63	23.12	...	...	...	...	21 Serampore.
4	2.68	1	.67	2	1.34	8	5.36	16	9	25	16.80	...	...	...	...	22 Rithra-Konnagore.
3	3.19	1	1.59	...	...	2	3.19	8	3	11	17.66	10	8	18	28.73	23 Uttarpara.
1	1.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	14.32	8	4	12	21.49	24 Kottung.
7	4.01	4	2.28	...	...	8	3.44	14	12	26	14.92	38	31	69	39.60	25 Raldrabati.
6	2.90	4	1.93	...	...	13	6.28	19	12	31	14.98	23	28	51	24.66	26 Bhadrabar.
...	
97	6.36	79	5.18	10	.65	130	8.53	237	219	456	29.92	232	231	463	30.38	27 Howrah.	
15	7.88	6	2.62	...	...	1	.52	28	14	42	22.08	16	16	31	16.29	28 Bally.
...	
90	4.88	26	6.35	3	.73	47	11.48	50	48	98	33.72	80	50	130	31.77	29 Ooesipore-Chitpur.	
19	4.16	34	7.44	3	.65	61	13.35	87	74	161	35.25	88	77	165	36.13	30 Maulkilaia.	
30	7.46	10	3.73	2	.74	13	4.85	41	41	82	30.61	63	39	102	38.08	31 South Suburbans.	
3	1.91	6	3.82	1	.63	...	...	16	18	34	21.71	14	13	27	17.24	32 Tollyganj.
22	5.72	13	3.38	...	...	30	7.79	53	43	96	21.95	53	42	95	24.69	33 Gaidou Reach.
12	7.85	1	.65	...	...	1	.65	15	14	29	18.98	6	8	14	9.15	34 Budge-Budge.
32	9.99	9	4.09	1	.45	16	7.27	34	38	72	32.73	43	49	92	41.83	35 Baranagar.	
10	6.52	1	.65	...	...	5	3.26	22	17	39	25.48	32	14	46	30.06	36 Kamarhati.
1	1.01	4	4.05	1	1.01	4	4.05	16	8	24	19.27	16	19	35	37.53	37 Rajpur.	
3	5.54	4	7.38	...	...	3	5.54	10	13	23	42.47	7	7	14	25.85	38 Barulpur.
1	1.27	1	1.27	1	1.27	...	...	12	6	18	22.92	19	14	33	42.02	39 Jaynagar.
1	1.32	1	1.32	...	...	7	9.29	10	7	17	22.58	9	13	22	29.21	40 North Dum-Dum.
6	5.48	...	...	...	...	6	5.48	20	6	26	23.77	22	15	37	33.83	41 South Dum-Dum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	2.13	16	17	33	14.07	42 South Barrackpore.
2	1.28	...	...	...	...	3	1.93	10	9	19	12.21	...	...	...	...	43 Barrackpore.
10	10.59	6	5.29	1	1.05	1	1.05	11	12	23	24.35	11	13	24	25.41	44 Paulhati.	
7	5.11	4	2.92	...	...	3	2.19	13	7	20	14.60	28	21	49	48.69	45 North Barrackpore.
3	7.8	2	.62	1	.26	5	1.30	44	36	80	21.39	37	27	64	16.68	46 Titagarh.	
...	...	1	1.01	...	1.01	...	...	7	5	12	12.20	11	9	20	20.33	47 Gariahat.
1	.64	4	2.58	...	...	2	1.29	9	4	13	8.40	17	6	23	16.15	48 Nalhati.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	12.27	19	10	29	19.29	49 Hallaia.
10	2.33	3	.70	...	...	8	1.86	32	16	48	11.21	12	7	19	4.43	50 Bhatarpara.
2	2.67	2	2.67	...	...	1	1.33	8	10	18	24.11	12	7	19	25.45	51 Baitant.
2	4.64	3	6.96	...	...	...	...	16	7	23	53.41	12	12	24	55.73	52 Dobadanga.
10	6.42	4	2.56	2	1.28	10	6.42	30	29	59	37.89	39	39	78	50.10	53 Barichat.	
3	1.72	4	3.44	...	...	5	4.30	10	9	19	16.35	19	19	38	32.70	54 Baduria.
2	4.52	...	...	...	...	1	2.26	6	6	12	31.68	14	11	25	56.58	55 Taki.
...	
303	3.98	678	7.59	64	.70	944	12.40	1,352	938	2,290	28.64	1,291	840	2,131	28.00	56 Calcutta.	
3	1.50	2	1.00	...	...	4	2.00	14	10	24	12.03	15	13	28	19.06	57 Krishnagar.
1	.94	3	1.88	...	...	4	3.77	4	6	10	4.49	16	9	25	25.47	58 Nabadwip.
2	2.39	3	3.58	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	15.53	11	11	22	26.29	59 Raiganj.
1	4.43	...	...	...	...	3	13.30	6	1	7	26.81	2	3	5	22.18	60 Birnagar.
6	2.64	7	3.08	1	.44	16	7.05	21	34	55	24.25	44	38	82	36.16	61 Santipur.	
1	2.38	1	2.38	...	...	6	11.93	8	3	11	31.04	6	11	17	45.36	62 Chakdaha.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9.65	6	5	11	25.11	7	9	16	30.91	63 Kuchit.
1	3.12	...	...	...	...	1	3.12	2	3	5	15.61	6	11	17	34.36	64 Kumarkhali.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	9.87	3	3	6	11.85	65 Meherpur.
...	
1	.45	1	.45	1	.45	9	4.05	12	17	29	13.08	37	31	68	26.11	66 Berhampur.	
2	1.85	3	1.85	1	.92	6	4.64	18	16	34	31.59	18	24	42	39.03	67 Murchidabad.	
3	1.91	3	1.91	1	.95	13	7.64	16	16	32	30.56	24	11	35	33.43	68 Asimganj.	
1	.93	1	.93	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	21.44	19	13	32	29.81	69 Kandi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	13.41	14	5	19	19.61	70 Jangipara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	28.37	4	8	12	17.02	71 Danilau.
...	
...	...	...	...	1	1.32	...	...	6	3	9	10.57	8	4	12	15.86	72 Jessore.
...	...	...	...	1	1.45	1	1.45	6	4	10	13.12	17	16	33	48.11	73 Kotechaudpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.79	8	5	13	36.34	19	19	38	106.29	74 Maheshpur.
...	
6	4.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25	22.65	14	13	27	24.46	75 Kinnias.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	16.20	7	9	16	17.28	76 Baktilia.
2	4.45	3	4.45	...	...	5	11.13	10	11	21	46.74	8	20	28	40.07	77 Debnatia.

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for

		POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.			DEATHS							
District	Town.				Number registered (excluding still-births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		LAGUER.		FEBRILE.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
RAJBHARI	78 Rampur-Boalia	18,067	10,349	28,406	52	26'15	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	5'53
	79 Nutor	4,509	3,742	8,251	16	22'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12'84
DINAJPUR	80 Dinajpur	9,848	6,297	16,145	12	8'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5'16
JALPAIGURI	81 Jalpaiguri	7,547	4,218	11,765	30	30'02	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	9'00
DARJEELING	82 Darjeeling	11,631	7,374	19,005	34	21'06	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3'09
	83 Kurseong	3,126	2,448	5,574	17	35'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	31'68
HANGPUR	84 Hangpur	10,509	4,920	15,429	12	8'60	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	10'03
BOGRA	85 Bogra	5,289	3,824	9,113	19	15'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5'16
	86 Sherpur	2,217	1,471	4,088	3	8'64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PABNA	87 Pabna	10,056	9,218	19,274	35	21'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10'38
	88 Sirajganj	13,336	11,541	24,777	21	9'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4'27
MALDA	89 English Bazar	7,697	6,635	14,332	44	36'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9'04
	90 Malda	2,014	1,786	3,799	10	37'39	...	1	3'13	...	...	...	3	9'41
	91 Nawabganj	11,122	12,200	23,322	44	22'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8'58
DACCA	92 Dacca	63,091	45,480	108,571	348	37'20	3	17	1'86	1	32	...	90	9'76	
	93 Narayanganj	18,738	9,138	27,876	92	38'85	4	9	3'80	...	...	...	13	5'49
WYMEENINGH	94 Wymensingh	13,462	6,391	19,853	29	17'19	1	4	2'37	...	...	...	15	8'89
	95 Muktagachha	3,922	2,833	6,755	11	19'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'79
	96 Netrakona	8,018	5,722	13,740	91	17'99	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	7'71
	97 Jamalpur	11,728	9,361	21,089	90	60'20	3	9	5'02	...	...	...	22	12'27
	98 Sherpur	8,516	7,075	15,591	61	48'06	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	7'55
	99 Kishoreganj	3,508	2,518	6,026	45	39'39	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	7'18
	100 Bahadurpur	5,447	5,366	10,813	81	33'69	...	4	4'34	...	...	...	5	5'43
	101 Tangail	8,493	7,569	16,062	56	40'29	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	5'75
	102 Faridpur	8,917	5,114	14,031	37	28'69	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	10'76
	103 Madaripur	10,549	8,524	19,073	68	41'97	...	2	5'55	...	...	...	24	14'81
BAKARGANJ	104 Barisal	15,488	6,940	22,428	23	12'05	...	1	5'52	...	...	...	23	12'05
	105 Jhalakati	4,872	1,107	5,979	4	7'87	...	1	1'96	...	...	...	...	...
	106 Nalchiti	1,454	499	1,953	2	12'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18'08
	107 Phulpur	6,523	5,473	11,996	52	51'03	1	1	98	...	...	...	9	8'83
108 Patuakhali	3,938	2,279	6,217	12	22'72	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	7'57	
CHITTAGONG	109 Chittagong	18,779	9,987	28,766	77	31'51	5	2	81	...	...	...	27	11'05
	110 Cox's Bazar	3,104	1,270	4,374	14	37'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5'37
NOAKHALI	111 Sudhania	4,366	2,643	7,009	64	107'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16'79
TIPPERA	112 Gomilla	13,706	8,968	22,674	27	14'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4'15
	113 Brahmanbaria	11,671	10,624	22,295	108	57'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12'14
	114 Chaudpur	9,082	3,865	12,947	41	37'96	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	4'62
Total of month		1,751,510	1,125,741	2,877,251	5,897	23'88	216	374	1'10	19	07	...	1,945	7'47	
Total of corresponding month of previous year					5,327	21'97	199	299	1'21	41	16	1	2,333	9'40	
Increase + or decrease -					+470	+1'91	+17	-26	-11	-22	-09	-1	-004	-178	-1'93

REMARKS.

The above table is compiled from returns collected by municipalities and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons. Taken as a whole the table possesses

CALCUTTA.

The 14th April 1917.

the month of January 1917- -concl.**REGISTERED**

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		INJURIES INCLUDING SUICIDE.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL ALL CAUSES.				TOTAL OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR				Towns.	
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.			Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.			Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	
								Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
7	3.52	2	1.00	...	...	7	3.52	11	16	27	13.88	7	12	19	9.56	78	Bampur-Bolla.
1	1.42	...	...	...	...	5	7.13	9	6	15	21.40	5	6	10	14.27	79	Natur.
1	.73	5	3.69	...	...	4	2.95	11	6	17	12.55	10	10	20	14.76	80	Dinapur.
5	5.00	10	10.00	...	...	8	3.00	19	8	27	27.02	21	11	32	32.02	81	Jalpaiguri.
1	.81	7	4.33	...	...	3	1.85	6	10	16	9.91	10	11	21	13.01	82	Parjeeling
1	2.11	3	6.33	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	40.13	9	14	23	48.58	83	Burnouga.
3	1.43	5	3.58	1	.71	4	2.86	17	9	26	18.63	21	16	37	26.51	84	Rangpur.
1	1.29	...	...	...	...	1	1.29	2	4	6	7.75	9	5	14	18.08	85	Dogra.
1	2.68	1	2.68	1	2.68	...	...	1	2	3	8.64	3	2	5	14.40	86	Sherpur.
3	1.83	...	...	2	1.22	9	5.49	14	17	31	18.93	19	13	32	19.54	87	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.95	5	6	11	5.22	19	17	36	17.10	88	Sirajganj.
1	.82	3	1.64	1	.82	5	4.11	9	11	20	16.44	21	18	39	32.08	89	Kughish Bazar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	12.55	13	10	23	7.22	90	Maida.
3	1.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	10.09	11	15	26	13.13	91	Nawabganj.
14	1.51	3	.32	4	.43	84	9.11	126	87	213	23.10	147	109	256	27.77	92	Dacca.
7	2.95	2	.84	1	.42	24	10.13	28	28	56	23.65	38	26	64	27.03	93	Narayanganj.
...	...	3	1.77	4	2.37	12	7.11	20	18	38	22.53	19	3	22	13.04	94	Mymensatagh.
...	...	1	1.79	...	...	3	5.38	2	3	5	8.98	6	6	12	21.55	95	Muktagachha
...	...	...	...	1	.85	6	5.14	6	10	16	13.71	10	7	17	14.56	96	Netrakona.
3	1.91	1	.55	...	...	16	10.04	30	23	53	29.00	47	42	89	48.64	97	Jamalpur.
4	3.02	3	2.28	...	...	17	12.83	10	34	24	25.67	21	21	42	34.71	98	Shorpur.
3	1.95	3	1.30	...	...	7	4.57	10	13	23	15.02	16	25	41	26.78	99	Kishoreganj.
1	1.08	...	...	...	...	10	10.86	13	7	20	21.73	6	9	15	16.30	100	Hajipur.
1	.71	...	...	...	...	7	5.03	10	6	16	11.51	16	12	28	20.14	101	Tangail.
3	2.89	3	2.69	...	...	7	6.27	11	14	25	22.41	18	12	30	26.90	102	Faridpur.
3	1.85	2	1.23	1	.61	11	6.79	25	34	59	30.86	28	21	49	29.02	103	Madaripur.
2	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	13.82	15	10	25	13.09	104	Barisal.
3	3.93	...	...	3	5.90	1	1.96	4	3	7	13.78	3	3	6	11.02	105	Juminkati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	18.08	1	...	1	6.83	106	Naihati.
3	1.96	2	1.96	...	...	11	10.79	13	12	25	24.53	6	6	12	11.78	107	Pirojpur.
1	1.89	...	...	...	...	8	15.15	6	7	13	24.82	6	10	16	30.30	108	Patuakhali.
13	5.32	...	...	...	...	21	8.53	30	33	63	25.78	33	41	74	30.29	109	Chittagong.
...	...	1	2.68	...	...	1	2.88	1	3	4	10.75	1	3	4	10.75	110	Cox's Bazar.
3	3.35	...	...	...	...	10	16.79	10	12	22	36.95	1	6	7	11.76	111	Sundarban.
1	.51	...	...	...	...	7	3.63	8	8	16	8.30	8	13	21	10.89	112	Cornalia.
...	...	9	4.22	...	...	42	22.18	31	42	73	38.55	42	21	63	33.27	113	Bishnupur.
3	1.85	...	...	...	...	5	4.62	7	6	12	11.11	7	7	14	12.96	114	Chandpur.
880	3.36	974	3.94	121	.49	1,894	7.65	3,287	2,687	5,974	24.11						
890	3.60	970	3.92	119	.48	1,892	7.66	3,631	2,904	6,535	26.46	3,631	2,904	6,535	26.46		
-80	-2.24	+4	+0.02	+2	+0.01	-1	-.01	-344	-337	-681	-2.35						

a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion of cases.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding Towns

DIVISION.	Number.	Districts excluding Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.			CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		FEVER.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still- births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
Burdwan.	1	Burdwan ...	718,580	726,805	1,444,385	4,339	34.47	18	140	1.14	98	.75	...	...	3,888	23.13
	2	Birbhum ...	458,931	467,411	926,342	3,029	38.49	171	62	.78	31	.39	...	...	1,883	23.93
	3	Bankura ...	584,150	647,814	1,231,964	2,690	29.17	...	76	.81	30	.32	...	...	3,098	22.81
	4	Midnapore ...	1,367,800	1,371,001	2,738,801	9,430	40.54	335	327	1.40	11	.04	...	...	6,368	27.38
	5	Hoochly and Serampore.	468,970	479,646	948,616	3,916	40.34	2	218	2.73	1	.01	...	...	2,186	28.70
	6	Howrah ...	869,595	379,194	741,719	2,878	45.68	37	160	2.53	5	.07	...	...	779	12.36
Total of Division for month.			3,914,336	3,986,800	7,870,626	30,482	38.09	661	982	1.46	171	.25	...	...	16,252	24.31
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						33,993	34.84	477	1,010	1.51	410	.61	13	.01	18,461	27.61
Frishtown.	7	24-Parganas ...	970,860	914,740	1,885,600	6,883	36.73	91	695	4.33	64	.39	...	...	3,877	17.96
	8	Nadia ...	765,499	756,429	1,521,928	4,774	38.93	126	46	.35	20	.15	...	...	4,987	23.72
	9	Meerutabad ...	638,386	633,606	1,271,992	5,287	48.30	260	98	.80	3	.02	...	...	2,742	25.05
	10	Jessore ...	889,399	847,767	1,737,166	6,317	36.03	369	337	2.28	3	.02	...	...	3,838	23.82
	11	Khulna ...	693,187	644,392	1,337,579	5,206	45.81	199	808	2.71	6	.04	...	...	2,728	24.01
Total of Division for month.			3,954,120	3,816,834	7,770,954	26,466	40.10	964	1,474	2.23	96	.14	...	...	14,652	22.20
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						22,768	34.49	1,004	2,216	3.35	312	.47	1	.001	21,916	34.71
Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi ...	787,640	711,290	1,498,930	6,359	51.67	660	206	1.66	9	.07	...	...	5,013	40.72
	13	Dinajpur ...	880,238	791,690	1,671,928	7,006	47.98	449	118	.83	14	.09	...	...	5,476	38.56
	14	Jalpaiguri ...	482,681	408,919	891,600	3,324	42.60	369	9	.11	64	.84	...	...	2,415	31.91
	15	Darjeeling ...	127,337	118,634	245,971	720	35.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	27.99
	16	Rangpur ...	1,344,208	1,134,693	2,478,901	9,183	45.54	773	114	.56	11	.05	...	...	5,891	29.28
	17	Bogra ...	495,080	476,346	971,426	3,581	43.45	236	46	.54	3	.03	...	...	1,740	21.11
Dacca.	18	Pabna ...	700,399	684,386	1,384,785	5,124	43.57	284	62	.44	16	.12	...	...	3,319	28.22
	19	Malda ...	477,714	466,051	943,765	4,093	50.05	123	79	.96	2	.02	...	...	2,337	27.35
Total of Division for month.			6,145,137	4,794,154	9,939,291	39,370	46.51	2,866	622	.73	118	.13	...	...	26,663	31.58
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						30,285	35.87	2,296	1,442	1.70	79	.09	...	...	33,946	40.21
Dacca.	20	Dacca ...	1,895,861	1,428,114	3,323,975	12,189	50.81	831	461	1.92	8	.03	...	...	4,349	17.71
	21	Mymensingh ...	2,270,509	2,133,844	4,404,353	15,965	42.87	897	576	1.53	37	.09	...	...	7,373	19.71
	22	Faridpur ...	1,056,898	1,038,317	2,095,215	7,934	44.70	347	309	1.74	16	.09	...	...	3,919	22.08
	23	Bakarganj ...	1,212,560	1,167,733	2,380,293	11,601	57.41	284	177	.87	10	.04	...	...	5,308	26.50
Total of Division for month.			5,935,328	5,768,008	11,703,336	47,694	48.00	2,469	1,623	1.53	71	.07	...	...	20,809	21.03
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						38,418	38.66	1,623	3,869	3.88	120	.12	...	...	24,573	24.73
Chittagong.	24	Chittagong ...	701,950	773,839	1,475,789	6,481	51.72	569	3	.02	10	.07	...	...	3,901	31.85
	25	Noakhali ...	641,523	653,549	1,295,072	7,040	64.00	567	31	.28	...	...	...	...	2,371	21.65
	26	Tippura ...	1,208,642	1,163,799	2,372,441	10,166	50.45	795	312	1.54	...	...	...	...	3,224	16.00
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.														Not under
Total of Division for month.			3,662,124	3,590,980	7,253,104	23,687	54.23	1,931	346	.79	10	.02	...	...	9,686	21.94
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						20,123	46.07	1,007	1,939	2.83	46	.10	...	...	9,499	21.74
Total of month for Bengal.			21,501,030	20,980,976	42,482,006	162,879	48.12	8,801	4,947	1.37	465	.12	...	...	86,032	24.43
Total of corresponding month of previous year.						124,887	37.43	7,017	9,765	2.71	976	.27	14	.003	100,396	30.36
Increase or Decrease -						+37,992	+7.69	+1,784	-4,818	-1.34	-511	-.16	-14	-.003	-21,344	-5.93

REMARKS.—The above tables compiled from returns collected by the thana police officers and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1917.

of Bengal, for the month of January 1917.**REGISTERED.**

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		INJURIES INCLUDING SUICIDE.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL ALL CAUSES.			TOTAL OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR.				DISTRICTS.		
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.			Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.					
								Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
58	47	16	13	23	18	665	542	2,012	1,691	3,833	3124	2,493	2,352	4,845	3950	1	Burdwan.
1	01	4	05	16	20	231	293	1,199	1,069	2,228	2831	1,561	1,488	3,039	3662	2	Birbhum.
37	40	5	05	12	13	601	654	1,500	1,366	2,866	3109	1,439	1,231	2,690	2929	3	Bankura.
166	71	16	06	43	18	2,586	1090	4,726	4,742	9,467	4070	4,617	4,943	9,560	4110	4	Midnapore.
286	321	34	42	85	43	634	795	1,709	1,667	3,466	4347	1,445	1,809	3,654	4564	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
476	765	69	108	34	53	612	971	1,121	1,014	2,135	3388	1,003	929	1,932	3066	6	Howrah.
994	148	144	21	163	24	5,279	789	12,316	11,669	23,985	3588						
1476	130	162	24	118	17	4,673	699	12,948	12,772	25,720	3847						
74	48	62	32	70	43	789	475	2,471	2,154	4,695	2887	2,374	2,037	4,411	4003	7	24-Pargana.
5	03	5	03	29	22	596	481	1,876	1,763	3,638	2814	2,695	2,737	5,432	4434	8	Nadia.
6	05	4	03	27	24	576	526	1,792	1,664	3,446	3148	2,847	2,412	4,769	4348	9	Murshidabad.
10	06	15	10	35	23	671	454	2,320	2,119	4,439	3008	2,297	2,421	4,638	3787	10	Jessore.
38	51	10	08	45	39	1,339	1178	2,227	2,244	4,471	3935	2,412	2,239	4,651	4094	11	Rhinna.
135	20	86	12	206	31	3,971	601	10,576	9,943	20,619	3122						
166	26	91	13	147	22	4,944	643	10,425	14,666	30,091	4559						
4	03	4	03	39	30	681	553	3,030	2,923	5,953	4837	3,341	3,331	6,672	5422	12	Hajmudi.
3	02	3	02	19	13	301	141	2,971	2,563	5,534	4108	2,391	2,154	4,545	4602	13	Dinapur.
98	122	12	15	7	09	163	215	1,463	1,300	2,763	3651	1,499	1,272	2,771	3662	14	Jaipalgun.
38	136	9	43	4	19	135	659	305	304	749	3659	362	291	643	3142	15	Darjeeling.
8	04	3	01	22	10	216	107	3,215	3,047	6,262	3112	5,476	5,464	10,940	5437	16	Raipur.
8	03	6	07	21	26	228	276	1,047	1,000	2,047	2483	1,660	1,542	3,202	3866	17	Bogra.
21	17	5	04	11	09	244	207	1,874	1,792	3,667	3118	1,879	1,866	3,765	3201	18	Pabna.
3	03	...	...	5	06	395	483	1,468	1,253	2,721	3327	1,712	1,503	3,215	3932	19	Maida.
160	18	42	04	128	15	2,263	268	15,453	14,543	29,996	3653						
190	22	32	03	103	12	1,920	230	19,300	18,444	37,744	4471						
189	78	65	27	20	08	1,877	782	3,431	3,438	6,869	2863	4,836	4,676	9,512	3968	20	Dacca.
75	20	35	09	42	11	1,801	481	5,191	4,748	9,939	2657	6,677	6,264	12,941	3456	21	Mymensingh.
90	50	7	03	24	13	1,511	851	3,039	2,837	5,876	3370	5,604	5,447	11,051	3973	22	Faridpur.
97	47	4	01	51	25	3,268	1615	4,464	4,469	8,963	4428	3,893	3,748	7,641	3779	23	Bakerganj.
461	45	111	11	137	13	8,445	849	16,145	16,492	31,637	3184						
963	95	88	08	145	14	7,386	743	19,010	18,125	37,135	3737						
14	11	2	01	25	27	140	111	2,067	2,128	4,195	3348	1,510	1,710	3,220	2809	24	Chittagong.
6	05	1	008	41	37	1,012	920	1,642	1,820	3,462	3147	1,545	1,584	3,129	2844	25	Nonkhail.
117	58	27	13	34	17	1,340	685	2,562	2,492	5,054	2508	3,550	3,307	6,857	3403	26	Tippora.
registration.																27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
187	31	30	06	110	25	2,499	570	6,271	6,440	12,711	2810						
292	66	17	03	93	21	2,320	531	6,906	6,601	13,506	3092						
1,877	50	413	11	744	20	22,450	623	60,861	58,087	118,948	3301						
2,476	68	290	10	604	16	20,675	571	73,589	70,608	144,196	4002	73,586	70,608	144,196	4002		
-599	-18	+23	+01	+140	+04	+1,672	+52	-12,727	-12,521	-25,248	-701						

Taken as a whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate to the actual.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1916-17

Area leased for irrigation up to end of February 1917.

Circle.	District	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1916-17.		RAINFALL, 1916-16.		Remarks		
			Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	SEASON LEASES.					Grand Total.		During month.			Up to end of month.	
								Long-term leases.	Rail.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.							
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
SOUTH-WESTERN	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	...	...	77,429	69,339	77,366	163	...	...	163	77,328	1.48	70.00	0.01	55.36	
		Panchkura	573	50	52	8,065	7,204	8,206	...	...	...	...	8,306	2.90	67.73	...	66.25	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	68.79	...	58.98	
		Total Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	85,567	76,593	85,572	163	...	...	163	86,736	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	78,417	267	...	...	267	78,684	...	...	...	...
Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	...	...	...	29,564	24,152	26,337	2,308*	196	8	2,513	28,759	2.34	61.51	...	40.28	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	24,565	2,031	220	8	2,319	26,935	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	114,111	101,345	111,319	2,470	196	8	2,674	114,493	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.		...	...	...	...	...	102,973	2,318	220	8	2,646	106,679	...	...	...	...

* Of which 947 acres are "single watering."

CALCUTTA,

The 17th April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of February 1917, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals	1916.17.										1915.16.									
	WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.		WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.		WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.			
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
<i>I.—Major Works.</i>																				
Midnapore Canal	3,998	57,381	9,575	40,857	2,356	33,454	5,722	67,296	10,364	23,292	3,602	33,829								
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,992	75,097	826	3,930	5,345	49,757	7,842	58,537	1,070	2,811	5,145	41,371								
Total	10,990	132,478	10,401	44,787	7,701	83,211	13,564	125,833	11,434	26,103	8,747	75,200								
<i>II.—Minor Works and Navigation.</i>																				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	39,374	328,630	416	16,750	26,451	2,17,468	39,339	327,458	735	12,266	26,013	2,21,862								
Tolly's Nala	1,4681	151,312	4,950	39,910	3,974	44,208	18,573	159,709	2,600	18,895	5,088	48,408								
Madaripur Bhil Ronte	66,392	1,127,217	520	8,065	16,660	3,15,766	43,738	569,978	199	5,312	17,608	1,77,159								
Total	120,447	1,607,159	5,886	64,725	47,085	5,77,442	101,650	1,056,145	3,524	36,473	48,709	4,47,429								
Meghalat Channels	18,471	38,133	...	...	1,684	19,981	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Orissa Coast Canal	3,923	30,682	5,293	16,209	1,503	11,045	3,763	22,790	2,310	11,342	1,212	8,050								
Nadia Rivers	2,631	52,697	...	224,022	1,324	14,345	2,617	54,351	...	...	1,556	14,275								
GRAND TOTAL	145,472	1,728,671	11,179	304,956	51,596	6,22,813	108,030	1,133,286	5,834	89,617	51,477	4,69,754								

CALCUTTA,

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 17th April 1917.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals
for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1917, as compared
with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH APRIL 1917.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH APRIL 1916.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	140	35,844	546	175	43,601	640
Jute	34	36,775°	265	64	47,231†	406
Firewood	10	6,650	110	36	26,600	396
Other articles	791	286,583	2,842	609	146,400	1,686
Total	975	365,852	3,763	884	263,832	3,128
Empty boats and rafts	362	...	1,181	397	...	1,125
GRAND TOTAL	1,337	365,852	4,944	1,281	263,832	4,253

Mds.
° Weight by canal measurement ... 41,975
† Ditto ditto ... 48,912½

CALCUTTA;
The 12th April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

*Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals
for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1917, as compared with
the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH APRIL 1917.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15TH APRIL 1916.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	138	34,567	411	128	40,357	577
Jute	22	11,214°	103	58	35,551†	324
Firewood	16	11,350	182	13	4,700	64
Other articles	718	270,690	2,495	402	111,966	1,313
Total	894	327,821	3,191	601	192,574	2,278
Empty boats and rafts	339	...	1,233	279	...	1,326
GRAND TOTAL	1,233	327,821	4,424	880	192,574	3,604

Mds.
° Weight by canal measurement ... 13,075
† Ditto ditto ... 39,863½

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the weekly gauge-readings on the river Buriganga at Dacca Water-works for the week ending the 7th April 1917.

Date.	Time.	Height of water above zero of gauge.	Height above mean sea-level.	Height above zero on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1st April 1917	At low tide.	52.0	} Not connected with mean sea-level.	53.7	Top of the settling tank is 88.00 feet above zero of gauge.
2nd " "	Ditto	52.0		53.9	
3rd " "	Ditto	52.1		54.0	
4th " "	Ditto	52.3		54.2	
5th " "	Ditto	52.6		54.0	
6th " "	Ditto	52.8		53.8	
7th " "	Ditto	53.0		53.7	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

25th August	1906	70.56	} Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	...	69.86
1st "	1911	...	...	...	...	68.46
31st "	1912	...	...	...	...	67.16
26th "	1914	...	...	...	...	66.7
31st "	1915	...	...	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	68.1	} Taken at low tide.
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	...	51.06
13th "	1908	...	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	...	...	50.6
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	...	50.3
15th "	1916	...	...	...	...	50.6

DACCA,
The 10th April 1917.

C. B. LINES,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Divn.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 14th April 1917.

	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero. R. L. of zero = 29.40.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year.	Remarks.
8th April 1917	8 A.M.	11.35	40.75	41.45	R. L. of gauge post is 29.40. B. M. on College step = 69.74.
9th " "	8 "	11.35	40.75	41.40	
10th " "	8 "	11.30	40.70	41.45	
11th " "	8 "	11.25	40.65	41.40	
12th " "	8 "	11.15	40.55	41.40	
13th " "	8 "	11.10	40.50	41.40	
14th " "	8 "	11.05	40.45	41.40	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	66.70 on 10th September 1916.
Ditto	...	Lowest	...	40.80 on 23rd May 1916.
Record	...	Highest	...	69.25 on 26th August 1879.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	69.08 on 9th September 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	68.80 on 25th August 1906.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	68.21 on 26th August 1890.
Do.	...	Lowest	...	37.63 on 25th April 1884.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	88.18 on 14th-15th April 1883.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	89.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	89.28 on 6th-7th May 1908.

N.B. — The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 14th April 1917.

D. M. BANERJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 14th April 1917.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
8th April 1917	7 A.M.	5.9	5.9	6.3	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghat and Chandpore ghat. Its reduced level is 22.41.
9th " "	7 "	6.0	6.0	6.0	
10th " "	7 "	6.2	6.2	5.8	
11th " "	7 "	6.3	6.3	5.6	
12th " "	7 "	6.2	6.2	5.4	
13th " "	7 "	6.3	6.3	5.2	
14th " "	7 "	6.3	6.3	5.0	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	..	24.1 on 1st August 1916
Ditto	...	Lowest	..	4.8 on 16th February 1916
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	...	Highest	..	25.75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (Average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	Ditto	..	..	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	Ditto	..	..	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra only).	Ditto	..	..	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Ditto	...	Lowest	..	1.0 on 8th February 1914.
Ditto	...	Ditto	..	2.42 on 13th March 1908
Ditto	...	Ditto	..	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Ditto	...	Ditto	..	2.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Ditto	...	Ditto	..	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901

FARIDPUR. D. C. SEN GUPTA,
The 15th April 1917. for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(Including Dacca Section.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 31st March 1917, on 1,628 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other receipts (including facty).	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coachings earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.		Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. &	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	876,340	2,24,100 0 0	2,675,620 0	2,76,770 0 0	25,120 0 0	6,46,000 0 0	81,262 (a) 57,932	139,185
Per mile of railway per week ...	(b) 431	(c) 213 0 0	1,644 0	170 0 0	(e) 18 0 0	(f) 392 0 0	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year (d) ...	18,132,709	84,12,702 0 0	65,809,072 "	94,85,567 0 0	9,82,618 0 0	1,88,81,787 0 0	2,310,272	1,505,476 2,815,748
Total for 26 weeks ...	18,800,049	87,47,802 0 0	71,484,692 0	97,62,337 0 0	10,17,648 0 0	1,95,27,787 0 0	2,391,526	1,563,408 3,954,933
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding period of previous year	591,123	2,98,240 0 0	2,662,917 0	2,95,686 0 0	21,127 0 0	6,24,980 0 0	102,552	66,003 166,556
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (1,628 miles) ...	(b) 274	(b) 199 0 0	1,625 0	180 0 0	15 0 0	377 0 0	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	18,083,100	82,48,052 0 0	69,428,472 0	90,74,149 0 0	7,44,716 0 0	1,80,66,918 0 0	2,687,011	1,582,310 4,269,321

(a) Including lowest train-miles, 17,059. (c) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 5,100.
 (b) Excluding 58 miles not opened for passenger traffic. (d) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

DACCA RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 31st March 1917, on 118.55 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	71,180	21,920 0 0	92,290 0	6,800 0 0	2,890 0 0	32,110 0 0	7,014	61,208	9,098
Per mile of railway per week	600	186 0 0	778 0	53 0 0	(a) 7 0 0	(a) 246 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year (c)	1,614,059	5,86,237 0 0	2,142,990 0	2,04,786 0 0	78,581 0 0	8,10,894 0 0	175,152	58,123	233,275
Total for 26 weeks ...	1,685,239	6,08,167 0 0	2,235,280 0	2,11,086 0 0	82,461 0 0	8,51,714 0 0	182,165	60,207	242,372
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year (d) 80,894	15,796 0 0	107,757	8,078 0 0	2,228 0 0	26,102 0 0	6,721	1,571	8,292	
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (118.55 miles)	682	132 0 0	909	64 0 0	5 0 0	206 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	1,800,057	4,59,709 0 0	5,367,901 0	2,19,589 0 0	84,664 0 0	7,34,052 0 0	175,171	52,087	228,258

(a) Excluding Bahadurhat ferry earnings, Rs. 3,100.

(b) Including ballast train-miles, 400.

(c) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

(d) Includes certain adjustments.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY (NATIVE SECTION).*Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 31st March 1917, on 33.09 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,900	4,280 0 0	44,520 0	2,840 0 0	29 0 0	6,950 0 0	952	(a) 450	1,402
Per mile of railway per week	389	129 0 0	1,345 0	80 0 0	1 0 0	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year (b)	147,519	74,700 0 0	1,028,068 0	73,853 0 0	769 0 0	1,49,102 0 0	22,822	9,090	32,912
Total for 26 weeks ...	159,719	78,980 0 0	1,072,588 0	76,273 0 0	799 0 0	1,56,052 0 0	24,774	9,640	34,414
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	9,522	2,407 0 0	36,299 0	2,628 0 0	16 0 0	4,951 0 0	924	550	1,474
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (33.09 miles)	288	73 0 0	1,097 0	78 0 0	1 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	142,485	64,421 0 0	962,518 0	78,497 0 0	898 0 0	1,41,518 0 0	25,140	13,228	38,368

(a) Including ballast train-miles, nil.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 31st March 1917, on 53.66 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. %	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	38,460	9,040 0 0	131,060 0	5,850 0 0	50 0 0	14,770 0 0	1,682	(a) 1,229	2,709
Per mile of railway per week	717	168 0 0	2,459 0	108 0 0	1 0 0	276 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year (b)	403,355	1,51,082 0 0	8,667,170 0	1,71,232 0 0	788 0 0	3,23,102 0 0	42,194	34,454	76,648
Total for 26 weeks ...	532,816	1,60,122 0 0	3,780,130 0	1,78,012 0 0	838 0 0	3,37,872 0 0	48,874	35,483	79,357
Total for 13 weeks of calendar half-year (b)	274,863	82,287 0 0	1,571,563 0	87,489 0 0	443 0 0	1,60,219 0 0	21,665	18,392	37,058
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	17,825	5,591 0 0	108,382 0	4,663 0 0	25 0 0	10,279 0 0	2,030	875	2,905
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (53.66 miles)	332	104 0 0	2,030 0	87 0 0	1 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	498,732	1,61,313 0 0	3,390,838 0	1,51,118 0 0	723 0 0	3,03,152 0 0	52,372	38,062	80,334
Total to corresponding period of previous calendar half-year ...	254,661	80,676 0 0	1,790,986 0	77,057 0 0	387 0 0	1,58,100 0 0	26,904	13,140	32,044

(a) Including ballast train-miles, 100.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

SARA-BERAJGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 31st March 1917, on 50·2 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,030	3,040 0 0	30,780 0	2,010 0 0	20 0 0	5,070 0 0	714	(a)450	1,164
Per mile of railway per week	160	61 0 0	613 0	40 0 0	.....	101 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year (b)	239,438	79,337 0 0	798,710 0	51,846 0 0	546 0 0	1,31,529 0 0	26,304	13,552	39,756
Total for 26 weeks	247,468	82,377 0 0	757,470 0	53,856 0 0	566 0 0	1,36,599 0 0	26,918	14,002	40,920
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	1,076	353 0 0	7,803 0	92 0 0	17 0 0	462 0 0	(c)276	(c)—24	252
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (33·37 miles)	45	16 0 0	349 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	8,667	3,626 0 0	103,382 0	6,001 0 0	246 0 0	10,603 0 0	1,815	621	2,436

(a) Ballast train miles nil.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917.

(c) Revised up to date.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st March 1917, on (a) 801 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional 22 miles for goods traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including steam boat	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	114,000	64,000 0 0	500,000 0	50,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,19,000 0 0	16,613	18,015	34,628
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	79·90	.....	60·75	6·08	146·73	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	2,638,612	15,39,338 0 0	10,387,861 0	14,21,203 0 0	2,03,830 0 0	31,64,371 0 0	393,842	489,533	883,475
Total for 26 weeks	2,752,612	16,08,328 0 0	10,887,861 0	14,71,208 0 0	2,08,830 0 0	32,83,371 0 0	409,655	507,648	917,303
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of previous year									
Proportionate actuals	112,435	59,975 0 0	566,197 0	43,084 0 0	11,536 0 0	1,14,595 0 0	15,902	20,364	36,266
Per mile of railway (b) ... ..	.....	75·16	.....	53·32	14·28	142·76	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,930,509	16,50,661 0 0	12,414,400 0	15,47,982 0 0	2,00,338 0 0	33,98,091 0 0	422,748	517,634	940,382

(a) Excludes 44 miles from Harangajao to Malbung on the Hill Section under reconstruction.

(b) Calculated on 808 miles excluding the mileage of the Hill Section unopened during the period.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST MARCH 1916.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1916 TO 31ST MARCH 1917.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1915 TO 31ST MARCH 1916.	Total increase in 1916-17.	Total decrease in 1916-17.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
828	1,19,000	146·73	808	1,14,595	142·76	67,31,331	67,47,378	.....	16,087

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st March 1917, on 2,572.57 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Other earnings (estimated).			Total earnings			TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.								Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.		Mds.	a.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.				Rs.	A. P.
Total traffic for the week	626,339	5,95,343	0 0	10,491,512	16,93,911	0 0	20,090	0 0	93,96,244	0 0	187,861	347,784	485,615		
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	230	2 5	.....	668	7 3	7 12 11	.....	896	7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					(a)		(b)								
For previous 26 weeks of half-year.	16,844,763	1,58,43,382	0 0	225,222,989	3,78,99,412	0 0	4,67,693	0 0	5,37,30,382	0 0	4,204,771	8,143,405	12,358,176		
Total from 1st October	17,471,102	1,64,38,626	0 0	245,717,501	3,90,93,323	0 0	5,07,783	0 0	5,60,86,631	0 0	4,346,632	8,491,139	12,837,791		
COMPARISON.															
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year.	794,999	6,29,901	0 0	10,849,816	17,13,277	0 0	21,806	0 0	23,64,984	0 0	301,760	379,914	674,674		
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year.	.....	249	4 8	.....	677	14 0	8 10 0	.....	935	11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st October of previous year	17,665,202	1,53,98,481	0 0	237,620,646	3,75,16,687	0 0	11,92,079	0 0	5,41,97,248	0 0	4,774,740	7,924,450	12,699,190		

- (a) Deducted Rs. 3,60,000 on account of rebate on exported coal and raw materials to Kulti for the half-year ended 31st March 1917.
 Deducted Rs. 2,00,000 reserved for payments to G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways for coal carried via Oawnpore, Katni and Agra respectively, but booked via Jabulpore (G. I. P. Railway).
 Deducted Rs. 75,000 reserved for payments to Fore and Railway, on account of pooling traffic for the half-year ended 31st March 1917.
 Deducted Rs. 30,000 on account of shunting charges creditable to expenditure for the half-year ended 31st March 1917.
 (b) " 1,10,000 on account of hire of vehicles interchanged.
 " 2,00,000 on account of rent receipts of 41st stations taken out from earnings and creditable to expenditure head

1916-17 Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

From mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	Rate.
2,572'42	Month of October	2,774,504	25,67,254	31,649,476	6,54,12,151	19,344	90,24,061	807	2,994,919	3 14 11
2,572'42	" " November	2,907,308	27,20,737	37,902,896	64,52,432	1,24,192	92,97,349	858	2,126,263	4 6 0
2,572'42	" " December	2,777,984	26,03,389	42,692,991	65,14,780	2,18,900	96,38,069	851	2,109,483	4 9 1
2,572'57	" " January	2,942,847	27,75,207	42,697,370	67,74,338	2,44,780	97,98,305	860	2,193,124	4 7 6
2,572'57	First 3 days of Feb.	2,903,856	27,80,960	4,863,408	6,60,763	27,859	8,66,893	.....	204,376	4 3 11
2,572'57	Week ended 10th "	604,494	6,87,483	8,348,218	14,51,432	48,850	21,47,537	835	485,697	4 6 9
2,572'57	" " 17th "	719,114	8,71,094	10,031,891	16,42,578	31,950	22,49,322	913	491,474	4 12 6
2,572'57	" " 24th "	829,018	7,17,363	9,111,408	14,00,321	37,650	22,64,948	880	490,996	4 9 9
2,572'57	" " 31st Mar	769,138	2,29,908	9,474,619	15,34,400	43,420	23,06,668	897	495,880	4 10 6
2,572'57	" " 10th "	639,216	6,32,216	10,076,313	16,97,079	37,000	22,97,384	893	489,108	4 11 2
2,572'57	" " 17th "	682,127	6,66,822	10,879,910	16,80,814	26,090	25,92,926	981	477,630	4 6 4
2,572'57	" " 24th "	694,024	6,69,497	10,911,023	16,91,548	20,090	22,40,923	871	493,933	4 8 7
2,572'57	" " 31st "	626,339	5,92,243	10,491,512	16,93,911	20,090	23,06,244	896	485,615	4 12 10
	Special adjustments for the half-year ended 31st March 1917				- 6,58,000	- 2,90,000	- 10,25,000	.....	.....	.....
	Total up to date	17,471,102	1,64,38,626	245,717,501	3,90,93,323	5,07,783	5,60,86,631	845	12,837,791	4 6 11

* A united figure.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—continued, 1915-16

From mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	Rate.
2,572'57	Month of October	2,861,917	26,06,185	36,170,282	58,72,392	2,42,463	84,21,039	753	2,003,201	4 3 3
2,572'57	" " November	2,823,719	25,12,436	36,886,329	61,11,604	2,61,801	89,16,841	823	1,996,285	4 7 3
2,572'57	" " December	2,702,151	24,04,724	40,897,680	65,71,318	1,00,258	91,67,304	828	2,131,249	4 5 7
2,572'57	" " January	2,867,390	24,56,397	39,247,178	66,60,290	1,79,046	91,94,733	822	2,178,555	4 3 7
2,572'57	First 5 days of Feb.	587,271	532,066	7,083,845	11,32,963	31,421	16,96,450	.....	354,118	4 12 8
2,572'57	Week ended 10th "	721,737	6,18,735	9,174,161	15,03,695	52,444	21,74,874	861	502,654	4 5 3
2,572'57	" " 17th "	775,268	6,62,023	9,173,005	14,52,918	1,48,983	22,81,996	903	512,636	4 7 3
2,572'57	" " 24th "	762,401	6,35,209	9,637,443	15,67,771	1,33,816	23,89,791	926	519,888	4 8 0
2,572'57	" " 31st Mar	821,738	6,94,031	9,841,769	16,11,607	1,12,699	24,18,180	987	535,866	4 8 6
2,572'57	" " 10th "	740,780	5,96,455	9,800,365	15,47,051	79,655	22,23,141	860	497,864	4 7 6
2,572'57	" " 17th "	763,896	6,89,502	9,800,365	16,31,387	37,212	22,48,491	929	514,706	4 8 11
2,572'57	" " 24th "	680,759	5,05,686	9,219,294	15,63,182	61,661	19,19,231	759	516,979	3 11 5
2,572'57	" " 31st "	608,485	4,65,038	8,290,800	13,87,610	9,197	17,61,748	.....	443,126	2 16 7
	Special adjustments for the half-year ended 31st March 1916.		- 2,374	- 2,518,349	- 8,15,000	3,59,074	- 8,66,448	.....	.....	.....
	Total up to date	17,665,202	1,53,98,482	237,620,646	3,75,16,687	11,92,079	5,41,97,248	819	12,699,190	4 4 2

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(Excluding Jhind-Panipat Extension.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1917, on 191·64 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDN. N.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	52,187	47,198 0 0	528 192 0	36,717 0 0	900 0 0	84,815 0 0	11,981	10,833	22,794
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	246 4 6	.....	191 9 6	4 11 2	442 9 2	.....	.....	.....
		(a)	(a)	(a)					
For previous 26 weeks of half-year.	1,133,098	8,72,371 0 0	14,034,769 0	9,60,974 0 0	9,907 0 0	18,42,782 0 0	239,879	261,075	540,954
Total from 1st October ...	1,185,275	9,19,569 0 0	14,557 981 0	9,97,621 0 0	10,407 0 0	19,27,597 0 0	831 840	261,908	563,748
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year.	58,926	38,704 0 0	390,812 0	31,411 0 0	1,110 0 0	71,225 0 0	13,867	8,638	23,205
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	201 15 5	.....	179 8 11	5 12 8	387 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st October of previous year.	1,141,535	8,11,658 4 2	10,936,050 0	7,54,912 8 4	12,269 10 8	15,78,840 1 10	393,788	217,711	521,494

(a) Deducted Mds. 454,000 and deducted Rs. 15,000·00 account of freight on D.-U.-K. Ry. Revenue coal and stores for the half-year ended 31st March 1917

1916-17 Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16.

Open mileage.	Period	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	MDN.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
*191'64	Month of October ...	185,150	1,58,301	2,206,876	1,67,391	1,214	3,27,308	386	95,061	3 7 1
*191'64	" of November ...	198,100	1,69,611	2,347,521	1,93,631	1,378	3,64,615	444	98,998	3 10 11
*191'64	" of December ...	187,668	1,40,948	2,928,652	1,91,278	1,401	3,33,637	398	93,892	3 9 0
191'64	" of January ...	190,760	1,30,463	2,815,502	1,48,696	1,083	2,80,240	330	97,397	2 14 1
191'64	First 3 days of Feb. ...	17,568	14,373	188,064	13,077	146	27,798	...	9,696	2 13 11
191'64	Week ended 10th ..	44,972	32,941	394,780	31,476	340	64,767	338	20,173	3 2 4
191'64	" .. 17th ..	46,729	33,993	607,616	49,298	340	83,629	436	20,248	4 2 1
191'64	" .. 24th ..	47,748	34,662	465,454	34,075	340	68,976	360	20,817	3 6 6
191'64	" .. 3rd Mar. ...	64,301	35,730	478,816	30,398	570	66,698	346	19,759	3 6 0
191'64	" .. 10th ..	48,301	34,473	648,997	37,446	900	73,221	382	21,324	3 6 11
191'64	" .. 17th ..	50,895	38,765	623,377	39,292	900	78,257	412	21,621	3 10 5
191'64	" .. 24th ..	53,496	47,711	693,244	39,558	900	87,963	459	22,378	2 14 11
191'64	" .. 31st ..	52,187	47,198	523,132	36,717	900	84,815	443	22,794	3 11 6
	Special adjustments for the half-year ended 31st March 1917 ...	.....	.....	-454,000	-15,000	...	-15,000	...	.....	...
	Totals up to date ...	1,145,275	9,19,569	14,557,981	9,97,621	10,407	19,27,597	897	563,748	3 6 8

* Audited figures.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17 in comparison with 1915-16—concl'd. 1915-16.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.		MDN.		Rs.	RM.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate
										Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
191'64	Month of October ...	180,713	1,58,504	1,682,068	1,33,487	1,178	5,13,164	269	90,155	3 7 7		
191'64	" of November ...	193,398	1,66,029	1,948,483	1,16,409	1,107	3,73,556	322	84,044	3 2 11		
191'64	" of December ...	179,019	1,21,635	2,187,342	1,34,840	1,369	2,58,844	308	86,330	3 0 0		
191'64	" of January ...	180,993	1,11,988	2,172,126	147,067	1,076	2,60,127	307	89,680	2 14 6		
191'64	First 5 days of Feb. ...	33,505	20,045	466,576	32,611	246	42,809	...	14,264	2 15 7		
191'64	Week ended 12th ..	43,704	29,063	665,026	29,907	339	58,298	204	19,492	2 15 10		
191'64	" .. 19th ..	42,608	27,080	485,824	29,326	396	49,644	269	21,791	2 4 6		
191'64	" .. 26th ..	47,728	30,444	344,807	21,639	536	53,611	276	19,234	2 11 9		
191'64	" .. 4th Mar. ...	47,127	30,262	594,361	28,851	986	59,699	312	19,784	3 0 3		
191'64	" .. 11th ..	48,513	30,389	337,759	28,776	1,438	58,699	290	19,601	2 18 7		
191'64	" .. 18th ..	50,185	32,043	288,483	24,782	1,435	59,280	308	19,286	3 1 2		
191'64	" .. 25th ..	47,588	32,807	408,248	25,851	1,436	60,593	311	20,404	2 14 9		
191'64	Last 6 days of March	47,467	30,266	291,820	24,243	1,026	56,626	...	17,489	2 2 11		
	Special adjustments for the half-year ended 31st March 1916 ...	.....	-5	-365,805	-18,986	....	-18,991	...	.....	.....
	Totals up to date ...	1,141,535	8,11,658	10,936,050	7,54,912	12,270	15,78,840	316	521,494	3 0 5		

JHIND-PANIPAT EXTENSION OF THE DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March 1917, on 40.09 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.							
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.					
	Rs.	A. P.	Mds.	S.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.						
Total traffic for the week	8,289	1,914	0 0	5,975	0	497	0 0	10	0 0	2,411	0 0	917	305	1,222
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	47	11 11	.....	.....	12	2 4	0	4 0	60	2 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year.	130,368	33,599	0 0	198,791	0	14,484	0 0	203	0 0	48,265	0 0	10,888	5,624	22,512
Total from 1st November	148,257	35,513	0 0	204,766	0	14,951	0 0	213	0 0	50,577	0 0	17,405	5,929	23,734

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for second-half of 1916-17.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
								Rs.		Rs. A. P.
*40.09	Month of November	23,723	6,400	43,399	738	46	7,204	42	2,690	2 12 0
*40.09	Month of December	25,938	6,306	50,477	6,142	44	12,482	70	8,408	2 3 0
*40.09	Month of January	30,264	8,849	44,059	2,948	39	9,436	55	8,408	1 13 1
40.09	First 3 days of Feb. ...	3,440	800	1,998	185	4	999	...	522	1 14 4
40.09	Week ended 10th	7,031	1,824	9,112	1,122	10	2,756	49	1,722	2 4 1
40.09	" " 17th	7,541	1,729	11,845	1,148	10	2,857	72	1,722	2 3 10
40.09	" " 24th	7,602	1,757	9,430	693	10	2,466	61	1,722	2 0 3
40.09	" " 3rd March...	4,132	1,934	13,232	578	10	2,559	64	1,722	2 1 6
40.09	" " 10th	7,541	1,802	3,154	174	10	1,990	60	1,722	1 10 1
40.09	" " 17th	9,074	2,213	7,612	277	10	2,500	67	1,722	2 0 9
40.09	" " 24th	9,042	2,165	5,243	483	10	2,600	85	1,722	2 2 1
40.09	" " 31st	8,249	1,914	5,975	487	10	2,411	60	1,722	1 15 7
	Totals up to date ...	148,257	35,513	204,766	14,951	213	50,577	59	23,734	2 2 2

* Audited figures

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**MAIN LINE.***Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 31st March 1917, on 51 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDS S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	3,689	9,493 0 0	36,591 0	15,180 0 0	908 0 0	24,678 0 0	1,602	3,823	5,325
Or per week per mile of railway ... ..	.....	186 0 0	.....	298 0 0	4 0 0	488 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of the half-year ...	1,09,808	2,35,728 0 0	7,81,900 0	2,99,310 0 0	3,489 0 0	5,38,537 0 0	56,412	43,526	1,20,938
Total traffic up to 31st March 1917	1,18,497	2,49,231 0 0	7,68,494 0	3,14,490 0 0	3,691 0 0	5,63,416 0 0	57,914	47,348	1,46,262
(189 days) or per week per mile of railway ... ..	.....	185 0 0	.....	237 0 0	3 0 0	425 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,176½	7,293 0 0	27,194 0	10,172 0 0	832 0 0	14,308 0 0	1,863	3,688	5,551
Per week per mile of railway corresponding month of previous year	.....	143 0 0	.....	200 0 0	16 0 0	359 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding month of previous year	98,768½	2,34,380 0 0	7,79,341 0	3,34,108 0 0	4,846 0 0	5,53,372 0 0	48,386	43,500	1,41,916
Or per week per mile of railway ... ..	.....	169 0 0	.....	245 0 0	3 0 0	417 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES:—Difference for the week ... + 3,300
 Difference up to date ... + 20,861

+ 3,007 - 627 + 6,863
 - 9,616 - 1,192 + 10,043

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in foreign passengers, troops, luggage and parcel traffic.
 The increase during the week in Goods is mainly in rice, flour and attah, potatoes and salt traffic.
 The traffic during the month is good and therefore it is expected that the actual total earnings during this half-year will reach Rs. 5,70,000.
 The up-to-date increase in Coaching is mainly in local passengers, troops, luggage and military baggage.
 The up-to-date decrease in Goods is mainly in rice, potatoes, tea and building materials.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-KISSENGUNGE EXTENSION.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 31st March 1917, on 70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	7,861	2,703 0 0	20,756 0	2,064 0 0	30 0 0	4,797 0 0	647	1,318	1,965
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	39 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	69 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 26 weeks of the half-year ...	2,06,611	75,148 0 0	686,664 0	47,763 0 0	656 0 0	1,28,466 0 0	10,761	29,088	48,849
Total traffic up to 31st March 1917 ...	2,14,172	77,851 0 0	687,420 0	49,826 0 0	586 0 0	1,28,968 0 0	20,403	30,406	50,809
(183 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	...	43 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	...	...
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,425½	2,235 0 0	22,197 0	2,637 0 0	12 0 0	4,885 0 0	490	1,826	2,326
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	32 0 0	...	38 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	...	...
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	1,81,463½	57,142 0 0	626,235 0	48,022 0 0	484 0 0	1,00,428 0 0	11,513	35,775	47,287
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	31 0 0	...	24 0 0	...	56 0 0	...	...	...
NOTES:—Difference for the week + 468									
Difference up to date + 20,709									
+ 373									
+ 6,804									
+ 17									
+ 122									
+ 27,645									

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in local passengers.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly to grain of all sorts and jute traffic.
 The traffic in this section during this month is good and it is expected that the total actual earnings during this half-year will reach Rs. 1,30,000 instead of Rs. 1,25,000 as estimated.
 The up-to-date increase in Coaching is mainly in local passengers and parcels traffic.
 The up-to-date increase in goods is mainly in grains of all sorts, rice, lime, jute and wool traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-TISTA VALLEY EXTENSION.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 31st March 1917, on 30 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.		TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	1,001	624 0 0	10,371 0	2,097 0 0	7 0 0	2,728 0 0	203	960	1,163
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	21 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	91 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 26 weeks of the half-year ...	32,867	21,165 0 0	3,46,628 0	55,192 0 0	302 0 0	76,689 0 0	4,333	90,179	24,512
Total traffic up to 31st March 1917 ...	33,868	21,789 0 0	3,56,999 0	57,289 0 0	309 0 0	79,287 0 0	4,536	91,139	25,675
(183 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	...	28 0 0	...	76 0 0	...	102 0 0	...	...	...
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	862½	814 0 0	57,422 0	4,826 0 0	4 0 0	5,643 0 0	310	1,394	1,604
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	27 0 0	...	161 0 0	...	188 0 0	...	...	...
Total up to corresponding month of previous year ...	25,846	18,703 0 0	2,64,807 0	42,357 0 0	100 0 0	61,160 0 0	2,800	20,782	24,062
Or per week per mile of railway ...	...	24 0 0	...	54 0 0	...	78 0 0	...	...	...
NOTES:—Difference for the week - 190									
Difference up to date + 3,066									
- 2,728									
+ 14,932									
+ 3									
+ 209									
- 3,915									
+ 18,327									

The decrease during the week in Coaching is mainly in coaching miscellaneous.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in rice, flour and starch, sugar, orange and wool traffic.
 The traffic in this section during this half-year is good and it is expected that the earnings during this half-year will reach Rs. 80,000 instead of Rs. 78,000.
 The up-to-date increase in Coaching is mainly in local passengers, luggage, and parcel traffic.
 The up-to-date increase in Goods is mainly in grains of all sorts, tea, cement, wool, cardamoms and orange traffic.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (ORIGINAL LINE).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1917, on 38.4 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	8,678	Rs. A. P. 3,633 0 0	Mds. s. 72,608 0	Rs. A. P. 7,377 0 0	Rs. A. P. (a)403 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,213 0 0	567	(d)769	1,336
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	89 0 0	...	200 0 0	1 0 0	(c) 270 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.*	220,727	70,097 0 0	1,738,061 0	2,28,580 0 0	14,206 0 0	2,10,683 0 0	13,545	19,098	32,643
Total for 26 weeks ...	229,405	72,630 0 0	1,811,669 0	2,35,857 0 0	14,609 0 0	2,21,096 0 0	14,112	19,867	33,979
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	7,657	* 2,175 0 0	69,678 0	6,276 0 0	(b)1,805 0 0	10,256 0 0	993	(e) 211	1,204
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	60 0 0	...	172 0 0	40 0 0	(c) 272 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	227,062	64,268 0 0	2,159,172 0	2,51,568 0 0	16,549 0 0	2,32,385 0 0	13,789	24,652	38,441

(a) Includes ferry earnings.
(b) Ditto.
(c) Excludes ferry earnings.

Rs. 375.
1916, Rs. 344.

(d) Ballast train-miles, 81.
(e) Ditto 1916, 298.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of January 1917.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (EXTENSIONS).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st March 1917, on 117 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	10,549	Rs. A. P. 5,549 0 0	Mds. s. 97,619 0	Rs. A. P. 10,680 0 0	Rs. A. P. 29 0 0	Rs. A. P. 16,238 0 0	1,853	(a) 3,502	5,354
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	48 0 0	...	91 0 0	...	139 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.*	477,366	173,401 0 0	2,286,785 0	3,67,809 0 0	4,841 0 0	2,45,141 0 0	46,265	88,061	1,34,316
Total for 26 weeks ...	488,915	177,950 0 0	2,484,394 0	3,78,659 0 0	4,870 0 0	2,51,379 0 0	48,117	86,553	1,34,670
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	15,304	7,269 0 0	100,937 0	10,510 0 0	719 0 0	18,498 0 0	2,630	(b)1,121	4,951
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	62 0 0	...	90 0 0	6 0 0	158 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	444,744	163,793 0 0	2,006,085 0	4,34,826 0 0	3,559 0 0	2,02,178 0 0	47,004	88,874	1,35,878

(a) Ballast train-miles, 302.

(b) Ballast train-miles, 1916, 215.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of January 1917.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending the 31st March 1917, on 2,065 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamboat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 2,065 miles open ...	502,250	Rs. (a) 2,23,700	Mds. 1,739,140	Rs. (b) 13,09,180	Rs. 26,360	Rs. 5,59,800	56,580	(c) 54,439	(d) 109,019
Or per mile of railway ...	243*27	108*37	837*36	149*71	17*61	275*69			
For previous 25 weeks of official half-year (f)	11,806,111	51,32,126	33,411,906	49,01,727	6,44,639	1,04,58,492	1,518,809	1,377,864	2,796,326
Total for the half-year	12,310,461	53,44,916	35,140,846	52,19,877	7,00,999	1,12,57,793	1,572,529	1,351,827	2,925,355
COMPARISON.									
Total of proportionate actuals for corresponding period of previous year on 2,067 miles open ...	434,319	1,32,149	1,312,733	1,31,367	35,664	4,00,080	60,064	(d) 60,445	120,509
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year ...	219*20	68*61	635*09	87*70	17*35	196*56			
Total for corresponding period of previous half-year	12,168,616	51,50,673	34,125,566	46,68,567	7,15,386	1,05,34,626	1,666,951	1,374,126	2,041,077
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and total train-mile, respectively, during the week ...		4*10		5*6h	*83	5*22			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous half-year ...		3*05		3*00	*80	2*33			

- (a) Increase chiefly under local passengers due to Rami Nandini Mela which was held later last year.
 (b) Increase mainly under local traffic; foreign inward and foreign outward traffic also increased.
 (c) Includes 4,173 miles of balmet trains.
 (d) Includes 8,096 miles of balmet trains.
 (e) Reduction due to restriction of train service.
 (f) Includes audited figures up to the 31st January 1917.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 13th April 1917.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 518.—Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Army Department, with effect from the 1st April 1917.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 534.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

War Office,

15th February 1917.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned honours and rewards for valuable services rendered in connection with the war, with effect from 1st January 1917, inclusive:—

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major F. A. F. Barnardo, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Service.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 560.—Lieutenant Charles Gordon Arthur, seconded, to be Captain, and to remain seconded. Dated the 18th December 1916.

Lieutenant Archibald Birkmyre to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th December 1916.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 563.—Captain Alaric Simpson, seconded, to be Major, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Captain William Wilson Tyndall to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart Cunningham, seconded, to be Captain, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Lieutenant Percy Thomas Rose to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Lieutenant Harry Kinnear Banks, seconded, to be Captain, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Lieutenant John Crawford to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Lieutenant James Charles Hamilton Burns to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant David Edward Whyte to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Bailey Gordon Darby, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant John Bell Robertson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Robert Maxwell Spence, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Douglas to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Sidney Keith Scott, to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Wilfred Tennent Hunter to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Donald, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 1st December 1916.

Second Lieutenant Gomer Silvanus Williams to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*.

• *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DECLARATION.

No. 41T.R.—The 19th April 1917—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Government brick-field in the village of Digri, pargana Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 33 bighas 4 cottahs 13 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 10.988 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Ashutosh Mirra, Devattar land and Ashata kutcha road.

East—By Madhu Kundu's land.

South—By the lands of Nangteswar Mallik, Felu Bagdi, Rasamoy Ghosh, Nangteswar Mallik, Gokul Napit, Devattar land and Madhu Kundu's land.

West—By Bomi Shaheb's Road and Nangteswar Mallik's land.

is required within the aforesaid village of Digri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 70T.R.—The 20th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Nadia for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road from Bajitpur to Krishnaganj in the village of Khatura, pargana Ukrah, zilla Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 6 cottahs and 14 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the Local Board road to Krishnaganj Ferry Ghat.

South—By the Local Board road from Gajna village.

East and West—By the village land of mouza Khatura.

is required within the aforesaid village of Khatura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the Office of the Collector of Nadia.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 76T.R.—The 20th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Circuit-house and its compound in the village of Shekpara, pargana Midnapore, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 51 bighas 8 cottahs and 3 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 16.99 acres, bounded on the—

North and West—By the Race Course and patit land,

East—By Apurna Datta's land and patit land,

South—By Bhuvan Mohen Banerjee's compound.

is required within the aforesaid village of Shekpara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Midnapore.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 73T.R.—The 20th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Hooghly for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road from Atti to Ranagori in the villages of Atti, Bhitasin and Ranagori, pargana Pandnah, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 14 bighas 12 cottahs 15 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 4·84 acres, are required within the aforesaid villages of Atti, Bhitasin and Ranagori for a road the length and breadth of which, with its general directions, are as follows :—

Chainage from Ranagori village road.				Length.	Breadth.	General direction.
1 foot to 588 feet	...	...	...	588 feet	53 feet	North.
588 feet to 2588 feet	...	...	...	2,000 "	68 "	North.
2588 " 3188 "	...	...	...	600 "	49 "	North.
3188 " 4418 "	...	...	...	1,230 "	No land to be acquired as there is existing road.	North west and north.
4418 " 4523 "	...	...	...	105 "	18 feet	North.
4523 " 4613 "	...	...	...	90 "	34 "	North.
4613 " 4890 "	...	...	...	277 "	34 "	North-east.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 85T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Burma Oil Company, Chittagong, for a public purpose, viz., for erecting additional cooly lines in their oil installation in the village of Nalsa, thana Kotwali, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 22 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the Burma Oil Company's land,

East—By part of cadastral survey plot No. 73,

South—By part of cadastral survey plots Nos. 102 and 73,

West—By the Burma Oil Company's land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Nalsa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 126T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Rangpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening the lane at Keranipara in the village of Satgara, pargana Kundi, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 1 chittak of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Basanta Kumar Das and Annada Charan Das Gupta,

East—By the Municipal drain along Kakina Kuthi road,

South and West—By the Keranipara lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Satgara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 3440 L.A.—The 23rd April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for the zone of safety at the Bandel Junction station, in the villages of Manaspur, Kewta, Saluadanga, Naldanga and Naranpur, pargana Arsa, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose seven pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 104 bighas and 8 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 34.38 acres, bounded on the—

PLOT A

North—By the garden of Kanai Lal Chatterji, Bhola Nath Mukerji and the land of the East Indian Railway Company,

East—By the garden of Banomali Bhar, Jogindra Kowar, Bhola Nath Das, Panch Kari Kowar, Kanai Lal Chatterji, Bhola Nath Mukerji and Panna Lal Sing,

South—By the District Board road,

West—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company ;

PLOT B

North—By the District Board road,

East—By the garden of Bhola Nath Mukerji and arable land of Kanai Lal Chatterji, Hari Pada Das, Bhelu Sheik, Dwarik Das, Bhut Nath Bag, Goswami Bag, Nabadwip Saha and the khas land of Harendra Chandra Ghose,

South—By the garden of Bhola Nath Mukerji,

West—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company ;

PLOT C

North—By the Khas patit of Nabin Chandra Mukerji

East—By the khas land of Nabin Chandra Mukerji,

South—By the District Board road,

West—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company ;

PLOT D

North, West and South—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company,

East—By the arable land of Charn Bala Das, Abdul Gani Sheik, Binode Ghose, Sham Ghose and Gokul Malla ;

PLOT E

North—By the District Board Road,

East—By the arable land of Gokul Malla, Sahadat Khan, Sadasib Dosad, Haru Sheik, Srichand Dosad and Ramjan Sheik,

South and West—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company ;

PLOT F

North—By the arable land of Panchu Sheik, Gofur Sheik, Raj Krishna Nandy, Sideswar Duley and Surendra Nath Ghosh,
East—By the arable land of Nepal Chandra Ghose, Basiram Bibi, Jagat Mohini Dasi and Panchu Sheik,
South—By the District Board road,
West—By the arable land of Sideswar Duley and the land of the East Indian Railway Company:

PLOT G

North and South—By the District Board road,
East—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company,
West—By the land of Purna Chandra, Naran Das, Abdul Gani Sheik, Nageswar Kahar, Gosta Saha and the khas land of Harendra Nath Ghosh and others;

are required within the aforesaid villages of Manaspur, Kewta, Saluadanga, Naldanga and Naranpur.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and section 3, clause (I), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Howrah.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 143T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company, for a public purpose, viz., for safety of line at mile 5 of Ikra Branch of the East Indian Railway, in the village of Nandy, pargana Shergur, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose 3 pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 1 cottah and 12 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0.69 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT A

North, East and West—By the East Indian Railway Company's land,
South—By the lands of Radha Raman Coal Company, Damodar Chakravarty, Pulin Chakravarty, Moheswar Laek and Gobinda Laek;

PLOT B

North, East and West—By the East Indian Railway Company's land,
South—By the lands of Adjai Coal Company, Lakhan Maji and Nilu Maji;

PLOT C

North—By the land of the Adjai Coal Company,
East, South and West—By the East Indian Railway Company's land;

are required within the aforesaid village of Nandy.

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(A) Copper wire and cables containing copper ;

(C) Cordite presses ;

(C) Dies for cartridge cases ;

(C) Gauges for cartridges or shells ;

(B) Gauze manufactured of copper or its alloys ;

(B) Horse shoes ;

(C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following :—

Cordite presses ;

Dies for cartridge cases ;

Gauges for cartridges or shells ;

Incorporators ;

Lapping machines ;

Rifling machines ;

Wire-winding machines ;

(C) Incorporators ;

(C) Lapping machines ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

(C) Copper ore ;

(B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions :—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil ;

(C) Copper manufactures, the following :—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited ;

(B) Yellow metal ;

(C) Rifling machines ;

(B) Telegraphs, instruments and material for, the following :—

Wheatstone automatic apparatus :—

Automatic transmitters ;

Wheatstone transmitters ;

Parts of Creed apparatus :—

Creed engines ;

Creed relays with pneumatic valves ;

Auxiliaries to Creed apparatus :—

High tension keys operated by pneumatic pressure ;

High tension keys operated magnetically ;

Dictaphones and dictaphone cylinders ;

Einthoven galvanometers ;

Paper tape photographically sensitised ;

(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for, not otherwise prohibited ;

(B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for ;

(B) Telephone sets and their component parts ;

- (C) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
- (B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
- (A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
- (A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
- (C) Wire-winding machines;

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

- (B) Horse, mule, and pony shoes;
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (A) Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate;
- (A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper;
- (A) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except:—

- (1) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys exported before the Ninth day of March 1917, to all destinations not in foreign countries in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports not in any such foreign countries, except Russian Baltic ports; and
- (2) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed five per cent. of the total weight of the article, and does not exceed 56 lbs;

(A) Mustard seed;

(A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

H. F. HOWARD.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th April 1917, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1917.

No. 8.—Mr. V. Dawson, I.C.S., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, assumed charge of his duties as Attaché in the Legislative Department on the forenoon of the 4th April, 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 5th April 1917.

No. 112.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Form No. II of Schedule VII, appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

For clause (b) of condition 3 of the conditions attached thereto, substitute “(b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.”

POLITICAL.

The 10th April 1917.

No. 927.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After sub-rule (3) of rule 12A of the said rules the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

“(4) The local Government may direct that any person arrested under this rule shall be transferred to any other province, and the local Government of such province shall, on such transfer, deal with the case as if such person had been arrested under its own orders :

Provide that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to extend the period of detention prescribed by the second proviso to sub-rule (3).”

J. H. DUBOULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Simla, the 6th April 1917.

No. 760F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Super-tax Act, 1917 (VIII of 1917), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules under the said Act.

No. 761F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Super-tax Act, 1917 (VIII of 1917), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

Rule.

All public servants are forbidden to make public or disclose, except for the purpose of the working of the Super-tax Act, 1917, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessment under the Act, and any public servant committing a breach of this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th April 1917, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 14th April 1917.

No. 4006-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition and alteration shall be made in this Department Notification No. 66-C.W.D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended, *viz*:—

Addition.

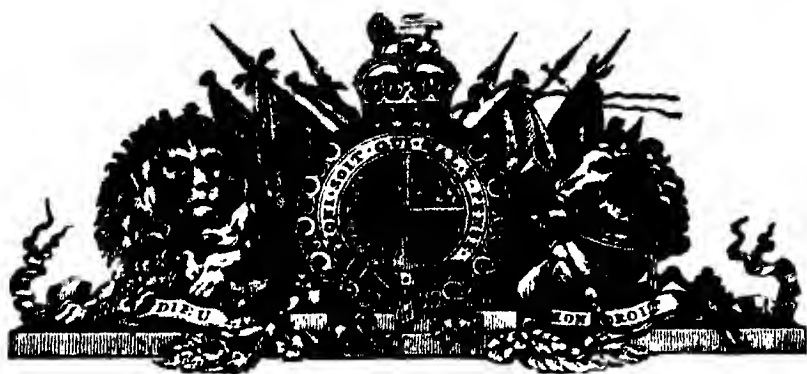
Peking Technical College.

Alteration.

“Jourdan, Yuannan” should read “Jourdan, Ami-Tcheon, Yunnan.”

H. F. HOWARD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Tour Programme of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL
during May 1917.**

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
1917.		H. M.		
May 1st ...	Tuesday ...	10 0	Leave Darjeeling ... Arrive Jorepokri.	Visit the Monastery at Ghoom en route.
„ 2nd ...	Wednesday		Leave Jorepokri. Arrive Tonglu.	

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
1917.		H. M.		
„ 3rd ...	Thursday	.....	Leave Tonglu.	
			Arrive Sandakphu.	
„ 4th ...	Friday ...	.....	Halt at Sandakphu.	
„ 5th ...	Saturday ...	.....	Leave Sandakphu.	
			Arrive Tonglu.	
„ 6th ...	Sunday ...	.....	Leave Tonglu.	
		17 0	Arrive Darjeeling.	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

(2) Letters and telegrams for His Excellency and party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post-town.*

(3) All departures and arrivals will be private.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
DARJEELING,
19th April 1917.

H. G. VAUX, CAPTAIN,
*Military Secretary to H. E.
the Governor of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.*

No. 2909A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 35A.D.—*The 19th April 1917.*—Mr. Probodh Chandra De, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan and Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Moseley, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 46A.D.—*The 19th April 1917.*—Mr. Baidya Nath Ghatak, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Rai Sarada Prasad Sen Bahadur or until further orders.

No. 48A.D.—*The 19th April 1917.*—Mr. Purna Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur.

No. 54A.D.—*The 19th April 1917.*—Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

No. 98A.D.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Gopendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida subdivision of that district.

POLICE.—*No. 57A.D.—The 19th April 1917.*—Mr. F. W. Kidd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district and is appointed to have charge of the police work of that subdivision.

No. 59A.D.—The 19th April 1917.—Babu Topendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Munshiganj, Dacca, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

No. 2906A.—The 24th April 1917.—Mr. D. L. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Kharagpur, and is appointed to have charge of the police work of the B Circle, Sadar subdivision of that district.

No. 2907A.—The 24th April 1917.—Mr. Shiv Charan Das Mehta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted temporarily to the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, and is appointed to have charge of the police work of that subdivision and of the Sadar 'A' Division of that district.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 30A.D.—The 19th April 1917.*—Mr. C. H. Moseley, I.C.S., Additional District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan and Midnapore, is allowed leave for six weeks, under articles 260 and 278 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd April 1917.

No. 44A.D.—The 19th April 1917.—Rai Sarada Prasad Sen Bhadur, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under articles 260, 278 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th May 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

No. 68A.D.—The 20th April 1917.—Mr. E. M. Maunooch, I.C.S., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

No. 84A.D.—The 20th April 1917.—Mr. Mahima Nath Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month and seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 104A.D.—The 21st April 1917.—Maulvi Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave for nine days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 31st March 1917.

JAILS.—*No. 2251A.—The 27th March 1917.*—Mr. A. H. W. Leonard, Officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, is allowed leave for forty days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4T.R.—The 18th April 1917.—Under the provisions of section 3(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), **Jessore.** Babu Gopendra Kumar Ghosh Choudhury, Deputy Collector, is appointed to discharge, in the district of Jessore including the area recently transferred from it to Faridpur by Notification No. 2275 L.R., dated the 18th November 1913, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, as modified by Notification No. 3606 Jur., dated the 28th March 1914, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st April 1914, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VI, Part I of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas.

No. 146T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 103B, sub-section (3) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council **Dacca.** is pleased to declare that a record-of-rights has been finally published under section 103(A), sub-section (2), of the said Act, for every village included in thanas Raipura and Keraniganj.

No. 161T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Mr. W. H. Thompson, I.C.S., employed as Settlement Officer, in the districts of Tippera **Tippera.** and Noakhali, is granted privilege leave, under article **Noakhali.** 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and three days with effect from the 28th May 1917.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 21T.R.—The 18th April 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bankura **Bankura.** for a public purpose, viz., for a feeder road at Rampur, in the village of Gardanmara-Gopalpur, pargana Vishnupur, zilla Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 12 cottahs and 8 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·2 acres, bounded on the—

North—By Bankura-Burdwan Road.

East—By the lands of Boul Mandal, Hrishikesh Mandal, Ban Bihari Mandal, Ashutosh Mandal, Giribala Dasi, Thakamayi Dasi, Narmada Dasi, Babu Ram Mandal, Muktarām Mandal and Phelaram Dutt,

South—By Bankura-Damodar River Railway boundary line,

West—By lands of Lal Bihari Dutt, Hrishikesh Mandal, Ban Bihari Mandal, Ashutosh Mandal, Mukta Ram Mandal, Giribala Dasi, Thakamayi Dasi, Narmada Dasi, Babu Ram Mandal and Phelaram Dutt.

is required within the aforesaid village of Gardanmara-Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur.

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Asansol, as well as in that of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

No. 27T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Sahibzada Solaiman Shekoh, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dum-Dum, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 16th February 1917.

No. 29T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Qara Hussain Qaiser Mirza, Probationer of Alipore (24-Parganas), was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Dum-Dum in the same district from the 16th February to 1st March 1917, during the absence on leave of Sahibzada Solaiman Shekoh.

No. 31T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Sahibzada Fateh Muhammad Shah Sub-Registrar, grade IV of Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Dum-Dum, in the district of the **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, with effect from the 2nd March 1917, during the absence on deputation of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

No. 49T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Maulvi Saiyid Abu Sa'id Muhammad Taifoor, Sub-Registrar of Serajdikhan, in the district of **Dacca.** Dacca, is appointed temporarily to act as Second Joint Sub-Registrar of Dacca, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th March 1917, during the absence on deputation of Babu Jyotish Chandra Mukharji, or until further orders.

No. 51T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Babu Sanjib Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Registrar, grade V of Dacca, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Serajdikhan, in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd March 1917, during the absence on deputation of Maulvi Saiyid Abu Sa'id Muhammad Taifoor, or until further orders.

No. 53T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Probationer of Khulna, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Manirampur, in the district of **Jessore.** Jessore, with effect from the 20th February 1917, until further orders.

No. 55T.R.—The 19th April 1917.—Maulvi Reazuddin Ahmad, Probationer of Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to act as Third Joint Sub-Registrar of Gopalpur at Dhanbari in the same district, with effect from the 25th January 1917, until further orders.

No. 82T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Jyotirindra Chandra Chakrabatti, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Fulgazi, in the district of **Noakhali.** Noakhali, is appointed temporarily to act as Joint Sub-Registrar of Hatiya at Ramgati, in the same district, with effect from the 14th March 1917, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Irfanuddin Ahmad, or until further orders.

No. 83T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu John Ballav Chaudhuri, Probationer of Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Joint Sub-Registrar of Ohhagalnaya at Fulgazi, in the district of Noakhali, from the 9th March 1917, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Masud, or until further orders.

No. 122T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Satya Charan Haldar, Sub-Deputy Collector of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Registrar of that place, from the afternoon of the 10th February to the 22nd February 1917.

No. 123T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Hira Lal Das, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Raruli, in the same district, with effect from the 19th February 1917, until further orders.

No. 124T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Amulya Krishna Datta, Sub-Deputy Collector of Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Registrar of that place, from the afternoon of the 25th February to the 11th March 1917.

No. 125T.R.—The 21st April 1917.—Babu Jatindra Chandra Ghosh, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Dumuria, in the same district, with effect from the 8th March 1917, till relieved by Babu Bankim Chandra Gupta, or until further orders.

No. 147T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Maulvi 'Abdul Wahid (No. IV), Sub-Registrar, grade IV, officiating as Sub-Registrar of Hosaindi, in the district of Tippera, is granted leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Government Notification No. 1661Regn., dated the 19th February 1917.

No. 148T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Babu Atul Krishna Ghosh, Sub-Registrar of Panskura, in the district of Midnapore, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for five days, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Government Notification No. 2687Regn., dated the 23rd March 1917.

No. 155T.-R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Babu Charu Chandra Lahiri, Sub-Registrar of Kotchandpur, in the district of Jessore, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 156T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Babu Suroj Kumar Sen, Probationer of Nadia, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Kotchandpur, in the district of Jessore, during the absence on leave of Babu Charu Chandra Lahiri, or until further orders.

No. 157T.R.—The 23rd April 1917.—Qara Hussain Qaiser Mirza, Probationer of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is granted leave on medical certificate, under article 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months with effect from the 16th March 1917.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 12T.R.—The 18th April 1917.—In pursuance of section 7, sub-section (1) of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908), **Murshidabad.** the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, as a temporary measure, for three months from the 25th April 1917 an office at **Kandi**, in the district of Murshidabad, to be styled the office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of **Kandi**, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registry office at that place.

L. BIRLEY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 127Eccle.—The 20th April 1917.—The Revd. J. Godber, Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Bishop's Chaplain, is granted privilege leave, for six weeks, with effect from the 25th March 1917, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 131Eccle.—The 23rd April 1917.—The Reverend H. O. Penley, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 25th April 1917 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 293San.—The 24th April 1917.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Calcutta is declared to be infected with plague.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Copy of a letter No. 3375F., dated the 23rd April 1917, to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

IN continuation of Government order No. 2301F., dated the 24th March 1917, I am directed to convey the sanction of Government to the grant of grain compensation allowance of Re. 1 a month to all whole-time servants under this Government on the Civil establishment, drawing Rs. 12 or less per month, who were employed in those districts of Bengal (except the Chittagong Hill Tracts), in which cheapest common rice was dearer than 10 seers per rupee during the month of March 1917. This excludes the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Dinajpur and Malda in addition to the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of these orders, which will have effect for the month of March 1917.

No. 994S.R.—The 24th April 1917.—Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, **Pabna.** Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Pabna and Bogra, **Bogra.** is transferred to Calcutta, *vice* Mr. R. A. Stephen, **Calcutta.** appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 995S.R.—The 24th April 1917.—Maulvi Abdur Raquib, Probationary **Midnapore.** Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, is **Pabna.** appointed to act as Superintendent of Excise and Salt, **Bogra.** Pabna and Bogra, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Chain-ud-din, transferred.

No. 919S.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1914-15 and 1915-16, will be held at the Government Opium Sale Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 1st May 1917, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 583 chests of uncertified opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, viz., 15 chests of 1914-15 and 568 chests of 1915-16.

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as were published in the notification dated the 22nd December 1916, and published in the Government and *Exchange Gazettes*, except that the upset price of uncertified opium is raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,200 per chest from 1st April 1917 until further notice (*vide* Notification No. 187S.R., dated the 23rd January 1917).

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 16th May 1917, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th May 1917, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 16th May 1917.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next on or about the dates specified below. The Government of Bengal, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.	Chests uncertified.
On or about Wednesday, 6th June 1917	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 3rd July	...	583
On or about Wednesday, 1st August	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th September	...	583
On or about Thursday, 4th October	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 6th November	...	583
On or about Tuesday, 4th December	...	587
Total	...	4,085

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINL. DEPT., SEP. REV. BRANCH, CALCUTTA. *the 16th April 1917.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1T.—Medl.—The 19th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the Statutes of the Bengal State Medical Faculty, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S., to be a member of the Governing Body of the said Faculty, *vice* Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. Green, M.D., I.M.S.

J. DONALD,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2910A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2870A.—The 18th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Singh the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kamarhati Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2885A.—The 20th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Kali Kumar Mazumdar the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Pabna, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sirajganj subdivision of the said district.
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Ullapara Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2887A.—The 20th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Jogendra Narayan Ray Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Raiganj Bench in the said district.

No. 2892A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Mukunda Nath Sen the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Pabna, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sirajganj subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Shahzadpur Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2894A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Hari Das Pal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Palta Bench in the said district.

No. 2896A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Pranab Chandra Ghosh the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the 28th April 1917, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Taki Bench in the said district.

No. 2898A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the 15th May 1917,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Basirhat Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2900A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Shyama Charan Pal the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the 5th May 1917,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Alipore Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2902A.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Harendra Krishna Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Rangpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Kurigaon subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Kurigaon Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

POWERS.

No. 2904A.—The 24th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Jatindra Nath Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 11th May 1917,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Uttarpara Bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1509J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Shyama Charan Ukil Banarji, Subordinate Judge, Faridpur, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, vice Babu Debendra Nath Pal, about to retire.

Faridpur.
Hooghly.

No. 1513J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Hem Kumar Neogi, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Dinajpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Faridpur.
Dinajpur.
Faridpur.

No. 1517J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Dwarka Nath De, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri.
Dinajpur.

No. 1520J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Hari Das Basu, Subordinate Judge, Dacca, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, *vice* Babu Shyama Charan Chakrabatti, about to retire.
Dacca.
Midnapore.

No. 1524J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Jitendra Prasad Chatarji, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Dacca.
Mymensingh.
Dacca.

No. 1528J.—The 24th April 1917.—Babu Atul Chandra Ray, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishorganj.
Mymensingh.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 102P.D.—The 24th April 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of a lithographed leaflet in Hindi entitled “Jatiya Seba” (National Service) beginning with the words “Mitro Sangsar May Aisi Cheez Hai” and ending with the words “Apney Bhaynu Ku Hushiar Kuro” and signed “Jatiya Sebak Ganga Sahay Munshi Dash Seva Calcutta” and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet on the ground that the said leaflet contains statements which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by Law in British India and to excite disaffection towards the said Government and therefore appears to the Governor in Council to contain words which are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (c) of the said Act.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7474P.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Public-Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the sections of the said Act (except section 13 which already applies) to the undermentioned mauza in the Naogaon police-station, in the district of Rajshahi, within the boundaries specified below:—

Jurisdiction list number of thana Naogaon.	Name of mauza	Name of village within the mauza.
517	... Hat Naogaon	... Hat Naogaon.

Boundaries.

North—By mauzas Naogaon and Par Naogaon, jurisdiction lists Nos. 519 and 497, respectively.

East—By mauza Sultanpur, jurisdiction list No. 516.

South—By mauza Arazl Naogaon, jurisdiction list No. 597.

West—By mauza Chak Katalia, jurisdiction list No 524.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th April 1917.

No. 47.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Upper Subordinate establishment with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From—	To—	Nature of promotion.	Date.	Division in which employed.
1917.					
Mukharji, Banku Behari (a)	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub-Engineer, 1st grade.	Temporary	12th Jan.	Cossye.
Khastgir, Satya Ranjan (b)	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1st ..	Burdwan.
Bourne, P. (a) ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade (on deputation).	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade (on deputation).	Temporary	12th ..	Delhi Province.
Guha, Ashutosh (a) ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto ...	12th ..	Dacca.
Bourne, P. (c) ...	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary (on deputation).	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade (on deputation).	Reversion ...	16th Feb.	Delhi Province.
Guha, Ashutosh (c)	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto ...	16th ..	Dacca.
Mazumdar, Trailokya Nath (a).	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	16th ..	Circular and Eastern Canals.
Ray, Jatindra Nath (b) ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	1st Jan.	Darjeeling.
Mukharji, Prithwiraj (b) ...	Supervisor, 1st grade.	Ditto ...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st ..	Circular and Eastern Canals.
Sanyal, Chitta Sukh (a) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary	12th ..	Second Calcutta.
.. Chitta Sukh (c) ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Supervisor, 1st grade.	Reversion ...	16th Feb.	Ditto.

(a) Vice Mr. W. M. Halloran, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer.

(b) Vice Babu Sharat Chandra Sur, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, appointed to the Provincial Engineer establishment.

(c) Due to the return from long leave of Babu Trailokya Nath Mazumdar, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.

The 23rd April 1917.

No. 49.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and reversions in the Superintending Engineer class with effect from the 25th March 1917:—

Name.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Addams-Williams, C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Promotion.
Zorab, J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Reversion.
Mitra, Beni Madhab ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Das, Amar Nath ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Ditto.
Dey, G. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, substantive <i>pro tempore.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Hodgson R. C. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto.

H. H. GREEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The 4th April 1917.

No. 27 Marine.—The following by-law made by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta under section 126, sub-section (1) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, is published for information as required by sub-section (4) of the said section.

II. The Governor in Council intends to confirm the by-law and to cause it to be inserted as by-law 17A in the by-laws made under sections 126 and 127 of the said Act, which were published under Notification No. 39-Marine, dated the 22nd May 1893 :—

“ 17A. Goods detained by the Customs Department for special examination under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), shall, during such period of the detention as may be certified by the Collector of Customs to be not attributable to any fault or negligence on the part of the importer, be exempt from jetties wharf rent.”

F. A. A. COWLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**The 19th April 1917.*

No. 32 Marine.—The following abstract of the Budget Estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1917-18 is published for general information, as required by section 87, sub-section (4) of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 :—

(a) Port Fund.

	Rs.
Estimated opening balance on the 1st April 1917 (excluding investment of Rs. 1,89,763) ...	1,75,000
Estimated income for the year 1917-18 ...	2,18,226
Government grant ...	1,50,000
Total receipts ...	5,43,226
Estimated expenditure during 1917-18 (including contribution towards the repayment of Govern- ment loan) ...	4,76,480
Estimated closing balance on the 31st March 1918 ...	66,746

(b) Pilotage Fund.

Estimated opening balance on 1st April 1917 (excluding investment of Rs. 9,909) ...	15,000
Estimated income for the year 1917-18 ...	32,356
Total receipts ...	47,356
Estimated expenditure during the year 1917-18 ...	32,875
Estimated closing balance on the 31st March 1918 ...	14,481

F. A. A. COWLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 18th April 1917.

No. 31 Marine.—Mr. James Sutherland, Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, is granted combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for twenty-seven days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations, with effect from the 16th March 1917.

Mr. L. M. Vickery is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisances in place of Mr. Sutherland with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 19th April 1917.

No. 33 Marine.—Commander G. H. S. LaTouche, R.I.M., Deputy Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master, held charge of the office of Port Officer and Shipping Master, Calcutta, from the 25th February to 16th March 1917, during the absence of Commander D. F. Vines, R.I.M., on deputation to Colombo.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th April 1917.

No. 48.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Upper Subordinate establishment with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From—	To—	Nature of promotion.	Date.	Division in which employed.
1917.					
Chatterji, Gyanendra Nath (Jr.) (a).	Supervisor, 1st grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Supervisor, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st Jan.	Burdwan.
Horton, J. G. (a)	Supervisor, 1st grade, temporary.	Ditto	Sub <i>pro tem.</i>	1st ..	Darjeeling
Chatterji, Hari Sadhan (a)	Supervisor, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Temporary	1st ..	Circular and Eastern Canals.
Mukharji, Phanindra Nath (b).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12th ..	Nadia Rivers.
Mukharji, Phanindra Nath (c).	Supervisor, 1st grade, temporary.	Supervisor, 2nd grade.	Reversion	16th Feb	Ditto.
Basu, Probodh Chandra (a)	Supervisor, 2nd grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto	Permanent	1st Jan.	Cossye.
Datta Gupta Jogesh Chandra (a).	Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary.	Ditto	Sub <i>pro tem.</i>	1st ..	Burdwan.
Sarkar, Srish Chandra (b)...	Overseer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Temporary	12th ..	First Calcutta.
Sarkar, Srish Chandra (c)...	Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary.	Overseer, 1st grade.	Reversion	16th Feb.	Ditto.

(a) Vice Babu Sharat Chandra Sur, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, appointed to the Provincial Engineer establishment.

(b) Vice Mr. W. M. Halloran, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer.

(c) Due to the return from long leave of Babu Trailokya Nath Mazumdar, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.

H. H. GREEN,

Chief Engineer, Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.*The 18th April 1917.*

No. 46.—Babu Hari Das Das, Supervisor, Nadia Rivers Division, is placed on special duty and is attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, until further orders.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.**No. 2911A.**

No. 52A.D.—*The 19th April 1917.*—Manvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one month, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th January 1917.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5860, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1917.—Major H. B. Foster, I.M.S., made over charge temporarily of the Hooghly Jail to Assistant Surgeon Dinesh Chandra Chakrabatti, on the afternoon of the 30th March 1917.

No. 5861, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1917.—Assistant Surgeon Dinesh Chandra Chakrabatti made over charge of the Hooghly Jail to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Lane, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 3rd April 1917.

W. J. BUCHANAN, LT.-COL., C.I.E., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 5151, dated Calcutta, the 14th April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandi Charan Mitra acted at the Ghatal Subdivision and Dispensary, Midnapore district, from the 13th to the 15th March 1917, both days inclusive, during the absence of third grade Assistant Surgeon Narendra Nath Ghosh, summoned to give evidence at Midnapore.

No. 23D., dated Darjeeling, the 18th April 1917.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kula Chandra Guha is granted privilege leave, combined with leave on medical certificate, for one year, viz, privilege leave for two months and eleven days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.

No. 36-D., dated Darjeeling, the 20th April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandi Charan Mitra, acted as Additional Assistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhowanipur, from the 28th December 1916 to the 25th February 1917, both days inclusive, during the absence, on deputation, of temporary Assistant Surgeon Bijitendra Basu.

No 38-D., dated Darjeeling, the 20th April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Bijitendra Basu is appointed temporarily to be Additional Assistant Surgeon, Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhowanipur, with effect from the 26th February 1917, until further orders.

No. 40-D., dated Calcutta, the 20th April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandi Charan Mitra, did supernumerary duty at the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhowanipur, from the 26th February to the 10th March 1917, both days inclusive.

No. 66-D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Jahar Lal Das is appointed temporarily to be Assistant to the Special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Malaria Research, Bengal, with effect from the 23rd February 1917, vice third grade Assistant Surgeon Girish Chandra Maitra.

No. 58-D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st April 1917.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Khagendra Binod Sinha of the Bhola subdivision and Dispensary, Bakarganj District, is allowed privilege leave for one week, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the three weeks' privilege leave already granted to him in Notification No. 1400-D., dated the 7th October 1916.

No. 65-D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Nabajiban Banarji is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the 17th April 1917, until further orders.

No. 67-D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st April 1917.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Chandi Charan Mitra did supernumerary duty at the Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhowanipur, Calcutta, from the 17th March to the 11th April 1917, both days inclusive.

W. R. EDWARDS,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

BABU HARI DAS BASU, Subordinate Judge, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Midnapore.

By order of the High Court,

H. M. VEITCH,

Registrar.

HIGH COURT;

CIVIL:

The 20th April 1917.

BABU HEM KUMAR NEOGI, Officiating Subordinate Judge, under orders of transfer to Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Faridpur.

By order of the High Court,

H. M. VEITCH,

Registrar.

HIGH COURT;

CIVIL:

The 20th April 1917.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 28TH MARCH 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1917 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence forward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

HARIRAM GOENKA.

Sheriff.

সদরিক আফিস. সন ১৯১৭ সাল. তারিখ ২৮শে মার্চ ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাউতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম দূর্গের অধীন ২৮শে কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্ট দ্বারা বিচার ক্ষমতা অন্য আগামী সন ১৯১৭ সালের ৩০শে এপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এতৎ যে পক্ষের সেশিয়ানের কাষা শেষ না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১৭ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিতেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাউতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোর্ট দ্বারা স্থিতিল কার্যবদ্ধ তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে তাহাদের শাস্তি প্রদান করিতে পারিবেন।

হারিরাম গোয়েন্কা

সদরিক ।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

The 17th April 1917.

No. 48P.—Babu Phani Bhushan Bose, Officiating Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (Nadia and Murshidabad), in class III of the Provincial Educational Service, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 3rd May 1917.

The 19th April 1917.

No. 49P.—Maulvi Mahatabuddin Ahmed, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dinajpur (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi Division and in the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi A. S. M. Azam, on leave.

W. W. HORNEIL.

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 1479 Misc — The 24th April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (5) of rule 2 of the Rules issued by the Government of Bengal under the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), which were published under Notification No. 1225S.R., dated the 21st February 1896, on pages 195 to 200 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

empowers Mr. R. A. Stephen, appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, to perform all the functions of a Collector under the said rules within the "Calcutta district" as for the time being defined by clause (4) of section 2 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), and the Notification issued under that clause by the Government of Bengal.

F. A. SACHSE.

Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1756J.—Maulvi Mir Hafizuddin, Sub Deputy Collector, who was under orders of transfer to the Gopalganj Subdivision of the Faridpur district, was attached to this office on the 2nd April 1917.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 16th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

BARU BIRENDRA LAL GUPTA, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the Contai subdivision in the district of Midnapore.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 17th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

BABU SHARAT CHANDRA LAHIRI (No. 1), Sub-Deputy Collector, Uluberia, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 17th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

BABU TARAPADA BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, is transferred to the Uluberia subdivision in the district of Howrah.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 17th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1842J.—Babu Tamasha Ranjan Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Sadar, is transferred temporarily to the Narainganj subdivision of that district.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 20th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1814J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been appointed to be non-official visitors to the Dacca Central Jail for a period of two years:—

1. Hafez Khaliler Rahaman Abu Zaigham Sabir.
2. Nawabzada Khwaja Mohammad Afzal.
3. Babu Dharani Nath Bysack.
4. „ Rama Nath Das.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 18th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE following gentlemen are reappointed non-official visitors of the Krishnagar Jail, in the district of Nadia, for a period of two years :—

1. Maharaja Kshaunnish Chandra Ray Bahadur.
2. Rai Biswambhar Ray Bahadur.
3. Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 19th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1328J.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Pabna Jail :—

1. Babu Prasanna Narain Chaudhuri.
2. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed.
3. Babu Jogendra Nath Maitra.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 19th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1211J.—The undersigned accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. V. G. Smith of his appointment as a non-official visitor of the Serajganj Sub-Jail in the district of Pabna.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 14th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1206J.—Dr. Birendra Mohan Chaudhuri, is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Rajshahi Central Jail in place of Dr. Akshoy Kumar Chaudhuri, deceased.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 16th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1233J.—The undersigned accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. T. R. Watson of his appointment as a non-official visitor of the Darjeeling Jail.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 16th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1M.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the by-election held on the 24th March 1917, in Ward No. IV of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia, Babu Girija Nath Mazumdar was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that Ward in the place of Babu Hriday Nath Mazumdar, deceased.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 16th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Mollarpur Union Committee in the district of Birbhum :—

1. Babu Pashupati Mukherjee.
2. .. Hari Narayan Bhattacharjee.
3. .. Raghu Nath Mandal.
4. .. Ram Ranjan Sarkar.
5. .. Dharani Dhar Mitra.
6. .. Upendra Lal Karmakar.

2. The following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the said Union Committee under section 41 of the Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885 :—

1. Kbondkar Aziz Batul.
2. Babu Jyotish Chandra Chatterji.
3. .. Bhabesh Chandra Chatterjee.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA. *the 20th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1659G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that at a fresh General election of the Commissioners of the Taltal Ward of the Noakhali Municipality, held on the 2nd April 1917, Babu Mathura Nath Sur and Maulvi Fazlullah have been duly elected as Commissioners of the said Ward.

K. C. DE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG. *the 18th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Keshobpur, in the district of Jessore.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar | ... | ... | } <i>Ex-officio.</i> |
| 2. The Sub-Registrar, Keshobpur | ... | ... | |
| 3. The Senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Keshobpur | ... | ... | |
| 4. Babu Hazari Lal Mukharjee. | | | |
| 5. .. Lakshan Chandra Banerji. | | | |
| 6. .. Amarendra Nath Chakrabartty. | | | |

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA. *the 4th April 1917*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1238J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the Revd. H. C. Duncan has been appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Victoria Charitable Dispensary at Darjeeling, in the district of Darjeeling, in place of Mr. J. P. Reid, resigned.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI. *the 14th April 1917.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1216J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentleman has been appointed to be an additional member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chaugram, in the district of Rajshahi :—

Head Master, Chaugram H. E. School ... *Ex-officio*.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, the 14th April 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1241J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the New Dispensary Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Dharani Dhar Charitable Dispensary at Chak Sohagpur, in the district of Pabna :—

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | The Head Master, Chak Sohagpur, High English School ... | } <i>Ex-officio</i> . |
| 2. | The Sub-Inspector of Police, Belkuchi ... | |
| 3. | Babu Makhan Lal Chaudhri. | |
| 4. | „ Rajani Kanta Bagchi. | |
| 5. | „ Birendra Mohan Pramanik. | |
| 6. | „ Kali Das Chaudhuri. | |
| 7. | Jaminee Nath Byakaranitirtha. | |
| 8. | Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy. | |
| 9. | „ Haladhar Pramanik. | |
| 10. | Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan. | |
| 11. | Munshi Jinnat Ali Dalal. | |
| 12. | „ Momtazuddin Mian. | |
| 13. | „ Rafat Ulla Taluqdar. | |
| 14. | „ Azim Uddin Taluqdar. | |

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, the 16th April 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6, clause (f) of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1 of 1885, and the powers delegated to Commissioners of Divisions under Bengal Government Notification No. 3403 L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, the Saran public Ferry on the river Selye, in the district of Midnapore, has been discontinued.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, the 16th April 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1859J.—It is notified for general information that, in exercise of the

Name of ferry.	Name of river or khul.	Name of road.	powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403-L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby sanction, under section 6, clause (c) of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1 of 1885, the establishment
1. Golabari	... River Bangoza	... Dhanbari to Madhupur District Board Road.	of five public ferries as noted in the margin in the district of Mymensingh.
2. Dulla	... Road Gat	... Tangail to Jamurki District Board Road.	
3. Rasulpur	... Ditto	... Tangail to Madhupur District Board Road.	
4. Kalpur	... Over Kalipur khal	... Jamalpur to Subarnakhali District Board Road.	
5. Kendua Doail	... River Jhenai	... Sarisabari to Kendua Local Board Road.	

2. In exercise of the powers delegated to me by the Bengal Government Notification No. 217-L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I direct, under section 35 of the aforesaid Act, that the said ferries shall be managed by the District Board of Mymensingh and that all proceeds of the ferries and all fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid into the District Fund of Mymensingh with effect from the date of this notification.

F. C. FRENCH, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 20th April 1917.*

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2440R.—The 21st April 1917.—In supersession of the order contained in the proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Eastern Bengal and Assam, dated the 28th January 1911, under section 23 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, X of 1904, so far as it relates to the appointment of Babu Jyotish Chandra Chakrabarty as Liquidator of the marginally noted Societies in thana Dewanganj, in the district of Mymensingh, I hereby appoint, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, the Subdivisional Officer, Jamalpur, to be Liquidator of the said Societies.

1 Benwarchar Gramya Mahajani Sabha No I.
2 Benwarchar Gramya Mahajani Sabha No II

No. 2448R.—The 24th April 1917.—Whereas I am of opinion as the result of an enquiry held under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Brahmandi Gramya Dharma Bhandar (registered No. 49 of 1909) in thana Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, that the Society ought to be dissolved:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the said Act, I hereby appoint the Subdivisional Officer, Madaripur, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under section 7 (4) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, that, under clause (c) of section 7 (1) of the same Act, the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation, appointed under section 8 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, have elected Mr. James P. Wyness to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman*.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST, 5, CLIVE STREET, *the 20th April 1917.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 15th day of April 1917, and transactions during the half-month from the 1st to the 15th April 1917.

Description of Salt.	In Sulkea Government go'as.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 1ST TO THE 15TH APRIL 1917 INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom— Liverpool and other Panga salt	128,858	...	128,858	27,742	...	...	28,518
Other European countries— Spanish salt ...	232,633	...	232,633	16,466	...	...	22,946
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	135,762	141,189	276,951	95,824	182,389	20,000	81,494
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt ...	300,624	...	300,624	42,700	174,222	...	44,940
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Salif rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt ...	114,978	...	114,978	15,600	...	...	12,700
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Langah and Hanjam salt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
British India— Bombay salt ...	40,961	...	40,961	...	...	...	9,550
Madras salt ...	...	5,914	5,914	83,634 ^a	83,634	77,720	...
Coconada salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	953,816	147,103	1,100,919	281,966	440,245	97,720	200,148

Written off during the half month—

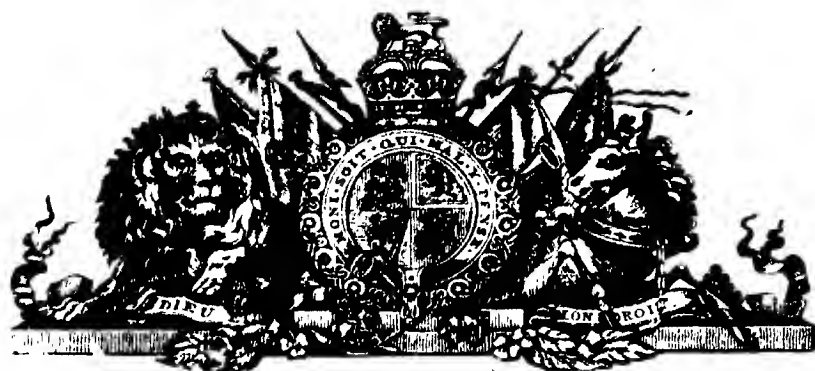
Wastage in Sulkea go'as	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Abandoned and destroyed	...	...	...	...	1,896
					16

^a Duty on Mds. 83,634 of Madras salt was paid at Madras.

P. N. CHANDAVARKAR,

Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 21st April 1917.



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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th April 1917.

No. 165.—The services of Mr. A. H. Cuming, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 5th April 1917.

POLICE.

The 16th April 1917.

No. 144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry (13) of Schedule I, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, in favour of Europeans or East Indian subjects of His Majesty shall cease to extend to Philip Herbert Stevenson of Calcutta.

J. H. DUBOULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st April 1917, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 21st April 1917.

No. 4288-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that "Chung Tak Dispensary, Canton" shall be added to this Department Notification No. 66-J.W.D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended.

No. 4309-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 22-W.-11, dated the 18th November 1916, viz :—

After the proviso to the said notification the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Provided also that the Customs Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that they have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any such goods imported into India on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of such information as may be required within a period to be specified in the bond or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said information is not produced within such period as the Customs Collector may direct.

No. 4359-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of tanned sheep and goat skins to the United Kingdom :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit :—

- (i) The export of any skins by, or for the use of, the Crown.
- (ii) The export of any skins shipped under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

EMIGRATION.

The 21st April 1917.

No. 4137-Spl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-A., sub-section (3) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, with effect from the 10th April 1917, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., placed on special duty.

No. 4139-Spl.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 10th April 1917.

No. 4243-Spl.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr. John Henderson to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, *vice* the Honourable Mr. H. B. Fox, resigned.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 21st April 1917.

No. 4329-M.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the Notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In rule 4 of the said rules, after clause (6), the following shall be inserted as clause 6 (a) :—

“ District Magistrate ” includes, in cases where the Local Government so directs, the “ Additional District Magistrate ” in respect of such area as such Local Government may so order.

INDUSTRIES.

The 21st April 1917.

No. 4313-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. R. Graham of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Turnbull.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 292San.—The 23rd April 1917.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th April 1917, is republished for general information.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

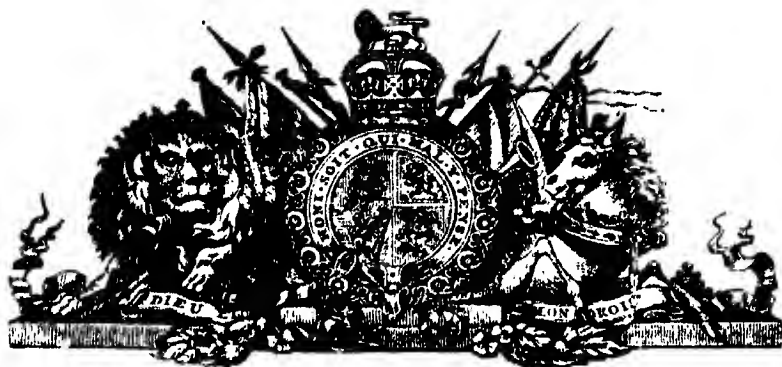
No. 143, dated Simla, the 13th April 1917.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary).

WHEREAS the Asansol Mining Settlement, as defined in the Bengal Government Notification No. 194T., dated the 16th June 1915, is threatened with an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic disease known as cholera, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised, to prevent the outbreak of cholera or the spread thereof, by the Government of Bengal with regard to the territories administered by that Government.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1138M.—The 23rd April 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Rajpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Hira Lal Ghosh, to be the Chairman of that Municipality, during the absence of Babu Upendra Nath Mitra, on leave.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

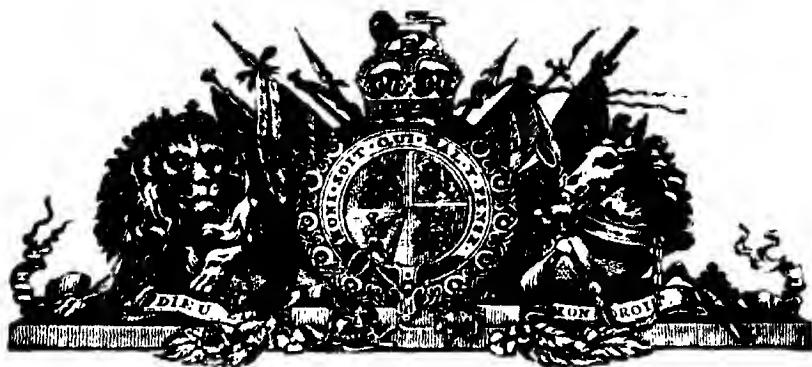
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee, having previously given notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on each side of the public street known as Rani Sankari Line in Ward No. 22 and no objection having been received within 30 days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order, under section 350(4) of Act III B.C. of 1899 on the 15th day of February 1917, defining the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 24th day of August 1916 (in supersession of the line defined by the General Committee on the 13th day of July 1916).

S. W. GOODE,

Actg. Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 23rd April 1917.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS.

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1916.

PLEADERS' SURVEY EXAMINATION BOARD.

Result of the Examination held in February 1917.

THE following candidate is declared to have passed the examination prescribed in Bengal Government Notification No. 3157J, dated 25th November 1909 :—

Name of Pledges	Centre at which enrolled
Debendra Nath Sinha	Seragunge (Pabna).

One candidate at the Sibpur Centre who attempted to pass by using unfair means is debarred from appearing again at this examination.

B. HEATON.

Secretary, Pledges' Survey Examination Board.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, the 10th April 1917.

STATE MEDICAL FACULTY OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

THE written part of the ensuing examinations of the State Medical Faculty will be held in the Central Hall of the Senate House, Calcutta University, in accordance with the following programme :—

Examinations for Membership.

Date.		10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	2 to 5 P.M.
1917.			
Monday.	7th May	{ Medicine, etc.—Final ... Anatomy—Intermediate. Inorganic Chemistry— Preliminary.	Hygiene—Final. Physics—Preliminary.
Tuesday.	8th ..	{ Surgery, etc.—Final ... Physiology—Intermediate. Biology—Preliminary.	General Pathology— Final.
Wednesday.	9th ..	{ Midwifery, etc.—Final ... Materia Medica—Inter- mediate.	Medical Jurispru- dence—Final.
Thursday.	10th ..	Organic Chemistry— Inter- mediate.	

Licentiate Examinations.

Date.		10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	2 to 5 P.M.
1917.			
Monday.	7th May	{ Chemistry and Physics— Primary. Medicine, etc.—Final.	Medical Jurispru- dence and Hygiene, etc.—Final.
Tuesday.	8th ..	{ Anatomy—Intermediate. Surgery, etc.—Final.	
Wednesday.	9th ..	{ Physiology—Intermediate. Midwifery, etc.—Final.	
Thursday.	10th ..	Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Intermediate.	

The time and place for holding the oral and practical examination in each subject will be announced later.

G. C. MOOKERJEE,

Secretary, State Medical Faculty of Bengal.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, the 20th April 1917.

N.B.—[The scale of fees as given in this Prospectus is payable by students admitted to the College from the beginning of the Session 1916-17 and will not apply to old students who will continue to pay the existing rate of fees.]

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF STUDENTS SEEKING ADMISSION.

1. Three classes of students are admitted for study in the College—

- (a) "Regular," or those who enter for the full University course.
- (b) "Casual," or those who enter for selected or isolated subjects.
- (c) "Military Class" (only students of European or Eurasian parentage are admitted to this class). (See separate Prospectus for Military students.)

The admission to this class is regulated by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The minimum preliminary qualification for admission to the—

- (a) "Regular Class" is the I. Sc. pass certificate of the Calcutta University.

NOTE.—In 1917 and 1918 only, in addition to the I. Sc. pass certificate, the I. A. pass certificate of the Calcutta University and, in the case of the six scholarship-holders nominated by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, the Matriculation Pass Certificate will be accepted as a minimum qualification for admission.

- (b) "Casual"—The Matriculation or Entrance Pass Certificate of the Calcutta or other Indian Universities, or the pass certificate of an examination equivalent to the Matriculation or Entrance Examination.

3. The session commences on the 15th June.

4. All new students must apply for admission to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, in the prescribed form available in his office before the 25th May, except in the case of Biharis, Uriyas, Chota Nagpuris and Assamese students, who should apply to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of their respective Provinces for admission within such date as the latter may prescribe.

Selected candidates must pay the following fees on or before the 10th June, failing which their names will be struck off the selected list:—

				Rs. A.
Admission fee	...	...	...	20 0
Fees for Summer term	...	...	...	62 8
Athletic Club fee	...	...	...	1 0
Total				83 8

5. The number of regular students to be admitted each year is generally 120, but the Principal may, at his discretion, increase or decrease this number. Preference for admission will usually be given to candidates who have superior qualifications, but the final selection lies entirely with the Principal.

Of the total number to be admitted, twelve candidates will be nominated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bihar and Orissa and six candidates by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Assam. These candidates must possess the qualifications mentioned in rule 2 (a). In addition, the Bihar and Orissa Government will nominate six scholars, who after 1918, must possess the I. Sc. pass certificate. These nominations must reach the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, before the 10th June in each year failing which the Principal will fill up vacancies with local candidates.

6. Failed students must apply for admission and pay fees before the 15th May, otherwise their prior claim lapses.

7. All Regular students must pay an annual fee of Rs. 125 in two instalments, viz., Rs. 62-8 for the Summer term and Rs. 62-8 for the Winter term. Fees once paid cannot be refunded.

8. The fees for each term are to be paid in one instalment. Except in the case of new students, the fees for Summer term are due on the 15th June, and those for the Winter term on the 1st November, and must be paid on those dates or on such subsequent dates as the Principal may direct, after which a daily fine of annas 4 will be levied along with the fee in each case of default.

9. All Regular students must pay an annual fee of Re. 1 to the Medical College Athletic Club along with the fees for the Summer term.

10. Muhammadan students are required to pay the entrance fee of Rs. 20 and half the annual College fee in two instalments, the remaining half fees being charged to the Mohsin Fund.

11. Students relegated to a further course of study after their failure at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and at the First M. B. Examinations shall pay Rs. 80 for the whole session in one instalment by the 1st June.

12. Students taking up subjects outside the curriculum of the year in which they are studying shall pay Rs. 30 for each such subject including lectures and practical classes.

13. The fees for Casual students or for Certificates issued to Regular students leaving the College before completing their study or for those issued to Military students shall be Rs. 40 per each course of lectures and practical classes and Rs. 30 for every three months of Hospital Practice.

14. Students who fail at the Final M. B. Examination shall pay fees for the whole session at the following rates in one instalment by the 1st June :—

	Rs.
For one subject	25
„ two subjects	50
„ three or more subjects	75

15. In calculating the sum to be paid under Rule 12 by a Regular student, the amount of College fees paid by him or in the case of a student enjoying a stipendiary scholarship and free tuition, the amount which would have been paid by him, had he been a paying student, shall be deducted.

16. The fees payable by a Muhammadan student requiring certificates in the same way will be calculated on the same principle, i.e., he will be allowed a deduction for the full annual fee, half of which has been paid by himself and half by the Mohsin Fund.

17. Students of the Military class requiring certificates in the same way will be required to pay the rate of fees laid down in paragraph 12 for the full curriculum or for such portion as they have attended. No deduction will be made in this case as they are not free students in the sense in which that term is defined in Bengal Government Resolution (Education) No. 601 of the 7th December 1880.

18. No fees are payable by female students.

19. Holders of a stipendiary scholarship of a value less than Rs. 20 per mensem are not required to pay the annual fee of Rs. 125 for the year in which they hold a scholarship. All other scholarship-holders shall pay the same fees as Regular students.

20. The following are the curricula of the College :—

REGULAR STUDENTS.

First-year Class.

Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Practical classes in all these subjects, to be followed by Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University and the Scholarship and Medal Examination of the College.

Second-year Class.

Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy and Dissections, to be followed by College Test Examinations for promotion to the third-year class and for award of College scholarships.

Third-year Class.

Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Organic Chemistry, Dissections, and Practical classes in Physiology and Organic Chemistry, to be followed by Honour Examination of the College in the above subjects for scholarships and medals of the College and by the First M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Fourth-year Class.

Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Hospital Practice (12 months), Clinical Methods and 20 Demonstrations, Practical Surgery and Bandaging and 30 Demonstrations, to be followed by College Test Examination for promotion to the fifth-year class.

Fifth-year Class.

Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Hygiene, Ophthalmic Surgery, Operative Surgery, Mental Disease, Practical Pathology and Bacteriology, Practical Midwifery, and 20 Demonstrations, Hospital Practice (12 months), to be followed by Honour Examination of the College in all the subjects.

Sixth-year Class.

Hospital Practice (12 months), to be followed by the Second M. B. Examination.

21. Female students must be over 17 years of age, and are to reside in the Surnomoyee Hostel attached to the Medical College.

22. The following are the scholarships and rewards obtainable by students:—

- (a) Ten Junior College scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable for one year, together with free tuition and refund of first year's fees, are awarded to ten students on the result of the Scholarship Examination at the end of the first-year class, provided such students also pass the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University at the first attempt.
- (b) Ten Junior College scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable for one year, together with free tuition, are awarded to ten students on the results of the Second year's Test and Scholarship Examination.
- (c) Ten Senior scholarships of Rs. 12 each, tenable for three years, together with free tuition, are awarded to ten students on the results of the Honour Examination of the third-year class, provided such students also pass the First M. B. Examination of the Calcutta University at the first attempt.
- (d) A Government scholarship of Rs. 20 per month is awarded to all female students of the Regular class who do not get the Dufferin Fund or other scholarships.
- (e) Special scholarships for Bihari and Uriya students—

Six scholarships of Rs. 12 each to six students from Bihar and Orissa, tenable for six years from the date on which the students enter the College, are awarded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bihar and Orissa.

23. A student holding a Senior scholarship, who fails to pass the Test Examination of the fourth year to the satisfaction of the Principal, will forfeit his scholarship which may be awarded for two years to the student of the fifth-year class who stands highest in the results of the Fourth year's Examination and is not the holder of a scholarship.

24. Senior and Junior scholarships will not be awarded to any student who has gained the Durga Charan Laha Scholarship of Rs. 30 per month or any other scholarship.

25. Regular students, who at any time preferred for a second year of study in all the subjects of one curriculum, are thereby rendered ineligible for any of the stipendiary scholarships; Junior and Senior. They are, however, eligible for the special scholarships and class prizes and medals and Certificates of Honour of the College.

26. Certificates of Honour, to the number of three in each subject, may be awarded by the Professors, subject to the sanction of the Principal, to such students who have not obtained the medal, but are deemed worthy of it.

27. The following is the list of prizes and special scholarships:—

NAME OF REWARD.	Subject.	To whom open.	Condition of grant.	When awarded.	Value.	Tenure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goodeve Scholarship	Midwifery...	Regular students of fourth year's curriculum who are <i>bona-fide</i> Natives of India of Hindu or Muhammadan parentage.	On the result of the Test Examination in Midwifery.	At the end of the fourth year.	Rs. A. 12 0 per month.	One year
C. Chatterjee Scholarship.	Histology...	Regular students of Native Indian extraction.	(a) The best in Histology, Normal and Morbid, at the end of fourth year. (b) Good conduct.	Annually in June.	15 0 per month.	Ditto.
Abdul Gunny Scholarship.	.....	Regular students ...	The best in all subjects at the College examinations of the first to fourth year, inclusive.	Annually in May.	22 0 per month.	Ditto.
Director's Prize ...	Anatomy ...	Ditto ...	The best student in Anatomy at the end of the second and third year, respectively.	Annually ...	24 0	
Satya Nath Bose's Prize.	Medicine or Surgery.	Ditto ...	The most successful of the fourth year at bed-side diagnosis of disease in Medicine or Surgery.	Ditto ...	35 0	
Government Prize in Clinical Medicine	Clinical Medicine.	Regular students and others.	The best clinical clerk of fourth and fifth year.	.....	35 0	
Government Prize in Clinical Surgery.	Clinical Surgery.	Ditto ...	The best clinical dresser of fourth and fifth year.	.....	Instruments	
Prize of Edinburgh's Prize.	Surgery ...	Regular students ...	To the best of the fourth and fifth year.	.....	28 0	
Prize Testimonial Prize.	Anatomy ...	Regular Military pupils.	On the result of the second-year examination in Anatomy.	Annually ...	56 0	
Prize of Gwalior Prize.	Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination.	Regular students ...	Highest marks at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination and provided that the winner does not get any other prize	Ditto ...	10 8	
Chandra's Scholarship.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	(1) Senior students of the Medical College. (2) <i>Ex-senior</i> students of the Medical College studying in a Medical College in India or Europe. (3) Any graduate or licentiate in Medicine of whatever standing.	Examination and Thesis. Winner need not complete course of study in India.	Ditto ...	30 2 per month.	One or two years
Mary Chandra's Scholarship.	Ditto ...	Female medical students of the second year.	To the female medical student who stands first at the second year's test. No restriction on place of study afterwards.	Annually at the end of the second year.	20 0 per month.	Two years.

* Immediately after the Test Examination in Pathology.

28. The following is the list of College medals :—

NAME.	Subject.	To whom open.	Conditions.	When awarded.	Nature.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goodeve ..	Anatomy ...	Regular students	To the best native student of second year in the subject.	End of second year.	Silver.
Macnamara...	Chemistry ..	Ditto ...	To the best native student of the first-year class.	Ditto ...	Do.
Class ...	Ditto ...	Regular, Military pupils.	The best student of first year.	End of first year.	Gold.
Do. ...	Botany ...	Regular students	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Do. ...	Comparative Anatomy	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.
Do. ...	Physiology ... Materia Medica ... Anatomy ...	Regular, Military pupils.	The best student of third year and the best student of the first and second-year Military pupils.	End of third year.	Do.
Do. ...	Medicine ... Surgery ... Midwifery ... Medical Jurisprudence ... Pathology ... Ophthalmic Medicine. Hygiene ... Dental Surgery ...	Regular students and Military pupils.	The best Regular student of fifth year. The best student of the third and fourth-year Military pupils.	End of fifth year.	Do.

J. T. CALVERT, M.B., M.R.C.P., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Principal, Medical College.

CALCUTTA.

The 22nd March 1917.

Application for Enrolment as a Student of the Medical College of Bengal.

Name

Age

Race, caste or religion and nationality

(Bengali, Uriya, Bihari, Assamese, &c.)

Father's or guardian's name

Permanent residence

Residence of father, guardian or self in Calcutta

Occupation and approximate income of father or guardian

Source of maintenance while a student

What University examinations passed

(a) In what division

(b) From what College

(c) In what year

(d) In what University

(e) In which of the subjects —
 Physics, Chemistry, Botany,
 Zoology—passed in the
 Intermediate Examination
 in Science, Intermediate
 Examination in Arts or
 Bachelor of Arts or Science. }

Class of student in which enrol-
 ment is sought (Regular
 or Casual).

I hereby certify that the above statement of particulars is true.

Signature of applicant

Dated

Address

JOINT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.**OVERSEER EXAMINATION, 1917.****NOTICE.**

A CANDIDATE who was detected in an attempt at using unfair means in the workshop tests was disqualified and has been debarred by the Board from appearing again at their examinations.

W. H. EVERETT,

Secy., Joint Technical Examination Board.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd April 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 16S.—The following scholarships are sanctioned, under articles 107 and 108A of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, for one year with effect from 1st April 1917:—

Name	School	Value of scholarship.	Renewal or new scholarship
		Per mensem. Rs	
1. Abraham, Tabitha ...	Jewish Girls', Calcutta ...	5	Renewal.
2. „ Daniel ...	Calcutta Free School ...	8	New.
3. Aslan, Ezekiel ...	St. Joseph's High, Calcutta.	5	Renewal.
4. Barook, Ezra M. E....	Jewish Girls', Calcutta ...	8	Ditto.
5. Benaiah, Lemech ...	Calcutta Boys' School ...	8	Ditto.
6. Carapiet, Petrus ...	Ditto ...	8	Ditto.
7. Cohen, Ephraim ...	St. Joseph's High, Calcutta.	8	Ditto.
8. „ Elias S. H. ...	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta.	5	New.
9. Hyrapiet, Fzagbkuly	Pra't Memorial, Calcutta	10	Renewal.
10. Isaac, Dinah ...	Jewish Girls', Calcutta ...	8	Ditto.
11. Levi, Judah L. ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.	10	Ditto.
12. Meyers Kath ...	Loreto, Bow Bazar ...	12	New.
13. Rodda, Isaac ...	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta.	8	Ditto.
14. Seth, James ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.	5	New.
15. Seth, Stephen ...	Ditto ...	5	Do.
16. Shooker, Mary ...	Jewish Girls' School ...	10	Renewal.

CALCUTTA,

ALFRED MERCER,

The 16th April 1917.

Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17S.—The following scholarships are sanctioned, under articles 107 and 108 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, for one year with effect from 1st April 1917:—

Name.	Name of school.	Amount	Renewal or New.
		Per mensem. Rs.	
Ager, M. ...	St. Patrick's School, Asansol	10	Renewal.
Anderson, G. H. ...	Pratt Memorial, Calcutta ...	15	Ditto.
Aukim, G. M. ...	Loreto, Dharamtalla ...	10	New.
Beck, T. B. ...	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	12	Renewal.
Bird, Jessie A. B. ...	Loreto, H. E., Dhurrumtola ...	6	New.
Blake, H. M. ...	St. Joseph's, Calcutta ...	8	Renewal.
Bonnaud, Beryl D. ...	La Martiniere ...	8	New.
Bryan, Mary E. ...	Loreto House, Calcutta. ...	15*	Do.
Bryan, Kathleen E. M.	Ditto ...	15†	Do.
Bryant, I. ...	North Point ...	15	Renewal.
Brydges, H. E. ...	Calcutta Boys' ...	12	Ditto.
Bully, William D. ...	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	10	New.
Calder, Q. ...	Loreto, Dharamtalla ...	8	Renewal.
Campbell, William ...	(Transferred to St. Michael's, Kurji).	10	New.
Campbell, Mary Angelina.	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	5	Do.
Cleminson, Bertha S.	Ditto ...	5	Do.
Crinall, Margaret M.	Loreto, Convent, Entally ...	8	Renewal.
Crinall, W. O. ...	St. Xavier's, Calcutta ...	10	Ditto.
D'Costa, Mary H. ...	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	6	New.
Dewsbury, Leonie C.	Ditto ...	6	Do.
Dormieux, Florence M.	Calcutta Girls' High ...	10	Do.
Ellicott, Susan ...	Ditto ...	10	Do.
Farley, M. ...	Dow' Hill School, Kurseong	15	Renewal.
Fisher, E. C. ...	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	15	Ditto.
Gleeson, S. ...	St. Xavier's, Calcutta ...	10	Ditto.
Gwynne, Amy ...	Lilloah, Railway School ...	3	New.
Hickmott, A. I. ...	Diocesan Girls', Darjeeling ...	12	Renewal.
Howatson, Camillo L.	St. Xavier's, Calcutta ...	8	New.
Juilts, J. ...	Dow Hill School, Kurseong ...	15	Renewal.
King, Edna M. ...	Loreto, Sealdah ...	6	New.
King, Aileen Ethel ...	Loreto, Sealdah ...	11	Do.
Lumsden, Ruth D. ...	La Martiniere, Girls' ...	8	Renewal
Kinsman, William F.	North Point ..	10	New.

* In lieu of Junior Elementary Scholarship of Rs. 12 (January 1916).

†

Ditto ditto

Rs. 12 (January 1917).

Name.	Name of school.	Amount. Per mensem Rs.	Renewal or New.
Master, D. ...	St. Xavier's, Calcutta ...	10	Renewal.
Mc Rae, A. ...	St. Joseph's, Calcutta ...	10	Ditto.
Newman, Lionel T. ...	Victoria School ...	10	New.
Oman, J. ...	(Transferred to St. Michael's, Kurji).	15	Renewal.
Palmer, W. ...	Convent, Asansol ...	12	Ditto.
Palmer, Eugene John ...	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	8	New.
Pratt, M. ...	Calcutta Girls' High School...	15	Renewal.
Richardson, T. W. ...	Calcutta Boys' School ...	8	Ditto.
Rose, Harold T. E. ...	Kalimpong ...	15	New.
Street, B. E. ...	La Martiniere, Girls' ...	12	Renewal.
St. Yves, Enid ...	Loreto, H. E., Sealdah ...	6	Ditto.
Talbot, P. R. ...	(Transferred to St. Michael's, Kurji).	12	Ditto.
Tindale, Osmond ...	Lillooah, Railway School ...	3	New.
Tindale, Kathlene ...	Ditto ...	3	Do.
Turnage, E. ...	Pratt Memorial, Calcutta. ...	15	Renewal.
Willard, Patrick E. ...	St. Xavier's ...	6	New.

ALFRED MERCER.

Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th March 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 188.—Each of the undermentioned candidates has been awarded a Junior Secondary Scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem on the results of the Cambridge University Junior Local Examination of December 1916 for the award of Junior School-leaving Certificates. The scholarship is tenable in each case for two years with effect from the 1st of January 1917 or a subsequent date (article 103 of the European Schools' Code):—

Order of merit	Index No	Name	School	Remarks
1	117	J. E. Ferguson ...	Goethals Memorial Orphanage, Kur- seong.	1st class Honours. Dis- tinctions in Arith- metic, Mathematics.
2	32	J. Baker ...	St. Joseph's High School, Calcutta.	1st class Honours. Dis- tinctions in Mathema- tics and Drawing.
3	118	G. E. Henwood...	Goethals Memorial Orphanage, Kur- seong.	1st class Honours. Dis- tinctions in Mathema- tics, Physiology and Hygiene.
4	139	P. S. O'Grady ...	St. Joseph's College, North Point, Dar- jeeling.	2nd class Honours. Distinction in Geogra- phy.

(1) The candidates will be required to produce satisfactory documentary evidence that they were under 17 years of age on the 31st of December 1916.

(2) Any of the above candidates who do not intend to prosecute their studies further should communicate at once with the Inspector through the Head of the School concerned.

ALFRED MERCER.

Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th April 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 198.—Each of the undermentioned candidates has been awarded a senior secondary scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem on the results of the Cambridge University Senior Local Examination of December 1916 for the award of senior school-leaving certificates. The scholarship is tenable in each case for two years with effect from the 1st of January 1917 or a subsequent date (article 103 of the European Schools Code):—

Order of merit.	In lex No.	Name.	School.	Remarks.
1	56	L. C. Rabeholme	St. Xavier's, Calcutta.	1st class Honours. Distinctions in English, Latin, French, Mathematics.
2	101	C. F. Kelly ...	St. Joseph's, North Point.	2nd class Honours. Distinction in Geography.
3	26	P. I. Metcalfe ...	St. Patrick's, Asansole.	2nd class Honours.
4	1407	R. Sofaer ...	Pratt Memorial ...	3rd class Honours. Distinction in English.
5	105	P. G. Phelan ...	St. Joseph's, North Point.	3rd class Honours. Distinction in Geography.
6	1427	D. M. Graham ...	Loreto, Darjeeling	3rd class Honours. Distinction in Botany.

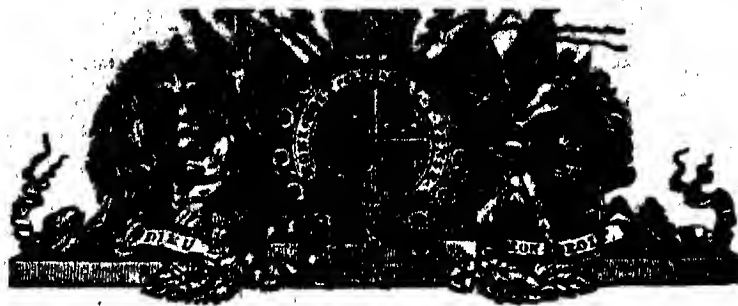
(1) The candidates will be required to produce evidence that they were under 19 years of age on the 31st of December 1916.

(2) Any of the above candidates who do not intend to prosecute their studies further should communicate at once with the Inspector through the head of the school concerned.

ALFRED MERCER,

Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 17th April 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871 that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the Satkania khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 17th May 1917, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Number.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of proprietor.	SADAR JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34-1,823 25,059	Mauza Nupara, thana Rashkhally, mahal Noabad, Hal taluk Bakumbar Rai.	Almadalla Chowdhury, Ijjat Ali Chowdhury, sons of Jafar Ali Chowdhury of Putehari.	1,139 0 0	108 0 6	427 2 0	40 8 0	467 10 0
17 430	Mauza Chambal, thana Cham- bal, mahal Chambal, taluk Tajania.	Ersad Ali Chowdhury, son of Md. Jama Chowdhury of Tallardwip.	1,984 4 0	229 15 0	462 14 0	80 12 0	543 10 0
4,051 25,000	Mauza Boorumchura, thana Boorumchura, mahal Boorum- chura, Hal taluk Ramditi Hasari.	S. M. Mathuria Debye, wife of Bamdin Hasari herself, and on behalf of her minor son Raj Narayan Hasari, of Andarkilla.	1,971 9 6	333 7 9	299 5 3	112 1 0	411 6 3
5,415 4,796	Mauza Bar Hattia, thana Sat- kania, mahal Satkania, taluk Lal Md. Daroga.	Sarada Kripa Lala and Girija Kripa Lala, sons of Pran Hari Lala, of Popadia.	1,052 12 0	144 0 9	395 11 6	54 0 3	449 11 9
5,674 5,969	Mauza Paharchanda, thana Paharchanda, mahal Pahar- chanda, taluk Nilmani.	S. M. Bha Bbi, wife of Abdul Bari Khan, Moulti Abdul Rau Khan, of Guraungia, Jagat Ch. Bhattacharjee, of Sonhara.	651 10 0	109 1 0	162 14 6	27 5 0	190 3 6
5,885 5,960	Mauza Digarputi Bili, thana Digarputi Bili, mahal Digar- puti Bili, taluk Nilmani.	Ditto ditto ...	585 8 0	101 1 0	138 1 0	25 4 3	165 6 3
5,889 5,617	Mauza Charamba, thana Sat- kania, mahal Noabad, taluk Kali Kiukar.	Kailas Chandra and Purna Chandra Chowdhury, sons of Rau Sarau Chowdhury and Pran Hari Chowdhury and others of Charamba.	1,065 12 0	147 10 3	196 12 9	.....	196 12 9

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad Taluks within the Cox's Bazar Khas mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

No. of tenure.	Name of mauza, thana and mahal.	Name of talukdar.	SADAR JAMA.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS ON WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.		
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3-409 8	Thana Teknaf, mauza Lengur-bil Noabad taluk, Thow Chowdhury.	S. M. Khema Chowdhury, and S. M. Nabakch Chowdhury, daughter of Thow Chowdhury, of Teknaf.	798 0 0	44 4 6	400 0 0	75 15 10	415 15 10
4-480 876 880	Thana Teknaf, mauza South nalia, Noabad, taluk Ishan Chandra.	Mansal Chowdhury and Keolal Chowdhury, sons of Repoa Chowdhury, of South nalia.	2,821 6 0	195 12 3	1,111 7 0	67 1 9	1,178 8 9
69-94	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad, taluk. Kar Mohamed.	S. M. Jogyeswar, wife of Jank Chandra Das on behalf of minor son Akkur Chandra Das, of Kanchana thana Satkhula.	910 5 0	85 10 3	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
72-101	Thana Ramoo, mauza Patil Masuakhali, Noabad taluk, Samad Ali.	Nur Mohamed, son of Harban Ali Chowdhury, of Patil Masuakhali.	9 1 2 0	101 6 6	434 1 0	31 7 6	465 8 6
161-207	Thana Ramoo, mauza Ukhar-ghona, Noabad taluk, Indra Narayan.	Raj Chandra Sen, son of Ram Khar Sen, of Saubara, thana Patiya and Jatra Mohan Sen, and others.	771 5 0	126 2 0	314 0 0	43 13 6	337 13 6
198-250	Thana Ramoo, mauza Bharna-khali, Noabad taluk, Mohamed Raja.	Said Ali Chowdhury, son of Anwar Ali Chowdhury, and Nur Mohamed Chowdhury, and others, of Patil Masuakhali.	1,106 4 0	75 12 6	191 1 0	7 1 0	201 2 0
279-274 285	Thana Chakaria, mauza Bheola maukchar, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Aamrat Ali and Jaha Baksha, son of Magan Ali, of Harina.	1,623 2 0	204 3 6	301 15 3	33 10 0	285 9 3
286-282 295 280	Thana Chakaria, mauza Pah-rohandra, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Beni Madhab Sen, son of Braja Mohan Sen, of Sharotali and Durgakripa Sen, and others.	1,960 8 0	230 6 9	143 2 0	20 8 11	233 10 11
294-289 302	Thana Chakaria, mauza Raja-khali, Noabad taluk, Bibi Sprak.	Abdul Karim Chowdhury, son of Fazar Ad Chowdhury, Manager on behalf of Estate Ashraf Ali Mia, son of Grahad Ali Chowdhury, of Tallardwip.	1,198 0 0	176 9 6	264 6 3	52 11 6	387 1 9
302-298 300	Thana Chakaria, mauza Baral-tali, Noabad taluk, Ali Mohamed.	Saroda Kripa Lala, son of Prun Hari Lala, of Popodia and Md. Fazarul Haque Chowdhury, and others.	4,359 12 0	343 2 3	100 0 0	49 15 9	149 15 9

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notice of sale for arrears of Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned Noabad taluks within the sadar khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office on the 16th day of May 1917 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917.

Serial No.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk with its situation.	Name of proprietor.	SADAR JAMA.		ARREARS.		
				Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	855 90124	Mauza Bakalia, thana Kowall, taluk Ahmad Ali.	Musshi Moohar Ali ...	1,730 4 0	223 9 6	93 14 9	69 10 0	293 8 9
	4330 22944 846	Mauza Joypurbajoyar, thana Mirmarai, taluk Aminullah.	Bhavaranjai Bai Chowdhury ...	693 2 0	100 12 4	1 4 9	6 7 3	7 12 0
	4618 22920	Mauza Hafarda, thana Fatichary, taluk Farad Jafar.	Nephru Chai Mong Raja ...	8 4 10 6	41 11 9	236 10 0	15 17 0	283 4 0

Chittagong, the 28th March 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up for sale, at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 14th May 1917, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 25th February 1917, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When, in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Taxal number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Madar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the madar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
478	Thanas Hathazari, Fattekhery, Raozan, Patya and town Taraf Brindaban Chaudhury.	2,468 9 7	A share will be sold.	Separate accounts having been opened residue share to the extent of 6 annas will be sold excluding 10 p. 13½ k. being of shares Nos. 1, 4 and 5 with annual jama of Rs. 13-15-8 and unpaid shares Nos. 2 and 3 with interest of 9 a. 1 p. 6½kr. with a total revenue of Rs. 1,400-1-5.	Homangabu Bimal Roy and Romesh Ch. Roy.	922 6 6	.....	206 12 6
567	Thanas Patya and Sadar, Nilam Badya Nath Kaungoo, Babalt Taraf Farath Haidar.	1,062 15 0	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	Babu Jogesh Chandra Roy, Zamindar.	.....	206 4 11	.....
559	Thanas Patya Raozan, Sathkapla, Nilam Badya-nath Kaungoo, Babalt Taraf Kapuram Chaudhury.	4,470 10 1	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	.....	1,109 7 17	.....
1612	Thanas Hathazari, Raozan, Patya Sadar and Sathkapla Taraf Krishina Kishore Kaungoo.	645 6 7	Ditto ...	...	Sadu Chandra Rakhit and Atul Chandra Nandi and others.	.....	118 1 7	.....
1614	Thanas Sitaku d, Patya Raozan, Sathkapla Sadar and Hathazari, Taraf Krishon Das Kaungoo.	852 10 8	Ditto ...	...	S. M. Promoda Kumari on behalf of Romesh Chaudra Roy and S. M. Shodanul Roy on behalf of Akshoy Kumar Roy.	.....	213 2 10	.....
1749	Thanas Patya, Anwara (o.p.) and Sathkapla, Taraf Md. Ami Ruzum A.D.	3,483 3 8	A share will be sold.	A separate share having been opened the residue share to the extent of 13 annas will be sold excluding share No. 1 to the extent of 4 annas with a revenue of Rs. 870-12-10.	Dhirendra Lal Gupta on behalf of Sachiodra Kumar Gupta and Upendra Lal Gupta for self and for Seehank Shekar Gupta.	2,612 6 8	.....	652 14 2
1884	Thana Fattekhery, Taraf Md. Sonamir.	795 10 3	The whole mahal will be sold.	.....	S. M. Misiri Jan and Achanu Zama and others.	.....	124 8 5	.....
1885	Thanas Hathazari, Raozan and Raungolia o.p., Taraf Md. Rafi Khan-sarna.	926 14 0	Ditto ...	.....	Raukina De and Chandl Charan and others.	.....	185 1 9	.....

Chittagong, the 3rd April 1917.

A. H. CLAYTON, Collector

Notification of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Bankura-Damodar River Railway, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 27th April 1917, at the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

The purchaser of the plot of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th—The plot of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder.
- 5th—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Description of land to be sold.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres.	Reasons for exclusion.	Acres.		
1	Burdwan...	Mouza Rupsons and Palasana. pargana Samarshahi.	60	North side	63 13 8	31.05	Nil	Nil	One lot as per plan of the Chief Engineer of B. D. R. Railway.	The land is one lot as per B. D. R. Railway plan. It is bounded on the— <i>North</i> —By the land of Proshonno Kumar De Nafu Chandury, Yamounesha Bibi, Baru Sha Mollah, Abdul Bari, Shaikh Arab, Mohendra Dey, Kedar Nath Saha, Chintamoni Rajak and Jahari Addy. <i>South</i> —By the land of Bankura-Damodar River Railway land. <i>East</i> —By the land of Golam Habbani, Allarakha Mia, Soani Bhuvan Laha, Chintamoni Rajak and Abdul Bari. <i>West</i> —By the land of Ajib Hassan, Yamounesha Bibi, Faahu Bibi, Abdul Rahim Khondker, Benode Bahari Laha, Durlov Addy and Prosona Kumar Dey.

Burdwan, the 3rd March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on the 30th April 1917, corresponding with the Bengali 17th Baishak 1324.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.
- 2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.
- 5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BIGHAS AND IN ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. B. P.		
1	Nadia ...	Pargana Behaulzai, mauza Munchi-ganj.	.....	.....	0 10 4	155 sq. feet.	.....	.....	—	<i>North</i> —By the land of the Munchi-ganj, K. K. School. <i>East</i> —By the road. <i>South and West</i> —By the lands of Mousof Joadar.

Nadia Collectorate, Krishnagar, the 8th March 1917.

D. K. MITTAL, Land Acquisition Deputy Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the head-quarters of the Burdwan Collectorate on the 15th May 1917.

Conditions of Sale.

- 1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of the estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.
- 2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.
- 3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.
- 4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Schedule of property to be sold.

Tauzi number.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
		A. B. P.	Rs. A.	
1440	Budsara, pargana Ajmatsahib	26 1 24	116 5	

Burdwan, the 21st March 1917.

ABDUL BARI, for Collector.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April 1917.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	6,61,71,277	12 0
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,13,00,000 0 0			Other authorized investments	...	1,21,20,815	0 0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of investments, see below	...	1,50,00,000	0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	...	6,47,97,814	5 4
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	...	63,00,000	0 0	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	...	4,12,54,839	6 5
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 4,76,75,089 8 8	6,85,66,508	14 7	Bills discounted and purchased	...	2,51,84,810	18 9
Ditto ditto at Branches	2,08,91,414 5 11	21,95,66,820	3 6	Balances with other Banks	...	46,24,617	10 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	14,50,151	5 9	Bullion	...	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	...	21,91,613	2 4	Dead Stock	...	29,79,400	3 8
Sundries	...			Stamps	...	12,228	2 1
				Sundries	...	7,69,095	10 6
						21,79,14,899	0 5
		83,30,65,088	10 2	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 7,09,61,910 10 7		
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	Rs. 4,41,88,278 15 2	11,51,50,189	9 9
						83,30,65,088	10 2

* Includes Novs. & ½ Sovs.; value Rs. 3,60,857 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,17,447 8 0

Rs. 3,68,305 0 0

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage, 89.46.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1917.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(1089—1)

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the month of February 1917.

Budget for 1917.	Income.	February 1917.	Total.	Total from January to February 1917.	Budget for 1917.	Expenditure.	February 1917.	Total.	Total from January to February 1917.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,400	GRANT-IN-AID—					POOR RELIEF—			
2,000	Government of India	1,900 0 0		1,900 0 0	23,727	Through Indian	1,915 14 0		4,326 4 0
4,000	„ „ Bengal	250 0 0		250 0 0		Committees, Pen-			
183	Sunday fees	.....		.....	1,900	sions.			
2,900	Corporation to Alms	.....		.....		Through Indian	184 0 0		211 0 0
	House.	.....		.....	21,500	Committees, Estab-			
	Royal Calcutta Turf	.....	1,450 0 0			lishment.			
	Club.	.....			2,000	Central Office, Pen-	1,742 0 0		3,465 0 0
						sions.			
					2,500	Central Office,	176 0 0		244 0 0
						Schooling.			
	PUBLIC SUBSCRIP-				2,700	Central Office,	356 2 6		1,844 12 0
6,000	TIONS—				700	Casual Relief.			
7,500	Recurring	541 0 0		761 0 0	1,000	Central Office,	24 8 0		166 8 0
	New Subscriptions	230 0 0		230 0 0		Training and			
	and Donations.				1,500	Outfit.			
180	Contribution towards	15 0 0		30 0 0	600	Central Office,	178 0 0		358 10 6
	rent.					Private Orders.			
500	Xmas Dinner account	.....		.....		Central Office,	.....		.....
			706 0 0			Xmas Dinner			
						account.		4,782 2 6	
	DONATIONS TO INDIAN				2,984	ALMS HOUSE—			
50	COMMITTEE—					Establishment and	332 0 0		664 0 0
	Received by the Cen-	.....		10 0 0	14,000	Quarry Office.			
	tral Office.				2,000	Dieting	955 11 0		1,941 4 6
					1,000	Contingencies	163 2 6		331 8 6
	INTEREST ON INVEST-				1,500	Clothing and Bed-	.....		20 0 0
640	MENTS—				5,000	dling.			
31,000	General Fund	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0	8,000	Repairs	.....		40 0 0
19,900	Trust Funds "A"	4,491 4 7	8,038 12 7	8,038 12 7		Bakery account	275 5 6		651 14 6
	„ „ "B"	1,671 6 8	2,202 2 8	2,202 2 8		Oil-crushing account	81 12 0	1,806 6 9	172 10 0
			7,132 11 3						
	RELIEF FUNDS—				9,216	ESTABLISHMENT—			
1,500	Private Orders	198 9 6	198 9 6	413 14 0	800	Central Office, Staff	737 8 0		1,460 0 0
					1,300	and Medical.			
	ALMS HOUSE—				1,000	Auditing	.....	
6,000	Bakery account	357 9 3	761 10 3	761 10 3	1,000	Rent	26 4 6		126 4 6
7,000	Oil-crushing account	246 0 6	526 8 0	526 8 0	1,000	Contingencies	100 9 2		147 2 8
			808 8 9			Printing and adver-	90 8 0		102 14 0
						tising.		944 11 9	
7,500	DeSousa Home	539 5 9	1,126 14 0	1,126 14 0	100	SUNDRY CHARGES—			
	Deposit account	.....	31 0 0	31 0 0		Bank of Bengal	13 6 0		28 8 0
			539 5 9		7,500	DeSousa Home	559 0 2		1,181 7 6
			10,680 4 2	19,366 13 6		Deposit account	219 18 0		411 9 0
								878 15 8	
	Stock Account, Babu	.....		900 0 0				6,295 10 2	17,516 8 2
	Shewpershad Jhoo-					Bank of Bengal Safe	.....		900 0 0
	nowallah, 1½ per cent.					Custody			
	G. P. note.								
1,10,652	Total	.....	10,680 4 2	20,366 13 6	1,17,237	Total	.....	8,295 10 2	18,416 8 2

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance	5,911 8 2	Total payments from 1st January to 28th February	.....	18,416 8 2
Total Receipts from 1st January to 28th February	20,266 13 6	Balance at Bank	4,421 15 11	
			Cash in hand	2,239 12 6	
Total	26,178 5 8	Total	.....	7,761 18 6
					26,178 5 8

* Mamy Baba John Estate Rs. 1,824.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1917.S. K. BHUTTACHARJEE,
Accountant.PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary.

			Rs.
1916, Donations and New Subscriptions	January	...	413
" " " " " "	February	...	517
1917, " " " " " "	January	...	485
" " " " " "	February	...	380
			Rs. 930
			636

Notification of Sale.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to two several decrees of the Calcutta High Court made in suit No. 462 of 1912 (wherein Munlal Gaurati is the plaintiff and Kisorimohan Banerjee is the defendant) and dated, respectively, the 26th July 1912 and the 25th day of March 1916, by the Registrar of the said Court, in the Court-house on Saturday, the 12th day of May 1917, at 12 noon, the following property described in the mortgage in suit as follows:—

All that undivided one-third share of the piece of rent-free land, with one-storeyed buildings thereon, being No. 188-1, Baram Dey's Street, in Sootanooty, in Calcutta, and containing by estimation about eight cottahs of land and bounded north by Nundalal Mullick's Lane, east by No. 188, Baram Dey's Street, south by Baram Dey's Street and west partly by a lane partly by the house of Nundalal Dawn partly by the house of Kedar Nath Dutt and partly by the house of Nobin Chander Dawn.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar or at the office of Messrs. Manuel Agarwalla & Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 8, Hastings Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the time of sale.

MACRICE RUMFRY, Offg. Registrar.

Manuel, Agarwalla & Co, plaintiffs Attorneys.

High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, the 30th day of March 1917. (1015—1)

In the Court of the Sadar Munsif of Faridpur.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 1942 OF 1916.

Babu Dharendra Nath Ghosh and others, executors to the estate of Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, deceased, decree-holders, *versus* Bejoy Sankar Sikdar and others, judgment debtors.

Description of the properties to be sold.

THE proprietary interest of the judgment-debtor No. 1, Bejoy Sankar Sikdar, which is 9 gandas 2½ krantis and 1½ dantis' share of Taluk Gopal Chandra Roy No. 2343 of the Faridpur Collectorate. Annual revenue of the 16 annas taluk being Rs. 1,156-8-11 situated within mauzas No. 43, Gobindapur; No. 5, Maharajpur; No. 44, Bhelabaj; No. 48, Sonapacha Maharajpur, within the jurisdiction of police-station and Registration Office of Faridpur; and mauzas Nos. 331, Ramkantapur and 325, Khalisha Sonapura, within the jurisdiction of police-station and Registration Office of Goalundo, all within the pargana Amirnagar.

H. P. MAJUMDAR, Sadar Munsif.

Faridpur, the 18th April 1917. (1091—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 89 OF 1913

Re Anukul Chandra Gupta, ex parte the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in this matter and that the same will be paid at this office on or after the 5th day of June 1917, except Saturday and Sunday.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1917. (1103—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 5 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th January 1917, filed by Trailokya Nath Naskar, son of late Sahadeb Naskar, of Begmari, pargana Paikhati, thana Medha, and on the application of Trailokya Nath Naskar, and on

reading the petition of Trailokya Nath Naskar and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(962—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 9 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th February 1917, filed by Kabutor Makhai, son of late Raqhab Makhai of Balia, Ghaesyambati, Buz-Buz, and on the application of Kabutor Makhai, and on reading the petition of Kabutor Makhai, and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(963—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 10 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd February 1917, filed by Paltu Tatro of Jagatdal, thana Jagatdal, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of Paltu Tatro of Jagatdal, and on reading the petition of Paltu Tatro, and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(964—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the 4th Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 19 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 17th January 1917, filed by Munti Ram Ghosh, son of late Ramdhan Ghosh of Rajor Bazar, 2, Gas Street, thana Belegkata, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of Munti Ram Ghosh and on reading the petition of Munti Ram Ghosh and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(965—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the 4th Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 25 OF 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 23rd February 1917, filed by Mir Ebrahim Hossain of 40-2, Ekbalpur Lane, Kidderpur, 24-Parganas, and on the application of Mir Ebrahim Hossain and on reading the petition of Mir Ebrahim Hossain and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(966—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the 4th Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 37 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th February 1917, filed by Samuel Adolphus Hazrah, son of late J. M. Hazra of 34, Beniapukur Lane, Entally, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of Samuel Adolphus Hazrah, and on reading the petition of Samuel Adolphus Hazrah, and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(967—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 38 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th February 1917, filed by Samuel Augustus Hazrah, alias Zoonoo Hazrah of 34, Benepukur Lane, Entally, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of Samuel Augustus Hazrah alias Zoonoo Hazrah and on reading the petition of Samuel Augustus Hazrah alias Zoonoo Hazrah and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(968—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 50 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th January 1917, filed by Nizamuddin, son of late Amru Bux, residing at Eastern Bengal Railway quarter No. 62, thana Chitpur, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of Nizamuddin and on reading the petition of Nizamuddin and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(969—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 55 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd February 1917, filed by Bepin Kristo Bose of Banakipara Barisa, thana Behala, 24-Parganas, and on the application of Bepin Kristo Bose and on reading the petition of Bepin Kristo Bose and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(970—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 64 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 2nd February 1917, filed by Dharendra Nath Ghosh, son of late Rakhal Chandra Ghosh of Uludaug, thana Manicktola, and on the application of Dharendra Nath Ghosh and on reading the petition of Dharendra Nath Ghosh and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of March 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(971—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 31 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 23rd January 1917 filed by Raj Kumar Bose of Ghanasyambati Buz-Buz, and on the application of Raj Kumar Bose, and on reading the petition of Raj Kumar Bose, and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub Judge.
(975—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 34 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th January 1917, filed by Mahamud Buksha of 25, Doctor Koram Hossain Lane, Karaya, Ballygunj, 24-Parganas, and on the application of Mahamud Buksha and on reading the petition of Mahamud Buksha and hearing the said petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1917.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub Judge.
(976—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rajjabali, son of late Muniraddi Khalifa, of Bapta, station Bhola, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and the 1st May has been fixed for hearing the petition and for examination of the petitioner.

D. C. PATTERSON, District Judge.
Barisal, the 18th April 1917. (1108—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Saikh Meserali, son of late Saikh Gada of Kumarkhali, station Nazirpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and 30th April has been fixed for hearing the petition and for examination of the petitioner.

D. C. PATTERSON, District Judge.
Barisal, the 18th April 1917 (1109—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1917 (SUMMARY).

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 12, clause 2, of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to the creditors of Sat Narain Bhakat, son of Agandha Bhakat, of Chatra bazar, thana Murarai, district Birbhum, that his insolvency petition has been admitted by this Court and that the 30th April 1917, has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Suri, the 18th April 1917.

(1100—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

PRESENT :

G. N. Roy, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1916.

SHEKH ABDUL HAKIM JAMADAR, son of late Shekh Hiralal Jamadar, of Chota Nilpore, thana and district Burdwan, was on the 19th February 1917 adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

G. N. Roy, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 22nd March 1917.

(868—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 17 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 10th March 1917, filed by Hamid Ali, son of Nejamat Ali, Serang, of Shamirpur, thana Patiya, and on the application of the debtor and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. Babu Parash Chandra Sen, pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 17th day of April 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

(1098—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 15 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 6th March 1917, filed by Ram Lal Singh, son of Rao Singh of Anderkilla, thana Kotwali, Chittagong, and on the application of the debtor and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 17th day of April 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

(1094—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 7 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 24th January 1917, filed by Attabar Rahaman, son of Ashraf Ali, and Nazir Ahamed, son of Attabar Rahaman of Pirana Urdu, thana Kotwali, Chittagong, and on the application of the debtors and on reading their petition and hearing their pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated this 16th day of April 1917.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

(1096—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 47 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Bepin Behari Karmakar, son of late Hari Charan Karmakar of Barabaria, police-station Dhamrai, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 12th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 16th April 1917.

(1078—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 49 of 1917.

ON the application of the debtor Sheik Karim Bux, son of Sheik Mamrath of Madanmohanpur, police-station Nababganj, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 15th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the said application and for the examination of the debtor.

SUKUMAR BHATTACHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 16th April 1917.

(1079—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 45 of 1917.

MEHERAPALI SARKAR, son of Hirdu Mahomad Sarkar, deceased, resident of Baidal, police-station Kaliganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 10th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner.

ASUTOSH GUPTA, Sub-Judge in charge.

Dinajpur, the 16th April 1917

(1069—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 43 AND 44 of 1917.

AMLA MOLLA and Janna Molla, sons of Amiyat Molla, deceased, residents of Baldiakuni, police-station Itahar, district Dinajpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents. The 11th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioners.

A. T. GUPTA, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 16th April 1917.

(1070—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 96 of 1916.

TARAK NATH RAY, son of Dwarakanath Ray, deceased, resident of Guneshtola, police-station and district Dinajpur, was, on the 28th day of March 1917, adjudicated an insolvent.

A. T. GUPTA, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 16th April 1917.

(1071—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 46 of 1917.

AFI MAHAMED, son of Polku Sarkar deceased, resident of Parajpur, police-station Kotwali, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 18th May 1917 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner.

A. T. GUPTA, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 16th April 1917.

(1110—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 10 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 12th March 1917, filed by Purna Charan Mandal, son of late Gobinda Mandal of Khandarpara, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing Babu Anantakumar Roy Choudhury, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of April 1917.

S. P. SEN, District Judge.

(1117—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 122 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ram Nandan Ray, son of Prabhu Ray, of North Bentra, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, was on the 16th March 1917 adjudged an insolvent. The 27th April 1917 has been fixed for framing a schedule and claimants prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 16th April 1917.

(1075—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Kheroda Prasad Jana, son of late Dhonno Das Jana of Shibgacha, thana Ainta, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 43 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 17th April 1917.

(1092—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 11 of 1917.

WHEREAS Lal Singh of Kalimati, Sakchi, at present of Kharagpore, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated 17th March 1917, to be declared an insolvent, under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 26th day of April 1917, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If you desire to be represented in the matter you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you, are as follows:—

1. Giridhari of Golbazar, Kharagpore	279	0
2. Hiralal Benia of Golbazar, Kharagpore	218	6
3. Mansingh of Amritsar	550	0
4. Bisau Sing of do.	300	0
5. Prinat Singh of Kalimati	50	0
6. Raghubar Lohar of Kalimati	45	0
7. Binay Sing of Kalimati	28	0

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

Midnapore, the 14th April 1917.

(1080—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 of 1916.

In the matter of the insolvent Bankim Behari Dutta.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 20th September 1916, filed by Bankim Behari Dutta (shop-keeper), of Berballavpur, town Midnapore, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the debtor and hearing pleader Babu Atul Chandra De, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent, and the 1st May 1917 is fixed for the proving of the debts of the creditors.

Notice is given to the creditors that the 1st May 1917 has been fixed for the framing of the schedule of debts and that they should prove their claims on or before that date.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

Dated this 5th day of April 1917. (1023—1—774)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 72 of 1916.

In the matter of Mohendra Nath Pal and Beharilal Pal of Nirmalbazar, Pargana Barada, thana Ghatal, district Midnapore, debtors-petitioners.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th November 1916, filed by the aforesaid Mohendra Nath Pal and Beharilal Pal, and on the application of the debtors themselves and on reading the deposition of the aforesaid Mohendra Nath Pal, one of the petitioners, and hearing Babu Rajani Kanta Banerjee, Pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Notice is given to the creditors that the 16th May 1917, has been fixed for the framing of the schedule of debts and that they should prove their claims on or before that date.

Dated this 16th day of April 1917.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

(1081—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 of 1916.

In the matter of Jotindra Nath Modak of Nischintapore, pargana Barada, district Midnapore, debtor-petitioner.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 25th September 1916, filed by the aforesaid Jotindra Nath Modak, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the aforesaid Jotindra Nath Modak, and hearing Babu Atul Krishna Banerji, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is given to the creditors that the 3rd May 1917, has been fixed for the framing of the schedule of debts and that they should prove their claims on or before that date.

Dated this 18th day of April 1917.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

(1101—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Murshidabad.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1917.

(Act III of 1907.)

In the matter of Hrishipada Saha of Sahajadpur, police-station Hariharpara, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 5th May 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampur, the 15th April 1917. (1058—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Murshidabad.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 of 1917.

(Act III of 1907.)

In the matter of Srimanta Ganbhira of Bijaypur, police-station Mirjapur, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 14th April 1917.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampur, the 21st April 1917. (1111—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Janab Ali Shekh, son of Maharamdi of Chitna, police-station Kendua, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 28th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 16th April 1917. (1082—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sadat Ali Shekh, son of Maharamdi, of Chitna, police-station Kendua, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 28th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 16th April 1917. (1083—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kutub Ali Shekh, son of Maharamdi Shekh of Chitna, police-station Kendua, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 28th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 16th April 1917. (1084—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Abdul Karim Shekh, son of Maharamdi of Chitna, police-station Kendua, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 28th April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 16th April 1917. (1085—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Mymensingh.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 10th March 1917, made by Mahamaj Mala, son of late Bhagirat Mala of Sawali, thana Mrijapur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 16th April 1917. (1102—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 of 1917.

Petitioner, Akil Halseana.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Akil Halseana of Tengra, police-station Chapra, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court No. 18 of 1917, and that 5th May 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

R. E. JACK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 21st April 1917. (1118—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 21 of 1917.

Petitioner, Nasaruddin Biswas.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Nasaruddin Biswas of Dariapur, police-station Meherpur, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court No. 21 of 1917, and that 12th May 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

R. E. JACK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 21st April 1917. (1119—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 of 1917.

Petitioner, Tomej Mondal.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Tomej Mondal of Dariapur, police station Meherpur, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 22 of 1917, and that the 12th May 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

R. E. JACK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 21st April 1917. (1120—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Nadia.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 of 1917.

Petitioner Kali Prasanna Bandopadhyaya Bhattacharjee.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Kali Prasanna Bandopadhyaya Bhattacharjee of Goari, police-station Kotwali, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 23 of 1917, and that the 19th May 1917, has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

R. E. JACK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 21st April 1917. (1121—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

PRESENT :

M. C. Ghosh, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of proposal for composition has been submitted by the heirs of deceased insolvent Krista Kinkar Saha in case No. 9 of 1914 of this Court and majority of the creditors accepted the scheme while creditors Chandra Nath Pal and Kunju Lal Pal have not accepted it.

The said creditors Chandra Nath Pal and Kunju Lal Pal are directed to accept the said scheme or show cause, on or before the 3rd May 1917, why the adjudication order should not be cancelled and the order of injunction upon the New York Insurance Company be not cancelled.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 30th March 1917. (913—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given to creditors Balmukunda Mohadeo and others that Lal Chand Purnait, son of Giridhari Lal Purnait, of Mokamsali, police-station Sibgunja, district Bogra, has filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and that 11th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the same.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 17th April 1917. (1076—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Burnath Patni, son of Lokenath Patni of Jamirta, police-station Sahazadpur, district Pabna, was, on the 12th day of April 1917, adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

T. K. CHAUDHURI, for District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th April 1917. (1096—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 30 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hem Chandra Sarker, son of Pandit Charan Sarker of Lakhikole, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, was, on the 12th day of April 1917, adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

T. K. CHAUDHURI, for District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th April 1917. (1097—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dijaraj Saha, son of Bhagirat Saha of Deua, police-station Sahazadpur, district Pabna, was on the 12th of April adjudicated insolvent and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th April 1917. (1098—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 44 of 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gaher Mandal, son of Year Mandal, of Chauhali, police-station Chauhali, district Pabna, was on the 12th of April 1917 adjudicated insolvent, and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his assets.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 18th April 1917. (1099—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given to creditors Kedar Nath Saha and others that Mahes Chandra Laha, son of Lala Kanta Laha, of Basitara, police-station Serajgunja, district Pabna, has filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 4th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the same.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 21st April 1917. (1112—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 38 of 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given to creditors Kedar Nath Saha and others that Gangadhar Laha, son of Mahesh Chandra Laha, of Basitara, police-station Serajgunja, district Pabna, has filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and that the 4th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing the same.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 21st April 1917. (1113—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

SREEPADA DAS, son of late Kandura Das, of Kobaru, police-station Kotwali, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 2nd day of April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 10th April 1917. (1068—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 of 1917.

PRESENT

S. C. Mallik Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

TAURA SHAIKH, son of late Basak Shaikh of Dhananjay, police-station Ulipur, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 14th April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th April 1917. (1114—1)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rangpur.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 of 1917.

PRESENT :

S. C. Mallik, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ASABUDDIN SHAIKH, son of late Sheku Shaikh of Srirampur, police-station Gaibandha, in the District of Rangpur, was, on the 14th April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th April 1917. (1115—1)

NOTICE.

the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1917.

PRESENT:

S. C. MALLIK, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

CHAND MAMUD, son of late Nal Mamud of Mousethana, police-station Ulipur, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 14th April 1917, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.
Rangpur, the 20th April 1917. (1116—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section XII of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Girish Chandra Mazumdar, son of late Kashi Chandra Mazumdar, resident of Madna, pargana Gunanandi, police-station Chandpur, district Tippera, has been admitted by this Court as No. 2 of 1917 and that the 19th May 1917 has been fixed for hearing.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.
Comilla, the 18th April 1917. (1090—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1917.

Budhan Sha, son of late Nim Chand Sha of 73-6-1, Charakdanga Road, Beliaghata, applicant.

To Haridhan Sha, and others, creditors.

ON the 14th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

H. P. DUVAL, District Judge.
Alipore, the 3rd April 1917. (972—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 38 of 1917.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 13th February 1917, made by Golam Mostafa Haldar, son of late Nazir Haldar of Jalukhura, thana Behala, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of March 1917.

A. J. CHOIZNER, Addl. District Judge.
(973—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 133 of 1914.

ON the application of **C. E. Long**, a driver on the Eastern Bengal Railway, adjudged insolvent on the 2nd day of September 1914, and upon taking into consideration as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs, reading the Receiver's report and as none of the creditors are opposing the application, it is ordered that the insolvent be absolutely discharged.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1917.

H. P. DUVAL, District Judge.
(974—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 69 of 1917.

Sk. Abdul Samed, son of late Ashuanu, Kumedan Bag an Kidderpur, applicant.

To Sashi Bhushan Podder, Watgunge, Kidderpur, No. 12, Shop, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore the 2nd April 1917. (1002—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 78 of 1917.

Jogendra Lal Misra, son of late Rajendra Lal Misra of No. 25, Sashtitala Road, Narikidanga, applicant.

To Charu Chandra Ghose, 132, Mukta Ram Bahu's Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 2nd April 1917. (1007—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 74 of 1917.

Raj Kishore Ray, son of late Bam Chandra Ray of 20, Kathokhotti, Bhowanipur, applicant.

To Mahendra Nath Sirkar, Jan Bazar, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 2nd April 1917. (1009—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 68 of 1917.

Shaikh Abdul Karim of 31-1, Ekbalpur, thana Ekbalpur, applicant.

To Pauchawan Bhandari of 186, Barabazar Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 2nd April 1917. (1010—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 81 of 1917.

Isa Hajee Ali of No. 10, Panbagan Lane, Entally, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Hajee Kasem Ebrahim Sahjee of No. 2, Amratola Lane, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 16th April 1917. (1059—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 83 of 1917.

Matlal Das of Kamardanga, Entally, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sheikh Entaj Ali of 41, Armenian Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 24th day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 16th April 1917. (1060—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 84 of 1917.

Panchanan Sadiukhan *alias* Panchanan Das of Talpukhur Road, Sura, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Surendra Nath Ghosh, of 13-3-1, Charakdanga Road, Beleghatta, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1917 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 16th April 1917. (1061—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 85 of 1917.

Sudhor Chandra Ghosh, of Belehendi, thana Jaynagore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Muktaram Ghosh, of Belehendi, thana Jaynagore, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 28th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 16th April 1917. (1062—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 94 of 1917.

Kangali Charan Mondal, of 164, Linton Street, thana Benepukur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Chandra Mahindar, of No. 2, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of April 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 16th April 1917. (1063—1)

BABU SATYENDRA KUMAR RAI CHAUDHURI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (978—4—701)

BECHARAM LAHIRI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (927—4—588)

HARENDRANATH BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (955—4—700)

HARI CHARAN BANERJEE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (934—4—585)

JATINDRA NATH BHATTACHARJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1013—4—704)

JITENDRA PROSAD NIYOGI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1018—4—747)

KAMINI KUMAR SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (937—4—583)

KANAI DHAN DUTT intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (924—4—581)

KRISHNAKISHORE BASAK, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (936—4—582)

MANOMOHUN BANERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1011—4—702)

MANOMOHAN RAI CHAUDHURI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (932—4—579)

MOULVI ASADUZZAMAN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (928—4—573)

NRIPENDRA NATH DHAR intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (983—4—703)

PRAKASA CHANDRA MUKHERJI intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (925—4—575)

PRAMATHA NATH MITRA intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (935—4—584)

SACHINDRA NATH BOSE intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (933—4—580)

SAILENDRA NATH MITRA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1068—4—775)

SURES CHANDRA SEN, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1912—4—706)

Wanted.

APPLICATIONS from Muhammadan graduates for appointment as Sub-Inspector of Schools at Mehendiganj (District Bakarganj), Jamalpur (District Mymensingh), and Gopalganj (District Faridpur) will be received by the undersigned till the 30th April 1917. The salary of the posts is Rs. 50 per mensem in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service. Copies of testimonials and certificate, if any (which will not be returned), should be enclosed with the application. The candidates appointed will be required to join at once.

J. W. GUNN, Offg. Inspector of Schools.

Dacca, the 17th April 1917.

WANTED.—A first-rate Typist for the office of the Bengal Veterinary College. Pay Rs. 25-3-40. The candidate must be a Matriculate, strong in English and with experience of Government office work. The candidate is required to appear before the Assistant Principal, Bengal Veterinary College with original testimonials on the 30th April 1917 at 11 A.M. and to undergo an examination. Preference will be given to a Muhammadan candidate.

D. DEY, for Principal.

Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, the 19th April 1917.

Wanted.

ONE qualified Sanitary Inspector for the Ghatal Municipality on Rs. 50 per mensem. None but those that have passed the required examination under the Sanitary Commissioner need apply. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of May 1917.

KRISHNAN MANDAL, Chairman.

Ghatal Municipality, the 21st April 1917. (1122—2)

Notice.

WANTED a qualified and experienced Sub-Overseer for the Local Board at Meherpur on a salary of Rs. 25 plus a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per month. None but those who are qualified under revised rule 7(4)(a) or (b), published under Notification No. 2330L S.G., dated 28th August 1916, need apply. The selected candidate will have to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age will be received by the undersigned up to 7th May 1917.

BISWAMBHAR RAY (RAI BAHADUR), Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Nadia.

Krishnagar, the 19th April 1917. (1104—2)

Notice.

WANTED a duly qualified Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 50—5—100 at present for four months with prospect of being made permanent. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April 1917.

J. C. FRENCH, Magistrate-Chairman.

District Board, Bogra, the 17th April 1917.

(1072—1)

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about 8th February 1917, the undermentioned treasure of the value of Rs. 146 was found by (1) Gaiparti Subbaya, (2) Goria Mahalkshimudu, (3) Mundru Veeraswamy, (4) Kona Pentadu, (5) Kona Subbadu in the village of Kondur Agraharam, Kankalur Taluk.

Description of Treasure.

Rs. 146. Found in a mud pot.

2. Persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by a

duly authorized agent before the Collector of Kistna or his office in Masulipatam on 15th September 1917 and prefer their claims.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Collector.

Kistna, Masulipatam, the 12th April 1917.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 27th August 1916, 1st September 1916 and subsequent dates, treasure of the description and approximate value noted in the margin was discovered under the ground in a vacant house site belonging to one Sornam-mal in the village of Lalpuram, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore, on the 4th August 1917, in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

B. RAMA RAO, Sub Collector in charge.

South Arcot Collector's Office, the 3rd April 1917.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Lost.


THE Government Promissory Note No. 125398 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1942-43 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Surho Sundori Dasi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Surho Sundori Dasi.

Residence—33, Brojodulal Street, Calcutta.

(940—3—737)

Notice.

Name of vessel.	Mar. and Nos.	Description of goods.	Quantity.
"Sui Sang"	NH	Damar Batu	1 bag.
"Oaboto"	"	Oilman stores	1 tin.
"Shirala"		Damar Batu	1 bag.
"Bahadur"	J. R. O	Unknown	1 case.
"Hop Sang"	S. S. P	Medicine	1 "
"Kum Sang"	D. S. & Co	Tin provisions	1 "
"City of Karachi"	NH	Deck chair	1 piece
"City of Nagpur"	"	Ditto	1 "
"City of Poona"	"	Holdall	1 "
Ditto	"	Camp bed	1 "
"City of Nagpur"	"	Deck chairs	3 pieces.
" "	"	Straw plaits	A quantity.

The above packages lying in the Custom House unclaimed for four months and over will be sold under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, if not removed on payment of all the charges due, by the 9th May 1917.

C. W. E. Corron, Collector of Customs.

Calcutta Custom House, the 17th April 1917.

POST OFFICE.

DESPATCH OF SEA-BORNE MAILS.

MAILS FOR	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office.	
* United Kingdom and Allied countries, Aden, West Africa Also South Africa (if superscribed on the cover <i>via</i> United Kingdom).	Friday	6-15 P.M.
(Money-orders & P.M. on Thursday; parcels 11 A.M. on Friday).		
America and other neutral countries and Egypt	Wednesday	6-15 "
Ceylon	Daily	4-30 "
Straits Settlements, Siam, and French Indo-China, <i>via</i> Negapatam	Wednesday	4-30 "
Burma	April 25	7-30 "
Port Blair (<i>via</i> Rangoon)	" 26	7-30 "

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered and unregistered article to any place named above except Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is 4 annas for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

CALCUTTA G. P. O.

The 23rd April 1917.

J. FISHER RODRIGUES,

Presidency Postmaster.

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Tarak Chandra Mondal and Panchuram Mondal, sons of late Noba Kumar Mondal, of Uttarniasary, thana Amta, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 20 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 10th February 1917. (461—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Sahadeb Kalwar, son of Kowleswar Kalwar, of Bellolias Bazar, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 14 of 1917 and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSH, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 12th February 1917. (467—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Shek Rakif, son of late Shek Dharee, of Salikha of No. 73, Pilkhana 3rd Lane, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 151 of 1916, and that the 27th April 1917 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

C. SELLS, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 18th December 1916. (2825—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 36 of 1917.

Sahadat Mallick, son of Har Mallick of Alampur, thana Baj-Baj Bowali, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Majaddi Mandla of Baj-Baj, Alipur, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of March 1917, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th April 1917, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipur, the 22nd March 1917. (840—1—778)

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Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

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Bengal Act V of 1864 (the Canals Act) as modified up to 1st January 1917. As. 2 (6p.)

Act II of 1912 (Co-operative Societies Act) as modified up to 1st February 1916, in Bengal. A. 1 (6p.).

Miscellaneous Publications.

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Report on the—of Bengal during 1915-16. Foolscap board, cloth, Rs. 3-8. (5a.)

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Report of the —Department, Bengal, for the year ending 30th June 1916. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 7 (1½a.)

Annual Reports of the Expert Officers of the Department of —, Bengal, for the year ending 30th June 1916. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 1-4 (3a.).

Civil List—

Quarterly—for Bengal as corrected up to 1st January 1917. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 (6a.).

Classified List—

Public Works Department—and Distribution Return of Establishment as corrected up to 1st January 1917. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (2a.)

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Report on the working of the —Societies in Bengal for the year 1915-16. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 14 (1½a.).

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Legislative—

The Bengal —Council Manual, 1916, containing reprints of the Acts relating to the Bengal—Council, and rules, regulations and instructions issued in respect of that Council with the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Imperial—Council and Notes and an Index. Third edition. Super-royal 8vo. Board, cloth. Rs. 2-6 (4a.)

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So-Sor-thar-pa (khrims)—

Being volume V of the Dulwa portion of the Kangyur (leaves 1-29 and top line of leaf 30). Prescribed as a Text-Book for the Degree of Honour examination in Tibetan. Edited and translated by Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan. Super-Royal 8vo. Board cloth. Rs. 4-8.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN 1st JULY 1916 AND 31ST DECEMBER 1916.

Acts—

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Bengal Act I of 1916 [Bengal Smoke-nulances (Amendment)]. 3 pies (6p.).

Ditto ditto in Bengali. A. 1. (6p.).

Miscellaneous Publications.**Bengali Writing—**

Manual of—, by W. S. Milne, I.C.S., being a collection of original petitions and other documents arranged in a graduated scale of difficulty as regards reading them. Demy. 4to. Board, paper cover. Rs. 3 8 (4a.)

Civil Suit—

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„	„	„	„	Second	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	First	„	January	1917.
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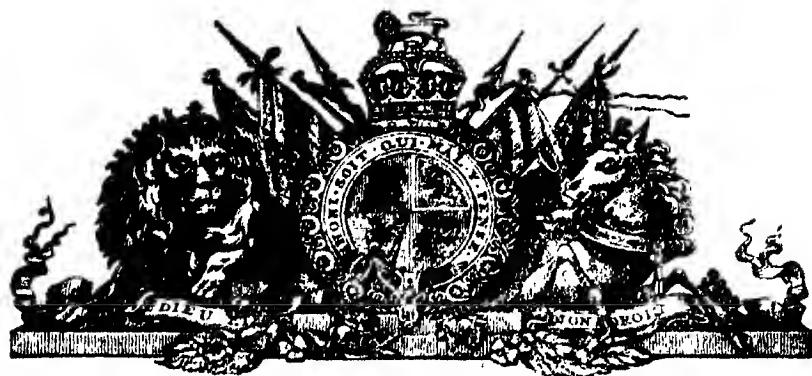
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- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 2, by J. Coggin Brown, M. Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Meteorites comprised in the collection of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta (on August 1st, 1914). Re. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F. G. S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Re. 3.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Vol. V, Memoir No. 3, by Prof. Henri Douville. Le Crétacé et L'éocène du Tibet Central. Re. 4.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1916 TO 31st MARCH 1917.

Monthly Weather Review for February to August 1916. Re. 1 per month.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council. **GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1917, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LAWRENCE JOHN LUMLEY DUNDAS, EARL OF RONALDSHAY, G.C.I.E., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble MR. P. C. LYON, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. N. D. BEATSON BELL, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. EDWARDS, C.B., C.M.G.

The Hon'ble MR. J. LANG.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. W. W. HORNEILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. GOODE.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. PANTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble IJTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-DAULA AMIR-UL-OMRAH NAWAB
SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF 'ALL MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR
. MAHABAT JANG, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.. Nawab Bahadur of Murshid-
abad.

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. GODFREY.

The Hon'ble Mr. AMINUR RAHAMAN.

The Hon'ble RAJA HARISHIKESH LAMA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. GLEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.. MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble Mr. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA.

The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. CARTER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR A. BIRKMYRE, KT.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. B. EDEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. A. IRWIN.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDUALLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FASIL-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. RASUL.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALTAF ALI.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR.

Oath of Allegiance; Questions and Answers.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 1.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming and the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. Panton made an oath of their allegiance to the Crown.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.

(STARRED QUESTIONS.)

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

*1. (a) Is it a fact that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the abolition of the existing 5th grade of Munsifs; if so, when was the sanction received and from what time was it intended to take effect? Lowest grade of Munsifs.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all material papers and correspondence relating to this sanction, or at any rate the final communications regarding the said sanction?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said sanction was intended by the higher authorities to be given effect to, irrespective of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission?

(d) Was it at any time in the contemplation of the Local Government to give effect to the sanctioned abolition, since the receipt of the sanction; if so, when?

(e) Is it a fact that, in their report, the Public Services Commission have proceeded on the assumption that the existing lowest grade of Munsifs in Bengal is the 4th grade on Rs. 250?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(a) to (d) So far as the Government of Bengal are aware, the question of the abolition of the 5th grade of Munsifs has never been submitted to the Secretary of State. The Government of India intimated in 1914 that consideration of the matter must be deferred pending the receipt of the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services.

(e) The Commission do not appear to have referred in their report to the pay of the existing lowest grade of Munsifs, but, in the table on page 225 of the report under the heading "Present Scale," the Munsifs on Rs. 200 are termed officiating Munsifs. It is clear, however, from the evidence given before the Commission that they must have been aware that the present pay of the lowest grade of Munsifs in Bengal is Rs. 200."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 2. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement for the last five years, showing, year by year, the number of Bengali emigrants, if any, under the system of indenture, with particular reference to— Bengali emigrants

(i) their destination;

(ii) their religion and caste and home district;

(iii) the proportion of males to females; and

(iv) the number of children of either sex accompanying them?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. DONALD :—

" A statement giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table. Exact information as to the home district of the emigrant is not available and the district of residence has therefore been adopted in the statement."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. DONALD to Question No. 2 (starred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY at the Council Meeting of the 3rd April, 1917, showing the number of residents of Bengal who emigrated under indenture to the several Colonies during 1912 to 1916.

District of residence.	Number of emigrants and their religion and caste.
------------------------	---

1912.**British Guiana.**

Howrah	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Kaith).
24-Parganas	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Kurmi).
Dinajpur	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
				—
				3 (males).
				—

Trinidad.

Burdwan	...	...	...	3 { 1 Hindu (Bagdi). 2 Muhammadans.
Midnapore	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Ahir).
Nadia ...	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Dacca ...	...	...	...	3 Muhammadans.
Faridpur	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Goala).
Mymensingh	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Chittagong	...	...	...	2 Muhammadans.
				—
				12 (11 males and 1 female).
				—

Surinam.

Burdwan	...	...	...	3 { 1 Hindu (Kaibarta). 2 Muhammadans.
24-Parganas	...	...	...	2 { 1 Hindu (Thakur). 1 Muhammadan.
Calcutta	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Rangpur	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Kurmi).
Bakarganj	...	...	...	1 Hindu (Kamar).
Chittagong	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Tippera	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
				—
				10 (6 males and 4 females).
				—
Total for 1912	...			25 adults (20 males and 5 females); also — one dependent child.

Questions and Answers.

District of residence.

Number of emigrants and their religion
and caste.**1913.****British Guiana.**

Noakhali	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
				—
				1 (male).

Trinidad.

Calcutta				1 Hindu (Kurmi).
Burdwan				1 Hindu (Kewat).
				—
				2 (1 male and 1 female).
				—

Fiji.

24-Parganas	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Dacca	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Faridpur	...	...	...	1 Muhammadan.
Midnapore	...	..	...	1 Muhammadan.
				—
				4 (males).
				—
Total for 1913			...	7 adults (6 male dependents).
				—

1914.

Nil.

1915.**British Guiana.**

Rangpur	1 Hindu (Ghatwal), male adult. No dependents.
---------	-----	-----	-----	---

1916.**British Guiana.**

Midnapore				2 Hindus (Bhumij).
Burdwan				2 Hindus (Goala).
Hooghly				1 Hindu (Kaibarta).
				—
				5 (4 males and 1 female).

Questions and Answers.

District of residence.	Number of emigrants and their religion and caste.
------------------------	---

Trinidad.

Burdwan	...	...	2 Hindus	{ 1 Rajwar. 1 Bowri.
Bankura	...	...	3 Hindus	{ 1 Bowri. 2 Santals.
Birbhum	...	...	1 Hindu	(Bagdi).
Midnapore	...	...	2 Hindus	(Bhumij).
Hooghly	...	...	1 Muhammadan.	
Nadia	...	...	1 Hindu	(Goala).
24-Parganas	...	...	2	[1 Muhammadan and 1 Hindu (Kaista)].
Dacca	...	...	1 Muhammadan.	
Noakhali	...	...	1 Hindu	(Goala).

14 (9 males and 5 females).

Jamaica.

Midnapore	2 Hindus (Kaibarta).
Burdwan	4 Hindus (2 Bagdis and 2 Bowris).
Birbhum	1 Hindu (Bowri).
Bankura	1 Hindu (Santal).

8 (5 males and 3 females).

Fiji.

Burdwan	1 Hindu (Bowri).
Bankura	5 Hindus (1 Bowri, 2 Ghatwals and 2 Santals).
Birbhum	2 Hindus (Bowris).

8 (3 males and 5 females).

Total for 1916

35 adults (21 males and 14 females); also two dependent children.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 3. Have the Government any information as to how many people of Bengal, of either sex, are now employed in the Fiji Islands under the system of indenture?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" Government have no information."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 4. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to appoint a non-official as Chairman of any other District Boards besides that of Murshidabad? Appointment of non-official Chairman to District Boards.

(b) What considerations, if any, govern the choice of the particular District Boards in connection with which the experiment is to be made?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" (a) The Government have not under consideration at present a proposal to appoint a non-official as Chairman of any other District Board, and they are not in a position to make any statement regarding future intentions.

(b) The presence in the district of Murshidabad of a gentleman under whom it was thought the experiment would have a fair chance of success, and who was willing to undertake the duties of Chairman, was one of the factors which led to the choice of this particular District Board."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

* 5. Will the Government be pleased to explain why the expenditure for the inquiry in connection with diabetes has been shown under the head "Sanitation"; and further to indicate in this connection the circumstances that will determine what items of expenditure are to be shown under this new head? Inquiry into diabetes.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"A statement giving the detailed heads under the new major heads XX-A and 24-A—Medical, and XX-B and 24-B—Sanitation, is laid on the table. Expenditure connected with medical research is included under the head "Grants for Sanitary Purposes."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD to Question No. 5 (starred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY at the Council Meeting of the 3rd April, 1917.

XX-A and 24-A—Medical.*Receipts*

Medical school and college fees.
Hospital receipts.
Lunatic Asylum receipts.
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.
Contributions.
Miscellaneous.

Expenditure.

Medical establishment.
Hospitals and dispensaries.
Grants for medical purposes.
Medical school and college.
Lunatic Asylum.
X-Ray Institute.
Chemical Examiner.
Refunds.

XX-B and 24-B—Sanitation.*Receipts.*

Sanitation and Vaccination receipts.

Expenditure.

Sanitation and Vaccination establishment.
Grants for sanitary purposes.
Expenses in connection with bubonic plague, malaria, and epidemics.
Bacteriological Laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institutes.
Refunds.

*Questions and Answers.***UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.***(Answers to which were laid on the table.)*

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

I. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what measures they are taking to mitigate the effects of the floods of the Damodar and to protect the villages and areas of land lying on the right bank of the Damodar?

(b) Are the Government aware of the fact that breaches on the right bank of the Damodar, such as those at Kumirkhola, Nakra, Nooto, Birupur, Jamdaha and Srikrishtopur, have placed the country entirely at the mercy of the river and that a slight rise in the river during ordinary rains, floods the country and causes great damage to crops and cultivation?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhury at the meeting of 12th January, 1916. Government propose to take up the following works for mitigating the effects of the Damodar floods :—

- (i) the retirement of the Baxi khal embankment at the Rupnarain end and the widening of the khal. The estimate for these works amounts to Rs. 2,45,717; and
- (ii) the construction of a short channel from Kharia on the Gaighatta khal to join with the Ghesapatty khal. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 1,50,645. Government have not under consideration any project for protecting the villages and areas of land lying on the right bank of the Damodar by protective or other embankments.

(b) Government are aware that breaches have taken place in the right bank of the Damodar at Kumirkhola, Nakra, Nooto, Birupur and Srikrishtopur. It is not correct to state that the country is thereby entirely placed at the mercy of the river in low floods; it is, however, in a measure the case at Kumirkhola, where a definite escape from the river has been formed by nature which it is not proposed to close. Government have no information on the subject of a breach at Jamdaha on the Damodar. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to the breach at Jamdaha in the Ajai embankment."

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.**(Question No. 1.)**

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked :—

"Is it a fact that great damage was caused to crops and huts in villages on the right bank of the Damodar by the recent breaches in question?"

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL replied :—

"The damages done to the right bank of the Damodar have not been serious in recent years."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

II. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what measures they are taking to mitigate the effects of the floods of the Ajai and to protect the villages and areas of land lying between the rivers Ajai and Kunoor in thana Mangalkote of the Burdwan district and the land lying on the right bank of the Ajai in thana Ketugram and in the district of Birbhum? Floods of the Ajai.

(b) Are the Government aware of the fact that the breach on the bank of the Ajai at Chandkhali in thana Ketugram, district Burdwan, subjects a large number of villages to floods almost every year and that great damage is done to crops and villages?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (a) Investigations involving difficult problems of engineering are still going on. Government are not yet in a position to state what measures they intend to take to mitigate the effects of floods of the Ajai in the thanas of Mangalkote and Ketugram in the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum.

(b) Government are aware that a certain area in thana Ketugram was flooded in 1916 by the Ajai river, but it is an exaggeration to say that a large number of villages suffer great damage almost every year."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

III. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the inquiry made by the Superintending Engineer as to the extent of the damage caused by the floods of the Ajai and Kunoor rivers? Damage caused by the floods of the Ajai and Kunoor.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" A printed copy of the report will shortly be supplied to the Hon'ble Member and another copy will be laid on the table of the Library."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

IV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the record-of-rights has been finally published in all the subdivisions of the district of Mymensingh? Record-of-rights in the district of Mymensingh.

(b) Is it a fact that in some places in Mymensingh—particularly Netrakona—the settlement map has not been published simultaneously with the rest of the records?

(c) If the answer to clause (b) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the record-of-rights is taken to have been finally published in these places, and will the period of limitation specified in section 105 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act begin to run before the publication of the map?

(d) Are the Government considering the desirability of postponing all further proceedings in these areas, including recovery of the settlement costs, pending the publication of the map?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (a) No.

(b) Publication of the settlement map is not a process prescribed by law. Printed copies of the settlement maps are ordinarily distributed at the time of final publication. This has not been found possible in some parts of Mymensingh district because the maps were not ready in time.

(c) The final publication of the record-of-rights under section 103 A of the Bengal Tenancy Act is independent of the distribution of printed maps and the period of limitation specified in section 105 (1) is not affected by the date of distribution of maps.

(d) No."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

V. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing how some of the villages in the subdivision of Gopalganj in the district of Faridpur, bounded on the north by the river Kumar, on the south and east by the Bheel Route canal and on the west by the river Madhumati, have been affected by the construction of the Bheel Route canal, indicating specially—

- (i) the present condition of the Balugram-Tetulia khal and its tributaries and their draining capacities;
- (ii) the condition of the lands lying to the north and west of the canal during the rainy season, and how they are drained;
- (iii) whether some of the lands bordering on the western bank of the canal have been raised by the earth thrown up by the dredgers; and, if so, how the outlets for water from that side have been affected thereby;
- (iv) how many sluice-gates have been constructed along the eastern bank of the canal, and who are in charge thereof;
- (v) whether it is a fact that the said gates are not generally opened at high-tide; and that as a consequence the entire tidal water often flows over the lands lying to the west of the canal and submerges them?

(b) Are the Government considering the advisability of re-excavating the Balugram-Tetulia khal, from Tacker Hât up to the canal, and of providing drainage facilities for the lands on either side thereof?

(c) Are the Government aware of the opinion that has been expressed that if the said khal be made navigable, it will provide a short route from the Gopalganj subdivision to the District headquarters?

(d) What steps, if any, are the Government taking to improve the condition of the lands lying to the west of the canal as indicated in the foregoing questions?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (a) The villages in the area referred to by the Hon'ble Member have not been adversely affected as a result of the construction of the Bheel Route canal and connected works.

(i) Government have no particular information regarding the Balugram-Tetulia khal. Generally the khals to the north and west of the Bheel Route have not been affected in any way.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY—*contd.*

(ii) The condition of the lands lying to the north and west of the Bheel Route have not been affected by the construction of the Bheel Route and connected works, as is proved by the following levels of water in the bheel. In 1906, *i.e.*, before the high embankment on the south side of the Bheel Route was constructed, the water levels recorded were as follows :—

Date—31st August 1906.

W.L. at Tacker Hât	...	...	96.75 R.L.
W.L. at Haridaspur	...	...	93.60 R.L.

In 1915, when only one khal, viz., the Pachar khal, had been closed by the embankment, the water levels recorded were—

Date—14th September 1915.

W.L. at Tacker Hât	...	...	95.85
W.L. at Haridaspur	...	...	93.75

In 1916, after construction of the sluices in the high embankment on the south of the Bheel Route and closing of the khals, except two, viz., Baniachur and Golabari khals, the water levels recorded were—

Date—22nd September 1916.

W.L. at Tacker Hât	...	...	95.00 R.L.
W.L. at Haridaspur	...	...	92.82 R.L.

It may also be said that these levels in 1916 were temporarily high owing to the cyclonic storm which passed over this area at the time. The area referred to by the Hon'ble Member is ordinarily drained by the following outlets :—

The Lower Kumar river.

Khalia khal.

Seindia khal.

Baniachur khal (now open; will probably be sluiced).

Masonry escape—

16th mile, Bheel Route.

14th mile, Bheel Route.

10th mile, Bheel Route.

9th mile, Bheel Route, at Salpai.

8th mile, Bheel Route, at Dollali.

7th mile, Bheel Route.

5th mile, Bheel Route, at Kangsar.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY—*concl.*

4th mile, Bheel Route, at Olpur.

Under construction near Gopalganj (the khal was closed last year).

Golabari khal at Gopalganj.

Manikdah channel to river Madhumati.

(iii) A small area opposite Haridaspur was raised with sludge discharge from the dredger. The drainage of this area has to some extent been blocked temporarily. The khal leading into the Baderkhagail khal will shortly be re-excavated.

(iv) The following sluices or escapes have been constructed in the embankment on the south of the Bheel Route :—

- (a) Four masonry escapes in miles 7, 10, 14 and 16.
- (b) Four sluices in miles 4, 5, 8 and 9.
- (c) One sluice under construction at Mussulmanpara, near Gopalganj.
- (d) Two more sluices are proposed in the 14th mile at Bherandabari and in the 17th mile at Baniachur.

These are all in charge of officers of the Public Works Department.

(v) The tidal influence is not operative except in the dry season, when the sluices are kept open. As high tide levels do not rise above the general ground level, the area to the west of the Bheel Route is not affected by the tides.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No steps are under consideration. The condition of the lands in the north-west bheel has not been adversely affected by the construction of the Bheel Route and its connected works."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VI. (a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing, district by district,—

- (i) the total length of embankments, and how much of it is private-owned;
- (ii) what proportion of the public and private embankments, respectively, in each district is kept in repairs regularly?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"A statement showing, district by district, the embankments maintained by the officers of Government is attached.

These embankments are public embankments. Government have no statistics of the length of private embankments maintained by private owners."

*Questions and Answers.*Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley—*conold.*

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley in his Answer to Question No. VI (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble Mr. BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY at the Council Meeting of the 1st April, 1917, showing length of embankments in Bengal.

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Embankments constructed by Government authorities.	Embankments constructed by private persons.	Embankments constructed by other authorities.	Total length.
	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	
	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.
Rangpur ...	0 1,313	...	...	0 1,515
Malda ...	4 3,361	...	...	4 3,361
Bogra ...	0 1,458	...	...	0 1,458
Rajshahi ...	7 0	...	...	7 0
Pabna ...	1 2,840	...	...	1 2,840
Faridpur ...	0 4,291	...	...	0 4,291
Bakarganj ...	0 3,850	...	...	0 3,850*
24-Parganas ...	205 4,444	...	8 3,060	214 2,244
Burdwan ...	42 1,100	...	...	42 1,100
Birbhum ...	3 1,320	...	...	3 1,320
Hooghly ...	184 3,869	...	13 4,840	178 2,949
Midnapore ...	544 4,397	242 4,334	1 2,775	789 946 ¹
Murshidabad ...	85 4,622 miles	...	...	85 4,622 miles.
Nadia ...	0-5,220 "	...	...	0-5,220 "
Total ...	1,101 85	242 4,334	22 135	1,367 4,554 Say 1,368 miles.

* Orphan, etc. work is maintained by the District Board.

By the Hon'ble BASU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VII.—Were any proceedings initiated under the Embankments Act for better control of private embankments in any locality during the last five years? If so, where, when and with what results? Better control of private embankments

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowley :—

"Proceedings in two cases of this nature have been instituted within the last five years.

(1) By Notification No. 7395 L.R., dated the 3rd August, 1914, it was ordered that the private embankment called the Rajyadharper embankment in the Kandi subdivision of the district of Murshidabad would be taken charge of and maintained by the officers of Government. This notification was subsequently cancelled in May, 1915.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY:—*concl'd.*

(2) By Notification No. 2351 L.R., dated the 4th March, 1916, it was ordered that the private embankment called the Masagram and Dehati embankment in pargana Khandar, thana Sabong, in the district of Midnapur, be taken charge of and maintained by the officers of Government under the provisions of Bengal Act II of 1882. This embankment is now being maintained by the officers of Government under the provisions of the said Act."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY:—

VIII. (a) Is it usual for District Boards or Government, in any circumstances, to contribute towards the maintenance of private embankments to which the provisions of the Embankments Act have not been applied?

(b) If so, on what terms is such contribution made and how are the terms enforced?

(c) If the answer to clause (a) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of such contributions during the last five years?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY:—

"It is not usual for District Boards or Government to contribute towards the maintenance of private embankments."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI:—

IX. (a) With reference to the scheme for the partition of the district of Mymensingh, are the Government in a position to state the areas and boundaries of the proposed districts and subdivisions thereunder?

(b) Is any rearrangement of the Divisional jurisdiction contemplated in consequence of the said partition? If so, when is such rearrangement likely to be carried out?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KERR:—

"(a) A copy of Resolution No. 6287 P. of the 27th May, 1915, in which the areas and boundaries of the proposed districts and subdivisions are stated, is laid on the table. Since publishing the Resolution Government have, on the advice of members of the public and local officers, accepted the following minor modifications:—

- (i) the inclusion in the Western District, instead of in the Central District, of the northern portion of police-station Nalitabari;
- (ii) the inclusion in the Western District, instead of in the Central District, of 61 *mauzas* in the Madhupur jungle; and
- (iii) the inclusion in the Sadar subdivision, instead of in the Bhairab subdivision, of the South-Eastern District of so much of police-station Badla as will fall within the new police-stations Tarail and Karimganj.

Government are unable at present to give exact figures for the areas affected by these modifications.

(b) Government have under consideration the establishment of a new division with headquarters at Barisal, in order to relieve the Commissioner of Dacca of part of his present charge. They are not in a position to state when the rearrangement is likely to be carried out.

Questions and Answers.

Copy of Resolution referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR to Question No. IX (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI at the Council Meeting of the 3rd April, 1917.

CALCUTTA, THE 27TH MAY, 1915.

RESOLUTION—No. 6287 P.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of Bengal, Political Department, No. 4346 P., dated the 8th July 1912.

READ ALSO—

The Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913-14.

THE question of the administration of the district of Mymensingh has been before Government since the year 1876, and the problem of dividing it into manageable charges has become continually more urgent. The state of the case as it stood in 1912 was set out in the Resolution quoted above. It was proposed to establish a new district, consisting of the existing subdivisions of Jamalpur and Tangail, with headquarters probably at Jamalpur. It was suggested that the remainder of the district might remain as one district, the creation of a third district being left to the future. Opinions were invited on this proposal. The matter was subsequently considered at a conference held at Mymensingh on the 24th July 1912. All parties at the conference agreed that some method of strengthening the administration of the district was absolutely necessary. A section of the educated Hindu community was, however, still opposed to any partition of the district, and was prepared to acquiesce in a scheme for the duplication of officers and the creation of more subdivisions. There was a consensus of opinion in favour of the extension of railway communications throughout the district; and many thought that the partition of the district might be deferred until the new railways had been opened and their effect had been observed. At a Durbar held at Dacca on the 28th July, 1913, His Excellency the Governor made the announcement that his Government had come to the conclusion that in the public interests the partition of the district was necessary. He promised, however, that the public would again be consulted before a definite scheme was ultimately adopted.

2. The question has been further considered by the Bengal District Administration Committee, who are of opinion that the best possible scheme would be the division of the existing district into three, viz., (1) a south-eastern or Kishorganj district, (2) a western or Gopalpur district and (3) a central and north-eastern district, with its headquarters at Mymensingh. The Committee propose that the Kishorganj district should be a compact area bounded by the Brahmaputra and the Meghna rivers on the east, south and west, with an area of 1,830 square miles and a population of 1,366,407,

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KENN—*contd.*

its headquarters being at Kisherganj. This proposed district would consist of three subdivisions, which are detailed below:—

Proposed Kisherganj District.

SUBDIVISION.	Subdivision.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Sadar	Kisherganj	128,894	224
	Kuthari	178,290	173
	Total	307,184	397
Bhairab	Bhairab	68,518	70
	Bajitpur	135,645	290
	Antogram	97,897	130
	Badla	146,480	168
	Khaliajuri	39,768	61
	Total	588,498	699
Iswarganj	Iswarganj	105,726	204
	Kordma	125,298	267
	Nandail	132,271	118
	Total	363,395	589
	District Total (12)	1,268,407	1,630

After a careful examination of the relative merits of different sites for the headquarters of the three subdivisions in the district, the Committee recommend Kisherganj as the headquarters of the Sadar subdivision, and Bhairab and Iswarganj as the headquarters of the subdivisions of those names. The town of Kisherganj, though not very large, is considered by them to be more suitable than any other place, because the natural lines of communication converge at it, it is a frontier station and may soon become a railway terminus, it is healthy and is the most important trade centre in the area.

3. The proposed new district, with an area of 2,510 square miles and a population of 1,421,490, would be large. It would include three

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. KERR—*contd.*

subdivisions, viz., (1) North Mymensingh or Phulpur, (2) South Mymensingh or Sadar and (3) Netrakona, as detailed below :—

Proposed Mymensingh district.

SUBDIVISION.	Police-station.	Population.	Area in square miles.
North Mymensingh or Phulpur.	Phulpur	215,129	231
	Halnaghat		167
	Nalitabari	124,553	285
	North Kotwali (approximate).	50,000	40
	Total	389,682	723
South Mymensingh or Sadar.	South Kotwali (approximate).	175,337	102
	Trisal		194
	Muktagacha	96,407	141
	Phulbaria	130,631	187
	Gafargaon	189,769	160
	Bhaluka		283
	Total	592,144	1,067
Netrakona ...	Netrakona	189,857	259
	Durgapur and Kalamakanda.	127,035	382
	Barhatta	122,772	179
	Total	439,664	820
District Total (14) ...		1,421,490	2,610

The Committee think that the headquarters of the first two subdivisions may for the present both remain at Mymensingh, while Netrakona might be the headquarters of the new subdivision of that name.

4. The remaining portion of the existing district, consisting of its entire western side, would form the third proposed district. It would comprise the whole of the present Tangail and Jamalpur subdivisions, excluding the Nalitabari police-station. In selecting a site for the headquarters of this district, the Committee have carefully considered the relative claims of the towns of Tangail and Jamalpur. While the Tangail subdivision is the heavier and more important of the two, the town of Tangail is very unhealthy.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR—*contd.*

If either Tangail or Jamalpur is chosen, the headquarters would be at one end of the district, and new subdivisional headquarters would be required in addition to the district headquarters. The Committee are therefore inclined to the suggestion that the headquarters should be located in the centre of the district within the jurisdiction of the Gopalpur police-station at a healthy place near the junction of the proposed railways from Jamalpur to Tangail and from Subarnakhali to Mymensingh. The exact situation of this place might be determined when the final alignment of these railway lines is settled. If, however, the choice is confined to the towns of Jamalpur and Tangail, the Committee unhesitatingly prefer the former. Meanwhile this proposed new district may be styled by the name of Gopalpur.

5. The third district would consist of three subdivisions. The northern part would form the Jamalpur subdivision with headquarters at Jamalpur, the central portion would be included in the Sadar subdivision, while the southern portion would constitute the new Tangail subdivision, as detailed below :—

Proposed Gopalpur district.

SUBDIVISION.	Police-station.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Sadar	Sarisabari ...	79,905	113
	Gopalpur ...	218,232	273
	Kalihati ...	160,982	144
	Ghatail ...	95,196	85
	Total ...	554,315	615
Jamalpur	Jamalpur and Melan-daha.	255,859	315
	Sherpur ...	179,658	268
	Dewanganj ...	177,553	262
	Madarganj ...	75,683	103
	Total ...	688,753	948
Tangail	Tangail ...	268,305	137
	Basail ...		94
	Mirzapur ...	108,781	100
	Nagarpur ...	118,371	115
	Total ...	495,457	446
District Total (13)		1,738,525	2,009

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR —*conold.*

6. The Governor in Council has reconsidered the whole question with great care. He has been much impressed by the arguments of the Committee regarding the urgent necessity of reorganizing the village systems throughout the province with the object of bringing the officers of Government into closer touch with the people. His Excellency in Council is persuaded that in no place is this reform more essential than in the existing district of Mymensingh, and he concurs in the fullest degree in the opinion expressed by the Committee that the reform of the village system has no real chance of success, unless not only the districts but also the subdivisions are of a manageable size. In other words, he has come to the conclusion that the proposal of 1912, as also the earlier proposal for the creation of two districts with joint headquarters at Mymensingh, would be an inadequate solution of the main problem, and would hamper the establishment of closer and more friendly relations between the rulers and the people. The Committee propose that the district of Mymensingh should be divided into three, and that at the same time the number of subdivisions should be raised from five to nine, three within each of the new districts. The general lines of division as indicated by the Committee commend themselves to His Excellency in Council, who desires, however, to give the public an opportunity of expressing their views on the scheme before it is further proceeded with.

7. In this connection mention may be made of the several schemes of railway extension which have been approved or are under contemplation, and which will increase the facilities of communication within the proposed districts. The construction, by private enterprise, of a line from Bhairab Bazar in the south of the proposed Kishorganj district, through Kishorganj and Iswarganj to Mymensingh, with a branch from Gauripur to Bagmara in the north of Netrakona subdivision, and another from Shanganj to Netrakona, has been approved. This line will traverse the new district of Kishorganj from north to south, and the headquarters of the proposed district, as well as of the two proposed subdivisions, viz., Iswarganj and Bhairab, will be directly on the line. The branch lines will link up Netrakona and the north of that subdivision with Mymensingh. On the western side of the existing district, the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey, by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration, for a metre gauge line of railway from Mymensingh to Tangail, with an extension to Porabari or Elashin; orders have also been issued for a reconnaissance survey of the area between the Jagannathganj-Mymensingh-Dacca Railway and the Brahmaputra river with a view to framing proposals for railway construction. This area includes a large part of the proposed Gopalpur district.

8. This review of the case is published with the object of enabling public associations and private persons interested in the scheme to formulate such criticisms as will lead to the best possible solution of the problem, and His Excellency in Council will be glad to consider any expressions of opinion which may be communicated to him. All suggestions should be submitted within three months of the publication of this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that it be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, with the request that copies, both in English and in the vernacular, may be widely circulated within the Mymensingh district.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Deposit of
rents under
the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

X. With reference to my starred question No. 3 of 13th March, 1917, regarding the deposit of rents by tenants under section 61 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, are the Government considering the desirability of prescribing such returns as may be necessary for showing—

- (i) the amounts deposited and withdrawn, respectively, by tenants; and
- (ii) the amounts credited to the Government?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“ The answer is in the negative.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Landlords'
fees under
the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

XI. With reference to the tabular statement laid on the table in answer to my starred question No. 1 of 13th March, 1917, will the Government be pleased to explain how the difference between the amounts deposited as landlords' fees and the amounts accepted by the landlords stand at present so far as the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions are concerned?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

“ The residue of the sum deposited as landlords' fees in the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, after deduction of the amounts accepted by landlords, stands in the accounts as follows :—Deposits not exceeding one rupee have been credited to Government as lapsed deposits after remaining unclaimed for one whole account year; deposits exceeding one rupee have been credited to Government as lapsed deposits after remaining unclaimed for three whole account years; the remaining deposits are still in Revenue deposit as landlords' fees.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Causes of
excessive
mortality in
certain areas.

XII. Are the Government considering the desirability of instituting an inquiry into the causes of excessive mortality in areas in which the death-rate exceeds the average death-rate of the Province with special reference to general sanitary conditions, existing facilities for water-supply and medical aid?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

“ The answer is in the negative.”

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Utilization of
the grant to
the Indian
Research
Association.

XIII. Will the Government be pleased to explain the manner in which the Indian Research Association grant of Rs. 30,600 has been utilised for testing vital statistics?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

“ The grant of Rs. 30,600 has not yet been utilized. Up to the present only Rs. 800 have been allotted and Rs. 6,250 are provided in the budget estimate for 1917-18. The experiment will extend over five years and will be

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD—*concl'd.*

carried out in three selected areas in the district of Murshidabad. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be placed in charge in each of these areas and it will be his duty to go to each village at definite intervals to visit the houses in which births or deaths have occurred, to verify them, and, in the case of deaths, to ascertain, as far as possible, by careful inquiry, the actual causes of mortality. When the lists have been verified by him, the register of births and deaths will be duly written up and a monthly statement forwarded to a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner who will be in charge of the operations."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI:—

XIV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, district by district, the total amount of cesses realised and the amount of enhancement made during the last five years? Enhancement
of cesses.

(b) To what circumstances, generally, are such enhancements due?

(c) On what principle has the revaluation of cesses been made in those parts of the Presidency in which settlement operations have been completed?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD:—

"(a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) Enhancements are due to new valuations, revaluations and the annual assessment of mines.

(c) Revaluations have been made in accordance with the Cess Act."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD in his Answer to Question No. XIV (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI at the Council Meeting of the 3rd April, 1917, showing, district by district, the total amount of cesses realised and the amount of enhancement made in the cesses during the last five years.

DISTRICT.	Total amount of cesses realised during the last five years (1911-12 to 1915-16).	Amount of enhancement made in the cesses during the last five years (1911-12 to 1915-16).
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	33,94,969	4,670
Birbhum ...	7,80,334	5,218
Bankura ...	5,03,082	60
Midnapore ...	20,33,110	6,864
Hooghly ...	11,58,121	.....
24-Parganas ...	19,69,439	1,15,257
Nadia ...	9,03,166	10,416
Murshidabad ...	9,21,073	.....
Jessore ...	10,86,927	21,485
Khulna ...	11,94,760	.....
Dacca ...	12,28,847	28,982
Mymensingh ...	25,25,180	.....
Faridpur ...	8,89,386	84,135
Bakarganj ...	24,03,765	.....
Chittagong ...	12,93,353	2,412
Noakhali ...	10,31,714	.....
Tippera ...	13,45,844	41,911
Rajshahi ...	10,54,474	.....
Dinajpur ...	10,89,110	27,563
Jalpaiguri ...	8,83,496	56,890
Rangpur ...	18,34,943	12,664
Bogra ...	6,39,450	10,369
Pabna ...	7,88,082	8,226
Malda ...	5,41,526	20,997
Darjeeling ...	2,65,155	5,922
Total ...	3,17,59,306	4,64,041

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI:—

Expenditure on
Dacca University
home.

XV. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total amount credited to the proposed Dacca University and how much of it has been spent up to date, and for what purposes?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell:—

"Two statements are laid on the table."

Statements referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell to Question No. XV (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri at the Council Meeting of the 3rd April, 1917.

STATEMENT I—RECEIPTS.

THE DACCA UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

A—Non-recurring.

	Rs.
Amount set apart from grants made by the Government of India to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to meet the cost of a Muhammadan Hall at Dacca.	1,50,000
Balance of a grant of 10 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.	2,50,000
Capital grant sanctioned by the Government of India ...	15,00,000
Grant of 1 lakh sanctioned by the Government of India for 5 years from 1914-15.	5,00,000

B—Recurring.

	Rs.
Annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India from 1912-13.	45,000
Annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India from 1913-14.	5,00,000

STATEMENT II.

EXPENDITURE.

The Dacca University.

Objects.	EXPENDITURE.									
	1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Pay, travelling allowance, &c., of Assistant Architect and Staff, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,541	8 6	8,488	3 1	7,256	10 6
2. Temporary staff for the Dacca University Division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,647	8 7	11,412	7 6	405	0 6
3. Book-case for the University Library (Kali Prasanna bequest).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	0 0	.....	.....
4. Manufacture of bricks	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Works (alterations to old Secretariat building, dining hall, laboratories, playing-fields, improvement of tanks, new Secretariat, Secretariat bungalows, &c.).	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,16,664	0 0	4,63,427	0 0	18,832	14 7
6. Special Officers' Deputation, travelling allowance and staff.	515	12 10	451	9 9	862	5 8	965	12 0	1,456	10 11
7. Miscellaneous contingencies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	0 0	.....	.....	155	5 8
Total	515	12 10	451	9 9	1,57,386	6 9	4,84,693	6 7	26,106	8 11
GRAND TOTAL	5,42,123 12 10									

* Out of this grant, seven and half lakhs were ear-marked for the Dacca (new) Training College.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.***LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 3.****DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
BENGAL FOR 1917-18.**

The President said :—

“ We will now proceed with the Budget discussion. I would remind Hon'ble Members that the time fixed under rule 34(3) of the Financial Statement rules for speeches is 15 minutes for each Hon'ble Member.”

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD said :—

“ MY LORD,—I do not propose to take up the time of the Hon'ble Members of this Council with any lengthy observations such as has been the practice at the end of the session. In fact, I do not think I need make more than the briefest reference to the general features of the Budget before us which present practically no grounds for controversy.

The present estimates indicate more plainly than ever the pressure of the disturbing war conditions prevailing all the world over and from which Bengal has not escaped. However, the most anxious part of the task of the Empire, involved in a desperate struggle, is now drawing to a close ; and the supreme moment has now indeed come when it will try to the utmost not only the best of our collective efforts but also individual sacrifices of personal conveniences and resources. The war loan has been ushered in not a moment too soon and I confidently hope that it will meet with the heartiest of support and with unprecedented success.

It is desirable that we should bear in mind the great financial difficulties to which we are now exposed. The Finance Member sets himself no easy task when so many matters of urgent necessity, of a domestic nature, persistently press upon his attention, but all such considerations have to be subordinated to a sterner necessity. So if we find that none but the routine and current works has been provided for with scrupulous care we ought perhaps not to expect much more.

It is gratifying to note that the opening balance of the year 1916-17 was better than the sanctioned estimate by over 20 lakhs and so also the revenue receipts by the not contemptible sum of forty-four and a half lakhs. In spite of the decrease under Transfers between the Imperial and the Provincial Revenues, the closing balance of the current year bids fair to be improved upon by about 66 lakhs.

With the exception of ‘Excise’ and ‘Ports and Pilotage,’ which together account for the decrease in revenue to the extent of 8 lakhs and 8 thousand, there have been commendable increases under all other revenue heads, the most remarkable being under the Income-tax owing to the unusually large profits earned by jute mills companies, and firms which came under the assessment in 1916-17. Pilotage suffered from the decrease in the number of vessels visiting the Calcutta port and excise from the general depressed economic condition consequent upon the war. We have yet to know whether we may regard the declining figures for excise as a test for the growing temperance of the people. It is so far clear that in this respect at least there has been no relaxation in the restriction imposed upon indiscriminate consumption.

The increase in the estimate of the closing balance of 1916-17 was partly due to the saving in the total charges. No one will resent the decrease on

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR OF MURSHIDABAD—*concluded.*

the expenditure side, but further curtailment of expenditure in regard to education is greatly to be deplored. The saving under the head Law and Justice will be viewed with general satisfaction, though people may look askance at the increase of the Police charges by a lakh and a half over the estimated limit.

In the Budget Estimates of 1917-18 the total estimated charges exceed the income by nine lakhs and 21 thousand—a circumstance permitted by the Government of India on the express understanding that a beginning be made in reducing the size of some of the districts and that urgent measures be taken up in connection with police reform.

We have good reason to believe that the creation of new districts will prove the candour and foresight of Government as being always prepared to act on approved principles. Many allusions have been made to the old cry of the present inefficiency of the police. This depressed view of the Bengal Police in general seems to me unfounded; though, I fear, the standing reproach, which has not unoften been levelled against it, that dacoity is bad enough, but the subsequent police inquiry very much worse, will yet take some time to die out. One cannot say that the police have been treated with too indulgent a sympathy when the outlay therefor, though considerable, could not be regarded as sufficient for the department's requirements, for not only strengthening its force but for making it more attractive. There are now good grounds for entertaining hopes that the civil population will be granted more licenses for use of arms and that the villagers will be trained in habits of self-defence and thus lighten the burden of the police to some extent.

'It has again been found impossible,' we read, 'to provide for the regrant of unspent balances of Imperial grants for Education, Sanitation and Discretionary grants, etc.' It may be many more years before Government find it convenient to sanction the full amount of these grants. I trust and hope, however, that, whenever an opportunity offers itself, Government will, in a true spirit of equity, devote much more of their attention to those long deferred schemes of education and sanitation which surely are public measures surpassed by no other in importance. The inadequacy of support given to these much-needed reforms makes it perfectly understandable why the people are not progressing onward but appear rather to be falling back all along the line.

The paramount need of developing our agricultural resources and industrial activities continue to be forced upon our thoughts. These projects of vital interest to the country are languishing for want of funds. Unless true lines are laid down from now for facing these problems the position will be more embarrassing in the future in the general competition that must come with the conclusion of peace.

I venture to suggest for Your Excellency's consideration whether, on the termination of this great war, when we hope the peace of the world shall never be disturbed again, it would not be an act, as well of policy as of justice, to recognise in a more generous way and where circumstances render it appropriate, in a more substantial manner than has yet been done, such measures of public utility as have been kept in abeyance but upon which largely depends the prospect of a prosperous and peaceful future."

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"My Lord—before making any reference to the Budget, I must crave Your Excellency's indulgence as on this full-dress Budget debate day we are

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN—*contd.*

allowed to discuss on many things, including probably the Man in the Moon of my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. Before coming to the Budget proper, I want to bring to the notice of this Council something in connection with the Finance Committee. When the other day the discussion took place here on the different resolutions relating to the Budget, there were certain members of the Finance Committee who complained of not having been able to put forward their claims in the Committee when the Budget was being discussed there. I fully sympathise with these members because I have myself served on the Finance Committee for several years and I gave it up as a more or less hopeless job. The point that I want to press on this subject to-day is that the Financial Department generally brings forward certain crystallized schemes before the members of the Finance Committee and tells them to pass them. I think that in all fairness to the non-official members of this Council who happen to be appointed on the Finance Committee, it is desirable that these gentlemen should be given an opportunity to bring forward certain schemes of their own in the Finance Committee. If this were done, a good deal of such unnecessary and heated discussion that took place the other day in the Council over the Budget resolutions could, I am sure, be avoided in the future.

Turning now to the resolutions—shoals of them—that were brought in the Council the other day and took two whole days in debating—I think that Your Excellency ought to be pleased to look into the present rules regarding these discussions. We had the other day the question of the expenditure on the Police brought up more than once; and it was so, not that the members themselves wanted to do it, but because the rules are such that any member who desires to allocate a certain sum must point out a certain specific figure to enable him to bring in a discussion. This question of the Police was brought up more than once, even though the Government declared on the very first resolution that the money could not be spent. After that declaration any business man would have said that the resolutions ought to be dropped. But it was not possible to do so because the resolutions were all different and all raised specific academic discussions. We want academic discussions, but for the sake of the dignity of the Council we should avoid acrimonious discussions when the Government once say that money cannot be spared.

Turning to the Budget itself, it is a well-known fact that no real congratulation can be offered to a Provincial Government on a provincial Budget so long as the leading strings are in the hands of the Government of India and the province has to depend on the bounty of the Government of India on certain matters. Nevertheless I congratulate my Hon'ble friend Mr. Beatson Bell on the War Budget and I hope that he and his successors in turn will be able to find money without casting a greedy eye on the millions of pounds which, according to him, the zamindars are supposed to deprive the Government of India of owing to the permanent settlement.

Turning now, Sir, to the items in the Budget, I have to thank the Government for the provision made to carry on certain projects for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar, Ajai and certain other rivers, and I certainly hope that a start in the direction of preventing these floods will be made and that the Government about this time next year won't come forward with the plea that no specific scheme was put forward before them and hence the money could not be utilized. Those who know the sufferings from the floods of the Damodar and Ajai will, I am sure, bear testimony to the great havoc caused by these floods.

Turning now to page 24 of the Budget, I find that the expenses incurred by the Government to pay fees and passage money to Professor Geddes

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.*

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN—*contd.*

have been provided for in this Budget. I was present at the series of lectures given by Professor, Geddes, but I do not profess to have followed him in all the technical things that he demonstrated before us. I think it was quite excellent that such lectures and demonstrations were given, but I hope that in future, if we have got to invite town-planners out in this country, the big Municipalities and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Goode with his two representatives of the Corporation will bear their expenses and that we should not be expected to meet such expenditure from our provincial Budget.

Turning now to the provision made for an additional grant to Miss Cleghorn for silk experiment and researches, I would like the Government to bring more prominently to the notice of the public the results of those experiments. As everyone knows, sericulture was more or less in a flourishing condition in past days in Bengal and silk industries, not only in Bankura and Birbhum, but everywhere, were to be found, and I think it is essential that we should know the results of these experiments being carried on at Alipore and what they propose to lead to. I am sure the public will be able to take a keener interest in this question if more information on this subject is available.

On the same page of the Budget, I find that a provision was originally made of a sum of Rs. 966 for some experiments in the Banka Valley in the district of Burdwan, but I do not know why that has been omitted in the revised Budget, in which I find, however, that a certain sum has been provided for for drainage in the Burdwan Municipality.

Turning to the general question of civil expenditure, I would like to point out to Your Excellency that in January last it was my intention to have brought a resolution in this Council regarding limiting of meetings of this Council to Calcutta. But for certain reasons I was unable to do so, and I put a number of questions in Council regarding the expenditure of the exodus from Calcutta. But before I come to that question, I would offer a word of explanation to my friends from Dacca and other places who thought that in bringing this question regarding the holding of meetings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta alone I was really driving my nail through the question of the Dacca residence of the Government. Nothing was further from my thought than this, for after all it is for the head of the executive of the province and his ministers to consider whether they should put in a considerable amount of time in any particular part of the province. But what my intention was and still is is that now that a new Presidency has been created, not only must we forget once for all the question of Eastern and Western Bengal and look upon Bengal as a whole, but also must most certainly decide to have the working machinery of the Government in Calcutta the whole year through. Whether His Excellency the Governor or his ministers should spend a considerable amount of time in any particular part of the Presidency does not concern us. What I think, Sir, is that if we are to get ahead of Bombay and Madras in the way of Presidency Government, we must begin by concentrating all our energies, so far as the central administration is concerned, in Calcutta itself. And this, in my opinion, is the best time to start, for Your Excellency knows better than anybody else that on account of this great war we have got to economise on all sides, and I think that the heads of departments and other officers who may be conveniently left in Calcutta all the year round should be made to remain here, and I am sure the Members and Secretaries of Government, 90 per cent. of whom have been in the districts and who know from experience that their brother officers have to grill in the heat in the summer months, will not mind themselves remaining in Calcutta. If for convenience and comfort the Easter holiday session and the Puja holiday session need to be lengthened, I would make the Easter session 15 days and

*Discussion of the Budget.**Raja Hrishikesh Laha.*

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN—*concl'd.*

the Puja session one month, and this, I believe, will not only be welcomed by the mufassal officers, but by Deputy Magistrates and other smaller officers as well. If by doing that we could facilitate the question of having offices in Calcutta all the year round and making Calcutta, for all practical purposes, the headquarters of the Government, I think a good deal would be gained.

I have no other observations to make, my Lord, but as probably our Vice-President the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, will be here for the last time this session, I beg to offer him our warmest thanks for his unfailing courtesy to us in Council."

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA said :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Budget for 1917-18, which has been presented to the Council bears the impress of the time through which we are passing. The baneful influence of the war is being felt in every direction, and improvements have to be postponed by curtailing our expenditure as much as possible with a view to meet any urgent necessity that might arise. Under the instructions of the Government of India, the Budget has been prepared on the lines followed last year and provides for normal expenditure and new schemes which are of immediate and imperative necessity. The large unspent balance of the Imperial grants for education and sanitation has barely been touched, and I regret that only two and a half lakhs have been provided for sanitary improvements against the recurring allotments of nine and a half lakhs for last year. Perhaps some further provision could have been made for them out of the free balance of over sixty-nine lakhs which are available for new expenditure. It is needless to say that malaria is one of the greatest scourges of Bengal, and some scheme like the Moghrahah Drainage Scheme should have been devised for the reclamation of marshy and water-logged localities. We only hope that Dr. Bentley's experimental anti-malarial schemes, the costs of which are included in the above two and a half lakhs, will prove a success and be the means of mitigating the sufferings of the people.

In his speech in introducing the Budget, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has stated : 'It would be hard for the people of Jessore and Bankura that the boon of a record of rights should be again delayed to them. Fortunately, the general financial situation of the survey and settlement operations is such that we have felt justified in resuming the work in Jessore and Bankura.' To speak the truth, these settlement operations are considered very mixed blessings both by the zemindars and the tenants, as they involve them in very heavy expenditure which they can ill-afford to bear in these hard times, and they would have been glad if these operations had been resumed after the war. Now that the Government order has been passed, I hope the recovery of costs will not be enforced very strictly, and some leniency should be shown to those who are not able to pay up the whole demand all at once. I trust this matter will receive due consideration from Government.

It appears to me that the item of eighty lakhs under the heading of Sale of General Stamps is too optimistic. No doubt there was a boom in jute and coal shares, but jute has dropped considerably, and what with restrictions on transport facilities and what with super tax on income, the prospect is not at all re-assuring. The current year no doubt shows a great increase in

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA—*concl'd.*

death duties, but what certainty is there that a greater number of rich people will die in the next financial year, so that a large amount may be forthcoming under this head to the coffers of the State? I hope on the contrary rich people will live to make contributions to the war loan and reflect credit on the fair name of Bengal, and pay super tax which is a quarter death.

"The amounts set apart for the re-organization of the Eastern Bengal Police and for construction of thana launches and floating thanas for the River Police are steps in the right direction. I should have been glad if a larger amount had been provided for these items, as they are absolutely necessary for the repression of dacoities which are of frequent occurrence in the Eastern districts, and vigorous measures ought to be taken to repress these crimes.

"The allotment of two lakhs and fifty thousand for projects for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar, Ajai and other rivers will meet with the approbation of every one, as it will prevent the recurrence of the disaster experienced by thousands of people in the recent floods in the Burdwan Division."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord,—I am sorry I cannot give my full support to the Budget as laid before Your Excellency. The estimated expenditure for the year 1917-18 is Rs. 6,77,20,000 an excess of Rs. 59,23,000 over the Budget estimate and of Rs. 70,63,000 over the revised estimate of last year which includes very heavy items of new expenditure on Police, measures for suppression of political crimes, allowances to families of persons interned and on famine. With an increase in expenditure equal to 11 per cent. of the annual income in one year, people might well be excused if they think that the Finance Member has not exercised that amount of control over the spending departments which he should have done. After the outbreak of war, all proposals for the spread of primary and improvement of secondary education as well as for the improvement of sanitation and the supply of pure drinking water to the people in the Mofussil towns have been practically put a stop to. The non-official members of this Council who have always advocated their cause, have been exhorted not to embarrass the Government during the war by proposals which it is not possible to take up on account of lack of funds and when it is alleged Government were trying their utmost to economise in all directions possible. Funds expressly set apart for education and sanitary purposes were withheld. I am doubtful, however, if Government can show that there has been any economy in any direction, except in the case of the Sanitation Budget. In marked contrast with this is the Police Department in which, during the war, expenditure has increased by 33 per cent. and during the last five years by 60 per cent. In fact the Budget has been characterised as the Police Budget. In the present year alone new schemes have been sanctioned, the ultimate cost of which amounts to Rs. 16,30,000 recurring and about 12 lakhs non-recurring. Of this amount 10 lakhs recurring and 8 lakhs non-recurring are to be expended in this year alone. This does not include the ordinary development of expenditure in the Police Department of which a separate list is given on pages 7, 8 and 9 of the Budget amounting to 1 lakh non-recurring and Rs. 77,000 recurring. The manner in which expenditure in the Police Department is increasing by leaps and bounds is a matter for serious consideration. Already it amounts to about 21 per cent. of the annual income. In 1912-13, it was less than 15 per cent. and unless the question of Police expenditure is seriously tackled now,

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*contd.*

all hope of any improvement in Sanitation or Education must be given up for ever. The Hon'ble Member, in charge of the Police Department in introducing the Police Budget said that the increase in Police expenditure was approved unanimously by the Members of the Finance Committee who are supposed to carefully scrutinize every new item of expenditure. It may be pointed out, however, that some of the schemes had already been given effect to before Government thought it proper to lay them before the Finance Committee, while in many other cases the sanction of the Secretary of State had already been obtained and either partial effect had been given to them or final decision had been arrived at as to the date from which effect would be given. In other cases the proposals were thrust upon the Committee with the opinion that they involved the safety of the State or were absolutely necessary to prevent disorders or breaches of the peace, opinions which the non-official members were not in a position to controvert and were bound to accept if any reliance was to be placed on the executive Government. When proposals have already been carried into effect wholly or partially or have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to be brought into effect from a certain date, it is useless and unfair to bring them again formally before the Finance Committee as new schemes. As at present constituted the Finance Committee is not in a position to scrutinize new schemes. We recognise that the needs of the Administration cannot be strictly limited to the Budget and that whether there is any provision or not for unforeseen contingencies the Executive Government will have to incur new expenditure. But this power of the Executive Government which no one wishes to take away should not be exercised for pushing on with and giving effect to schemes which on their very nature cannot certainly have been unforeseen or unexpected. I must at the same time also say that there is a feeling that there are many schemes which are not at all brought before the Finance Committee at any stage. I should, therefore, like to have an assurance from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department whether any such, if so, how many schemes have during the last three years been withheld from that Committee or have not been laid before it.

"My Lord, I must admit that whatever may be said against increasing the expenditure under the head "Police," if the Government think that such expenditure is necessary for the good administration of the country, we are bound to support the Government in such expenditure for the people of this country will be the first to blame the Government if there is anything like disorder in the land. The public of Calcutta and the suburbs were in the greatest consternation when about a year ago there were a number of dacoities and anarchical outrages in the country. There were also a number of dacoities almost in every district of Bengal. It was the duty of Government to put down disorder and to take such steps as were necessary to restore confidence in the minds of the people. What I want to impress upon Government is that if it is necessary to spend more money on Police, do it, but Government ought also to take into consideration that to make the people educated and healthy, that is, to spend adequate sums on education and sanitation in which the people are vitally interested is also the primary duty of Government and tends to stop crime and disorder. While glancing over the pages of the Budget I find an increased grant of Rs. 25,000 as rewards to "informers." We are not told how much they are paid now. We find only the additional amount which is budgetted for payment. We may look with equanimity upon items of expenditure about the Criminal Intelligence Department, familiarly known as C. I. D. or the strengthening of the staff for the detection of crimes. It is evident that the services of informers are appreciated by the executive. But speaking as I do on behalf of the people I feel bound to say that we do not share in the Governmental

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*contd.*

appreciation. From the days of Judas to that of Rakhal Chander Laha they have been a most unholy lot and we cannot approve of this expenditure. The increase in expenditure is not only under the head "Police," but also under such heads as "Land Revenue," "General Administration," "Law and Justice," "Buildings, etc." This shows that at this time there is a plethora of money in Government hands. We forget at least for the moment that war conditions have at all affected our financial resources. I am therefore unable to make out why my friend the Director of Public Instruction could not induce Government to set apart a larger amount for education. I am not sure whether it is due to his want of the power of persuasiveness as compared with that of the Inspector-General of Police or the want of matured schemes or is it due to the policy of Government favouring expenditure on Police at the expense of education and sanitation. In April 1915, the Director of Public Instruction said that as long ago as 1908 it had been estimated that it would cost from 15 to 16 lakhs of rupees to put secondary schools on anything approaching a satisfactory basis and that the number of schools had since then increased. Some scheme must have been then prepared for improving their condition, but no one outside the office of the Director of Public Instruction probably knows anything about this. In connection with the Budget of 1916-17 the Director of Public Instruction admitted that the condition of the schools had not improved as funds were not available and now in one single year the Police Department has got the sanction of Government to new schemes, costing Rs. 16 lakhs more a year recurring. The broad problem of the middle classes is becoming more acute day by day and the whole question of the secondary education is intimately bound up with it. It appears from the report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1915-16 that the total expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys for the year was Rs. 67,15,120, of which Rs. 6,61,160 came from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 8,30,328 from private sources, namely, endowments and contributions from private persons. It will be seen that while Government contributes about 9.5 per cent. of the total expenditure, about 12.5 per cent. is met from private contributions. If the cost of the purely Government schools be excluded, the percentage of cost borne by Government for secondary schools not under Government management becomes still less. I have not got with me the latest figures, but it appears that during the official year 1913-14 there were only 55 secondary schools under Government management, while 92 such schools were under local bodies, 1,443 schools under private management receiving aids from Government, and 880 schools under private management without receiving any aid from Government. It will thus be seen that the part hitherto taken by Government in the cause of secondary schools for boys has been a minor one. As regards primary education I shall only quote the following passage from the Director of Public Instruction's latest report on the subject: "What is imperatively needed especially in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions is more schools of some stability. This can only be effected by much larger contributions from public funds. The pupils already contribute 56.3 per cent. of the funds. They cannot in fairness be asked to contribute more." I need not say anything more at this stage as to how urgent is the need for more funds for the improvement of education and how much it is necessary that all expenditure should be scrutinised carefully at the present time.

"My Lord, in my opinion considerable curtailment of expenditure is possible under the head of costs of General Administration if the exodus to Darjeeling twice during the year be discontinued. The saving would be about a lakh of rupees per annum. It is a matter on which it is natural that

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Surendra Nath Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*contd.*

we should find the official members of this Council rather touchy, but it is well known that while formerly even the Hon'ble Members of the Board of Revenue were allowed to go up to Darjeeling only for a limited time and that as a special case, now every head of a Department manages to remain at Darjeeling during the whole time that Government remains there. While in the years 1889 and 1890 during the administration of Sir Stuart Bayley the cost amounted to Rs. 29,786 and Rs. 29,780 respectively, it was Rs. 96,568 in 1913 and Rs. 91,843 in 1915. But strange it was Rs. 68,749 in 1914 or nearly rupees thirty thousand less. The public would like to know the reasons for these variations. And if the biennial visits to Darjeeling be absolutely necessary for keeping the brains of Departments cool why cannot the lowest sum of Rs. 29,768 be maintained. Again by the annual meeting known as the Conference of the Commissioners of Divisions and Heads of Departments, the Secretariat has managed to give a short holiday to other classes of officers who formerly had not the privilege to go up to the hills at the public expense. Now may I ask, is it necessary in the interests of administration that the Darjeeling trip should continue any longer. The three tours of the Government of Bengal, *viz.*, twice to Darjeeling and once to Dacca cannot but disorganise the administrative machinery and cause delay in the disposal of business. It had never been urged that Darjeeling is the workshop of the Government of Bengal as Simla is that of India. Lord Carmichael in his reply to the address of the Darjeeling Municipality on the 1st November last said: "I am afraid I cannot agree with those who profess to think that far more work is done in the hills than in the plains. In Bengal, at any rate, that is certainly not the case. When dealing with these files from which there is never escape I have often wished that Darjeeling were nearer Calcutta so that I might have got the information I needed quickly, but I was pleased to move for my own enjoyment and for the sake of my health. Though I know that if I had been in the plains I could have done more work. I know, too, that many of my friends especially of those who seem to me to work hardest think the same thing and I cannot see why we should not say so." The leading Anglo-Indian newspaper of Calcutta, the *Englishman*, said at the time "the annual migration was a waste of money." After the expression of opinion of Lord Carmichael it is too late to suggest the absolute necessity of going to Darjeeling with all the departmental heads while the fact remains that the Hon'ble the Finance Member does not find it necessary to go up to the hills. I discussed the subject with some members of the European Mercantile community and all I can say is that there is only one opinion on the subject, *viz.*, that the exodus should be put a stop to at once. In January last I wanted to move a resolution in this Council on the subject not for putting a stop to it altogether, but I wanted that a Committee should be appointed to examine the whole question and how far the costs of migrations could be curtailed, but Government probably aware of the feeling in the matter disallowed any discussion on the subject. Another point which renders it highly desirable that the trip should be discontinued at the present time is the wastage of railway materials. On account of war conditions, the railways have been forced not only to curtail all passenger trains, but had also to put a stop to the free booking of all commodities with the result that the price of all kinds of necessities are springing up by leaps and bounds. It is true that every cubic feet of space possible should be saved from being used unnecessarily. The annual trips to and fro take up a great portion of the carrying capacity of the railways not only on account of the officers of the Government who have to go to Darjeeling, but also for the large number of persons who have to deal with Government and Government officials. I would therefore appeal to Your Lordship to consider the matter seriously. When during the administration of Lord Northbrook there was famine in the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi Abul Kasem.*The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY—*concl'd.*

country, Lord Northbrook stopped going to Simla. He remained in Calcutta with the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, because he thought that he would be able to do better work in the plains than in the hills. When Your Lordship has cut down the expenditure in all luxuries I appeal to you to consider if it is not necessary to cut down all luxurious expenditure in the administration of the Presidency.

It is not too much to urge again the claim of sanitation and the supply of pure drinking water to larger allotments from the public funds. The principle that they have the first claim was accepted by the Government of Lord Carmichael, but it is the only head of the Budget which the Finance Member had clipped short. The following extract from the Administration Report for the year 1915-16 shows how the matter is being dealt with. "The usual provision of Rs. 9,50,000 was made during the year 1915-16 for sanitation, but in consequence of financial stringency a sum of Rs. 6,50,000 had to be surrendered to the third quarter of the financial year. Of the balance of Rs. 3,00,000 over one lakh was spent on sanitary works connected with the relief of distress in Bankura and Tippera." This shows how money expressly set apart for sanitation is being used for other purposes. There are some matured schemes for the supply of drinking water and for drainage, but on account of alleged want of funds they have not been taken in hand. I would mention only a few, the Chandpur water-supply, Krishnagore water-supply, Dacca water-supply improvement, Suri drainage, Kurseong drainage.

I am sorry that the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq with regard to the increase of pay of the last grade of Munsiffs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 was not accepted by Government. Since I have entered this Council I have spoken on their behalf because I have some experience of their work. They are actually minting money for Government in the remotest parts of the country for I have reason to believe that the non-official members who voted against the resolution have no idea how much money Government gets every day from every Munsiff's Court and how much work is being done by them. What is the argument advanced by the member in charge of the Judicial portfolio—my friend the Hon'ble Nawab. That the Public Services Commission have recommended that the initial pay of the Munsiffs should be Rs. 300, that the Government of India has called for a report from Your Lordship's Government and if the pay of the Munsiffs be now increased to Rs. 250, the Government of India will say that they are satisfied with this pay, what is the use of paying them Rs. 300. I am sorry to see my friend the Nawab Sahib reduced to such straits as to advance an argument such as this. I think the law of Estoppel will not be applicable to this case."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My Lord,—We have reached the final stage of the Budget and in discussing it on this occasion under our rules, we are permitted to traverse much wider grounds than what we could do before. We are allowed to refer to important administrative issues arising out of the Budget, and I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to make some observations which have occurred to me in connection with the points mentioned in the Budget.

My Lord, the people in the Bardwan Division are deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government for providing two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees for projects for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar, the Ajai and other rivers. This was done, my Lord, in pursuance of a

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi Abul Kasem.*The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM—*contd.*

resolution moved by me at the first meeting of this session and accepted by the Government. I hope, my Lord, the money will not be spent on experiments and speculations and that the projects adopted will really protect the people and the villages mentioned in my resolution or at least mitigate the effects of the flood in those areas. I venture not to suggest any scheme as it may not be acceptable to the professional advisers of the Government and we are not at all concerned about the measures adopted, but what I would ask Your Excellency's Government is to see that the people are saved from the miseries caused by the floods almost every year and from starvation due to the destruction of crops. I desire to press on Your Excellency's Government that my object in moving the resolution and seeking for protection had no reference to abnormal floods, but the relief sought was from the damage caused by the normal floods to which the villages are subjected every year on account of the present condition of the rivers and the river banks. The projects to be adopted should be such as to protect the villages and the country from the recurring annual floods and whatever has to be done must be done at once.

The Budget usually speaking is not an object of interesting study to the general public, but the Budget often embodies policies and principles which stand out in striking pre-eminence from amidst the dry and dusty mass of figures and statistics. The most prominent feature of this year's Budget is the abnormal increase of expenditure on the Police. In 1912 the expenditure on the Police was 88 lakhs and five years after we find the recurring expenditure alone to be more than one crore and 12 lakhs. The new recurring expenses running up to more than ten lakhs of rupees. While I do not wish to over-
 is often done by the Police, I cannot help
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 the public in finding that the other branches
 sarily starved in order to meet the demands,
 Police Department. Useful as the depart-
 away by their enthusiasm for this department
 the other branches of the Public Service.
 the Budget in order to find out how such
 e of Education, Sanitation and Agriculture
 o insignificance by the side of the gigantic
 Department. It is only a truism that the
 never increase by the mere fact of increased
 nd people have a right to ask if the policy
 y extraordinary expenditure can at all be
 justified by the results achieved in improving the morale of the force or even
 the efficiency of the Department as an important branch of the Public Service.

"There is an impression, my Lord, that the Provincial Judicial Service does not receive that consideration at the hands of the Government which it certainly deserves. The Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges have to do much more important and responsible work than Deputy Magistrates and they have to do much more brain work of a superior character, but in the matter of pay and prospects they are not so well treated as the members of the Executive branch of the service. I submit, my Lord, that not only should the initial pay of the Munsiffs be raised, but the general prospects of the service should be such as to attract the most promising young members of the Bar. The Judicial Service should not be filled up by dis-
 appointed candidates for Deputy Magistracies or those driven to seek
 service by want and necessity. The Judicial branch of the Provincial Service
 should be more attractive than the Executive branch. This principle is

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi Abul Kasem.*The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM—*contd.*

observed in the Indian Civil Service, where a District Judge gets higher pay than the Magistrate-Collector. Judicial officers in the Provincial Service should bear the same relation to Executive officers in regard to pay and prospects as that existing between the two branches of the Indian Civil Service.

I beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to another neglected branch of the Public Service, I mean the Subordinate Civil Service. Recruited from the same class of men as the Deputy Magistrates and with the same education, it is not fair that the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be so miserably paid or that they should have not much prospect in life to look forward to. I take the liberty to suggest, my Lord, that the initial pay of the Sub-Deputy Collectors should be raised to Rs. 150 and that the maximum should be raised to Rs. 400. The great difference now existing between the emoluments of the two branches of the Executive Service is to speak the least most unreasonable. I also submit, my Lord, that in the matter of promotion to the higher service they should be treated more liberally. The most acute grievance of the Sub-Deputy Collectors seems to be in the matter of travelling and halting allowances. This should be raised to enable them to live respectably. Sub-Deputy Collectors have to live and do live in the distant mufasil in practically the same style as Deputy Collectors and must do so, not only for their own sake, but also in order to maintain the prestige of the service to which they belong. The public, especially the rural public, do not make any distinction between a Sub-Deputy Collector and a Deputy Collector, and in the interest of administration and for its dignity there should not be any apparent distinction between these two branches of the Executive Service. It is sometimes argued that even the present pay and prospects in this branch of the service are sufficient to draw a large number of suitable candidates, but this is solely due to the general poverty of the people and the struggle for existence from which the middle classes in this country are seldom free. The poor Sub-Deputy Collector patiently bears his lot, but he would be more than human if he did not feel the inferior pay which he gets as compared with equally qualified men, doing almost the same work, who may be fortunate enough to get into the Provincial Service. This feeling of latent discontent is sure to hamper these officials in the discharge of their duties and it will not be strange if they succumb to temptation or corruption. At any rate this feeling of discontent must impair their efficiency. Nor can the present state of things be justified on the ground of economy. We find that extravagance rather than economy is the rule in the higher branches of the Public Service and I fail to see why the existing state of things can be allowed to continue in the face of almost universal condemnation.

We are thankful to the Government of India for the recurring grant of nine lakhs for improving the pay of teachers. This will go some way to improve the lot of poor schoolmasters, but much more is needed to make the profession of teaching attractive and for the advancement and spread of education on a sound basis. My Lord, there is a general complaint that the inspecting staff of the Education Department has been strengthened beyond all proportions. I do not wish it to be understood that I in any way under-rate the value of supervision or inspection, but what I mean to say is that the number of inspecting officers have been unnecessarily increased and that the work can be as efficiently done with a much smaller staff if properly organised and controlled. The savings may be better spent in other directions for the improvement of education.

My Lord, I find that the University of Calcutta has been given more than 13 lakhs for hostels in Calcutta and out of that only two lakhs of rupees are to be spent on a Muhammadan Hostel. This is, I submit, neither adequate nor fair.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi Abul Kasem.*

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM—*contd.*

The want of hostels for Muhammadan boys has been pressed before this Council on several occasions, and I do not wish to traverse the same grounds over again. I need only say that it is extremely unfortunate that, just when the Mussalmans have begun to apply themselves zealously to higher education on Western lines, difficulties should be thrown in their way so as to retard their progress. The difficulties with which the students of the present day are confronted happen to be appalling enough, but in the case of Mussalman students these difficulties are magnified by various causes which do not exist in the case of the students of the other communities. The poverty of the Mussalman students has always been a stumbling block in their way and the increase in the cost of education which has been brought about with the recent rules and regulations of the University and the Education Department has proved an additional impediment in the furtherance of the cause of Mussalman education. Now more than ever the Mussalman students want and deserve special attention and assistance.

I beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the want of hostels for Mussalmans at the centres of education outside Calcutta and Dacca, specially in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions where the want is very keenly felt.

The Muhammadan community has for a long time felt and felt keenly the want of more Mussalman graduates in Engineering and Medicine and it is a pity that they have no means to provide proper opportunities and facilities for Mussalman boys in Medical and Engineering Colleges without Government aid and I appeal to Your Excellency's Government to come to our help and assistance. I take the liberty to suggest that some scholarships should be created for Mussalman boys in Engineering and Medical Colleges. This may be done out of the Mohsin fund and also from Provincial revenues. It will greatly help and encourage Mussalman boys and induce them to take to these professional studies.

I hope, my Lord, that advantage will be taken of the new imperial grant of nine lakhs to provide for adequate arrangements for teaching of Arabic and Persian in Secondary Schools and that in order to encourage the advancement of Muhammadan education, in fixing the amount of the grants-in-aid to be given to schools, some special considerations will be made for those institutions which provide facilities for Mussalman boys. This I say with special reference to schools in the Burdwan Division where the Muhammadan population is very small and the community comparatively poor, though very anxious to educate their children.

My Lord, I might say that the money spent for the advancement of education among the Mussalmans will not be a bad investment either for the Government or the country. As soon as the Mussalmans receive high education in larger numbers and are given their legitimate share in the various branches of the public service and are able to take their proper place in the public life of the Province, our demands for special facilities will cease and the Mussalmans will no longer be a handicap to the cause of Indian progress and advancement. They will be a tower of strength to the Government and the country alike.

The Department of Fishery which has now existed for some years and has been maintained at a considerable cost has not been of much benefit to the public at large. The experiment and researches made by the department have not produced any appreciable effect on fish culture in this Province. The department is neither useful nor ornamental. It has been given a fair trial and it has failed to justify its existence. The people

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM—*concl'd.*

may now rightly demand that it be abolished without any more money being spent specially during these hard times on futile experiments.

In conclusion, I beg to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of our finances in having been successful in meeting the urgent demands of the Province with limited resources and in being able to curtail some of the unnecessary expenses. I wish he could lay his hands on some of the extravagant expenditure incurred in the higher branches of the Public Service, and in the matter of pay and allowances given to some of the special officers. Rightly and wrongly there is an impression amongst the public that these special appointments are created not because they are wanted for efficiency in the administration, but to find places with suitable emoluments for certain officials who cannot for the present be otherwise provided. In view of the war which, in the words of Your Excellency, is shaking the very foundations of civilisation, we are bound to observe the strictest economy in all matters. People will, out of loyalty and patriotism, gladly submit to all inconveniences which may be caused by observing economy. They, however, expect that the higher officials will set an example to them. I submit, my Lord, that a large saving can be effected if the higher officials temporarily give up the luxury of an excursion to the hills and the money better utilised to provide the sinews of war. The Government and the officials in England, I understand, are submitting themselves to all sorts of inconveniences and Your Excellency has set a noble example by declaring that you propose to curtail Government house expenses and I think it is not too much to ask the higher officials in this country to forego some comfort and luxury."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, at this Budget Debate one is naturally seized with an irresistible desire to acquaint the head of the administration with the wants, wishes and needs of the people, but it will serve no useful purpose at the present moment as Your Excellency cannot be expected to express any decided opinion till you have familiarised yourself with the details of the administration and the various problems connected with it. I must content myself with dwelling on some of the main points connected with the Budget for the present financial year.

"At the outset I submit for Your Excellency's consideration whether it would not be possible to grant us the privilege of having a standing Finance Committee re-elected every year before whom all schemes of recurring and non-recurring expenditure could be laid and discussed before being entered in the Budget. The Finance Committee, as at present constituted, is appointed in the middle of the year and meets once or twice towards the latter part of the year. All that it then does is to examine a schedule of new schemes estimated to cost more than Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand) and in one or two sittings the business is disposed of. No scope is afforded for fuller examination or even acquaintance of the Budget as a whole. What I suggest is that the standing Finance Committee should be the standing Advisory Committee at least for the present. They should meet every month or as often as required to consider all matters relating to the various items in the Budget, to watch the progress of expenditure of every scheme, to make recommendations for the transfer or appropriation from one head to the other according to the unspent amount left under the various heads of the Budget. In short the Council should be in close touch through its Finance Committee with the finances of the Province and the proceedings of the Finance Committee should be laid before the Council from time to time for information. If some such arrangement is not made to bring the Council in close touch with the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*contd.*

administration, the result is that the Budget debate and the resolutions generally lead to an infructuous and uninformed discussion in which the non-official members are necessarily in a sad plight.

In the revised estimate of 1916-17 I find that Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,600 were received as contributions from the Indian Research Fund Association for financing Dr. Bentley's schemes of anti-malarial measures and for testing vital statistics respectively. In the first place may I inquire what is the constitution of the Indian Research Fund and how are its funds maintained?

May I inquire what progress has been made of Dr. Bentley's scheme? What further step is proposed to be taken in connection with that scheme this year and what money is likely to be spent and in what area? There is a saving of about Rs. 1,30,000 due to the postponement of the appointment of the Director of Industries and the withholding of grants for the development of industries, pending the report of the Industrial Commission. The Industrial Commission is not likely to finish their labours soon. It has suspended its deliberations for some time. Is it likely that the same result of inaction leaving an unexpended sum under the same head will ensue at the end of the current financial year? Cannot the Government start the Department of Industries at once by appointing a well qualified Director who will work out the preliminaries which may be followed and developed on the lines of the Commission? Whatever may be the recommendations of the Commission I am sure it will be recognized that a capable Director of Industries is a *sine qua non*.

A standing Finance Committee could no doubt go into many matters much more fully during the year than we could at a single sitting of Council and find out the cause of stagnation and of its remedy. Provision has been made for one Additional Secretary, two Additional Under-Secretaries and an Assistant Collector of Income-tax. May I inquire whether Indians have any chance of appointment to these posts?

The Police expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,12,27,000 to Rs. 1,34,38,000. The increase is a very large one and I am sure the Government have fully considered the necessity for the expenditure before increasing the charges to such a large amount. The Budget includes the pay of the newly-created posts of Assistant Deputy Commissioners. Four of whom are Indians and they get a salary ranging from four to five hundred. I acknowledge with gratitude the appreciation of the services of my countrymen as police officers. But I regret to say although they are honoured with the titles of Rai Sahebs and Rai Bahadurs, and promoted to some newly-created high sounding posts, few of them are rewarded with a salary exceeding Rs. 500 a month. The Indians form the bulk of the police force in Bengal, and while from the Secretary of State downwards every member of Government is overflowing with praise of their devotion, zeal and unflinching loyalty at the risk of their own lives and of those of others whom they hold most dear, they are never destined to occupy any of the high and well-paid posts in the police service. At most a few of them can only aspire to be "Assistants" or "Deputies". As regards the reform of the Calcutta Police that popular official and our friend, Mr. Gourlay, was deputed to make inquiries and submit his report. I do not know what the report contains, but I feel bound to say that although there are some very excellent men in the Calcutta Police, both in its higher and subordinate ranks, yet corruption, oppression and *zulum* have not disappeared from some of the thanas which perhaps do not come to the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*contd.*

notice of the Commissioner of Police. I am not at all speaking of political cases. As far as I have heard the officers who deal with these cases, are most of them courteous, kind, considerate and free from temptations. Perhaps they are the pick of the service, but a considerable mixture of dross and alloy still exists in the local thanas and these are the men who deal with the middle class *bhadralokes* and whom the *bhadralokes* wish to shun.

Mr. Clarke, the Commissioner of Police, is a highly intelligent and capable officer and I believe he understands everything. I do not know whether he has got sufficient time to pay surprise visits to the thanas to pick up cases at random. I desire on behalf of my countrymen, resident in Calcutta and its vicinity, to heartily thank the Government for the vigorous action that was taken to cope with the new form of crime known as *Motor Dacoities* in Calcutta. There is no use disguising the fact that the situation as regards dacoities became so menacing that the ordinary *bhadraloke* who had something to care for at home became alarmed. Murder and dacoity followed in such quick succession that the confidence of the people in the police wavered, but thanks to Government law and order has been restored and the people can now live in peace and security. I devoutly hope the evils so fortunately checked will not return. In this connection I wish to say a few words about the internments. When public safety is in danger the segregation and restraint of dangerous character is justifiable. I do not like the present method of disposal of the cases which I believe is capable of improvement by the appointment of an Advisory Board consisting of European and Indian Judges who may be permitted to examine the papers, give the accused an opportunity to explain and then advise the Government in each case. Public opinion will be largely reconciled if this step is taken. Let us co-operate with Government in this matter, but we must be all animated with a single-minded desire to help Government in stamping out the great evil which threatens the Indian more than the European. If Government take the people into confidence I am sure there will be no lack of co-operation.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been provided for the menials' quarters of Bethune College. A large area of land has been acquired on the south-west of Bethune College. It is necessary to improve the present site by isolating it from the surrounding houses. In connection with this college may I inquire whether it is under consideration to connect Bethune Row with Manicktola Street by giving up a strip of land to the Corporation from the old Simla Bazar premises for the purpose of a roadway and thereby to improve the sanitation and position of the entire premises.

I find that the provision for Primary Education for boys and girls yet remains very insignificant. The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell had in past years with his usual vigour and eloquence emphasised that he was fully alive to the necessity of providing popular education for boys and girls, but his assurances have not yet materialised. I believe I am correct in saying that of the total expenditure on Primary Education 43·7 per cent. is drawn from public funds, while 56·3 per cent. is derived from private sources. The school buildings or *pathshalas* are most wretched and ill-equipped and the teachers are ill-paid and ill-trained and I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will admit that the state of primary education in Bengal is such that it reflects no credit to Government. The great majority of girls' schools are equally wretched. What is urgently required is the provision for better buildings, well-paid mistresses and suitable quarters for them. These are the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*concl'd.*

first needs, but God alone knows when these needs will be met. A special officer was appointed to report on the condition of Primary Education in Calcutta. He submitted his report some time back. The Corporation has also submitted its report, yet nothing tangible seems to be in sight. It was said three years ago and repeated this year that a survey is being made, but I am afraid the Government coach moves very slow. Another want of our community is zenana education. In East Bengal there is some provision for zenana education, but in West Bengal there is none. Female education may well be combined with industrial education and lace-making, needle-work and embroidery might very fitly be taught by peripatetic teachers in the homes of the *bhadroloke* class. Thus not only education but some sort of home-industry may be developed in every home which may enable the wives of middle class people to supplement the resources of their husbands and also, perhaps, widows to earn their livelihood within their *pardah*.

I should like to know why no provision has been made for the tropical school of medicine and hospital attached to it. Tuberculosis is rampant in our midst and I believe there was an idea of opening a separate hospital for the investigation of this disease. Can we have some information on the subject? My Lord, malaria is the great scourge of Bengal. Ever since 1870 the people of Bengal have been agitating for the removal of this scourge. The Government have from time to time instituted inquiries into the cause of malaria and its remedies. But nothing could be done to arrest this disease. This year's budget only provides Rs. 30,000 for Dr. Bentley's investigation.

As this is the last occasion on which we have the pleasure of meeting here the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Vice-President of this Council, before he leaves the shores of India, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to say a few words of farewell. Mr. Lyon came out to India, I believe, in 1883, in the stormy days of the memorable Ilbert Bill controversy. Gifted with high intellectual powers, versatile ability, strong personality, combined with an unfailing courtesy, he made his mark in every sphere of his activities during the last 34 years of his service. He has mixed freely and unreservedly with the people among whom his lot was cast, and tried his best to promote their wellbeing. To the student community of Calcutta, he was a true friend and benefactor; he loved them and they loved him, and I can speak, without exaggeration, that there is a genuine feeling of sorrow among them to have to part with him. The Calcutta University Institute, the play-ground of the Oriental Seminary and many other educational institutions will serve to remind us of his large-hearted sympathy and his services to the cause of education. As Vice-President of the Council, he has guided its deliberations with great dignity, courtesy and consideration and we are profoundly grateful to him.

The time for his retirement has come and we all feel a genuine pang of separation. We bid him farewell—a word which cannot be uttered without emotion and, in doing so, we tender him our best wishes for his health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

Another member of the Executive Council who had his hand in shaping the Budget will be retiring before long. I believe this is the last occasion when we shall have the pleasure of meeting the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda in this Council. I desire, my Lord, on behalf of my countrymen and specially of the community to which I belong, to publicly acknowledge the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.*

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR—*concd.*

services he has rendered to the province as a member of the Government. Succeeding a Hindu in the cabinet of our Government, he very soon established his claims upon the gratitude of my country by the impartiality and vigour, frankness and independence with which he dealt with all subjects affecting the welfare of the country. He enjoyed the complete confidence of all sections of the community. The Government could not have an abler exponent of Indian opinion and we yet hope that though transferred to another sphere not less exalted and onerous, his advice and assistance will be equally available to the Government and to his countrymen."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"My Lord, at this customary academic discussion of the Budget, I wholeheartedly associate with the observations which have fallen from my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, as regards the constitution and working of the Finance Committee. Half a dozen non-official members are admitted into this Finance Committee, and if they are really members of that Committee, an opportunity should be given to them to deal with the Budget finances, irrespective of any motion brought before them, cut and dried, by the official members of the Committee. They should not be there as mere ornamental figure heads to be tackled with the question of estoppel when they happen to differ from the decisions of the Finance Member. With these preliminary observations, I would like to bring to Your Excellency's notice, some of the features of the Budget.

My Lord, although we meet under the shadow of a great calamity, the Budget which has now reached its final stage, cannot be called a War Budget. The Budget, which is about to be passed, is essentially a measure for securing administrative convenience. Nearly 4½ lakhs have been provided for the partition of two districts and, as a consequence, a further sum of one lakh of rupees has been budgetted for meeting recurring charges for the maintenance of these additional districts. Over 18 lakhs have been provided for the reorganisation and accommodation of the Police. These two are the most predominant features of the Budget. On the other hand, the grant for primary education shows no perceptible increase, the ordinary grant for sanitation has been ruthlessly cut down, and the question of the establishment of a new university in this province, which has been hanging fire for the last six years, has practically been suspended. My Lord, I would not have complained of these reductions, if Government had observed equal economy in the direction of administration. In this matter I feel constrained to say that this was not the time for partitioning districts or for providing new buildings for the comfort and accommodation of the Police. Much less was this the time to incur this lavish expenditure at the sacrifice of sanitation and education. Partition of districts into smaller administrative units may, no doubt, lead to administrative convenience. But, my Lord, administrative convenience is not the panacea for all the evils from which the people suffer. Administrative efficiency, however desirable in itself, being divorced from progressive administration and carried to excess, has a distinct tendency to reduce even the most organised administration to a lifeless machinery incapable of adapting itself to the altered conditions of its environments.

My Lord, the whole country is ringing with the cry of Self-Government within the Empire and a benevolent Government was expected to do something towards the development of Local Self-Government in the domestic affairs of the people. But Government could not accept a simple resolution recently brought forward in this Council for the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell; the President; Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.*The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*contd.*

extension of the Municipal system, but resolution or no resolution, Government are always in a position to mark its sympathy for the aspirations of the people, if it is disposed to treat with sympathy the question of Local Self-Government. Local Self-Government has been truly said to be the foundation of National Self-Government, and it would be an act of wise statesmanship to inspire the minds of the people with trust and confidence in the benevolent intentions of Government."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON-BELL said :—

"My Lord, I rise to a point of order. This matter does not arise out of the Budget."

THE PRESIDENT said :—

"Strictly speaking, I do not observe any very close connection between the speech of the Hon'ble Member and the Budget. But it has been customary, I understand, to allow a very general discussion on the occasion of the annual final stage of the Budget. I would ask the Hon'ble Member not to travel further away from the Budget than he can help, and I hope he will refrain from doing so."

The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR said :—

"My Lord, I do not quite understand that I went beyond the Budget.

It is very discouraging to contemplate that no less than 34 resolutions were moved by the non-official members and with the solitary exception of one small resolution for which the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction ought to be thanked, all of them were stubbornly resisted and rejected by Government. In two cases they were rejected by the bare majority of the casting vote of the Vice-President in the chair. Surely this is not very encouraging to non-official members.

My Lord, I do not know whether I would be going against the rules of the Council if I were to say something on the question of internments to which one Hon'ble Member has made a reference. The humble suggestion, which I have made more than once outside this Council Chamber, I would submit once again for the responsible authorities to consider. I refer to the case of the large number of young men who have been interned. I am not going into the vexed question whether they were actual conspirators, anarchists, or whether they were merely taken into custody under suspicion. What my view is this : that these young men, who have been interned and whose number—as far as I understand—comes close upon a thousand, cannot be detained for ever, and when they are let loose, what will be the state of the society and what will be the condition of these boys? They cannot possibly reconcile themselves to the hardships to which they have been subjected. Whether they deserve the punishment they are undergoing or they do not—they will always carry within themselves the idea that they have been victims of a conspiracy and it is my sincere conviction that these boys after their release will be driven into the arms of anarchists or conspirators and they will cease to be useful citizens of the country and the Empire. Under these circumstances it is my earnest request to Your Excellency's Government that the matter be taken into serious consideration and to see whether it may not be possible even now to give these boys an opportunity of joining the Defence of India Force if

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.*The Hon'ble BABU AMBIKA CHARAN MAZUMDAR—*concd.*

they choose to do so. It would surely have a corrective effect upon them, if they are guilty, and at the same time many of them might be reclaimed and they might become useful citizens.

As regards the pay of teachers to which reference has been made by some speakers, I confess that I was instrumental in pilloring the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell upon issuing a circular which, I understand, was not his production, but which came as a legacy to him from his predecessor. However it is gratifying to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will now be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily with the handsome grant which the Government of India has made for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the teachers.

My Lord, before I sit down I will say only this. Your Excellency will remember that India of to-day is not India of 1906 and Bengal has moved apace with the current of progressive thoughts and ideas which have asserted themselves in the public mind of Bengal during the last 10 years. Your Excellency comes to us fresh from the bracing atmosphere of the great mother of Parliaments, and it is our earnest hope and desire that Your Excellency will not lose a single opportunity to impress the Government of Bengal with those ideas of justice, fairness, and progress which are the noble heritage of the great representative assembly to which Your Excellency had until recently the privilege to belong."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"MY LORD,—It is hardly necessary for me to discuss at length the various items in the Budget presented to us on the 27th March last. On account of the war, there are financial difficulties on the part of Government, but there is a strong popular feeling which we are bound to represent to Government for increase of expenditure under the heads of Education, Sanitation and the project for mitigating the effects of the Damodar floods in the Burdwan Division. We hold briefs from the people and it is our sacred duty to lay their grievances for the consideration of Your Excellency's Council. On the 13th ultimo we discussed the manner in which our respective claims for the appropriation of the money demanded by us may be met from the several heads of the Budget already settled. All the resolutions had to be withdrawn by us under circumstances recorded in the proceedings of the Council held on the 13th and 14th March, 1917. It now remains for me to submit my views generally on a few items and I will be very brief in my observations regarding them.

The grant for Sanitary purposes is Rs. 2,62,000 for this year. In 1913-14 the actuals were Rs. 5,58,825 ; in 1914-15 Rs. 3,94,688 ; in 1915-16 Rs. 2,13,735. We expected a larger grant.

I may mention that proper application of the Public Works Cess by the District Boards is very desirable and I put a few questions to the Council to get an idea on the subject. But there has been a most lamentable failure on the part of a few District Boards to spend larger sums of money on the excavation and re-excavation of tanks as will appear from the tabular statement of expenditure during the year 1915-16 furnished to me at the Council

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR—*concl'd.*

Meeting held on the 27th March, 1917. This result must be regarded as very disappointing.

My Lord, I beg to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the appropriation of the Public Works Cess for the supply of pure drinking water in villages. It is a matter of satisfaction to the villagers that the rigour of the rule of contribution of a third share of cesses by them has been relaxed by our benign Government. Malaria and cholera in villages will be greatly checked if a sufficient number of tanks are excavated and re-excavated and pure drinking water is supplied to the people. It is no exaggeration to say that scarcity of good drinking water in a large number of villages is loudly complained of.

I thank the Government of Bengal for granting Rs. 10,000 for improving the sanitary condition of the Berhampur Sluice on the Bhagirathi Embankment in the district of Murshidabad, for which I moved a resolution on the 14th March, 1917.

I thank the Government of Bengal for providing Rs. 2,50,000 in this year's Budget for mitigating the effects of floods in the Burdwan Division.

The education of girls on oriental ideas is highly desirable and I have invited the attention of Government to this most important subject. The observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell on my resolution, dated the 14th March, 1917, regarding the Mahakali Pathshala show that he has sympathy for such a system of education. I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to consider the matter.

For the education of girls of Upper Primary Schools, the provision in this year's Budget is Rs. 4,000 and for that of the Lower Primary Schools is Rs. 17,000. These amounts are not adequate. The sum of Rs. 13,000 has been kept for Zenana classes in East Bengal, but there is no such provision for West Bengal. The omission should have been remedied.

I thank the Government of Bengal for promising to make the best possible temporary arrangement for the accommodation of the Indian students of the Medical College, Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance on the budget he has presented this year which can be taken as a prosperity budget. In the revised estimate for 1915-16 the receipts of the year were calculated at Rs. 6,26,31,000, but the year ended with a clear receipt of Rs. 6,34,60,000 in round numbers with better receipts by about Rs. 8,00,000 mainly on Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Income-tax and Quinine sale. The revised estimate for 1916-17 shows a probable gain over the actuals for 1915-16 by nearly Rs. 20,00,000, though the provincial share of the increased revenue from new taxation under Excise and Income-tax had to be transferred to Imperial Revenue. The real improvements in 1916-17 also are likely to be effected by better receipts on Land Revenue, Stamps, Forest, Jails and Quinine sale. Excluding the special Imperial grant of 9 lakhs for improvement of pay and training of teachers the year 1917-18 has been

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI—*continued.*

estimated to make further progress by better receipts amounting to Rs. 2,82,000, mainly on Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Forest and Registration. There was not only improvement on receipts but expenditure was also less in 1915-16 and there will probably be a large saving in 1916-17 as shown in the revised estimate. Thus the revised estimate for 1916-17 shows a closing balance of Rs. 3,26,79,000 in place of Rs. 2,60,97,000 in the sanctioned estimate for that year and the year 1917-18 is estimated to begin with a clear gain of Rs. 65,82,000.

In the budget estimate for 1917-18 a sum of Rs. 11,21,000 is estimated to be spent over and above the estimated income of the year. It has also been noted that a sum of Rs. 69,80,000 out of the closing balance remains available for new expenditure in the future. I have not been able to make out how, when and under what circumstances this expenditure is likely to be incurred. In the absence of a copy of the order of the Government of India according provisional sanction to the draft Financial Statement it is not clear whether the said sum of Rs. 69,80,000 will really be available for expenditure in the near future. The explanatory notes are not clear and seem to me to be rather misleading.

In going through these figures and the explanatory notes on the closing balances for 1915-16 and 1916-17 it struck me that a very large sum forming part of the closing balance for the year 1917-18 has probably unnecessarily been kept as a free balance. In the budget for 1915-16 a sum of Rs. 20,47,000 was kept free and available for new expenditure in the near future and similarly in the budget for 1916-17 a sum of Rs. 19,27,000 was kept a free balance available which could be spent in future years. If in those two successive years a sum of about Rs. 20,00,000 was thought sufficient as a free balance where was the necessity of keeping nearly Rs. 70,00,000 for the year 1917-18? If any sanction of the India Government for utilising this heavy balance for some useful public purposes was necessary, why was not such sanction sought for and obtained? I hope a satisfactory explanation will still be forthcoming. As I have shown before, the year 1917-18 is the most prosperous of all the years since 1912-13. If we are really prosperous it is but reasonable and fair that all our dependants should be allowed equally to participate in our prosperity. On expenditure side the year 1917-18 is the most liberal of all the years since 1912-13. The budget provides an expenditure of Rs. 6,77,20,000 that is nearly 70 lakhs more than the amount estimated to be spent in 1916-17. This is also a sure index to our prosperity. The budget for 1916-17 being admittedly a war budget that year's expenditure may be taken as the barely necessary, ordinary, annual expenses of administration. Let us see then how the excess amount of 70 lakhs has been distributed in the Budget. As far as I have been able to follow the distribution appears to have been made mainly as follows :—

				Rs.
(1)	18—General Administration—			
	Staff and household of the Governor	...	...	89,000
(2)	19 A—Courts of Law—			
	(a) Original Side, High Court	...	...	28,000
	(b) Additional Legal Remembra	r and his staff	...	40,000
(3)	20—Police—			
	Improvement of the Police	..	...	22,00,000
(4)	22—Education—			
	(a) Imperial grant for teachers	..	...	9,00,000
	(b) Calcutta Hostels	...	...	3,39,000
	Carried over		...	<u>35,96,000</u>

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—*continued.*

	Brought forward	...	35,96,000
(5) 24A—Medical—			
Balgachia Institution	...	...	3,50,000
(6) 24B—Sanitation—			
Works of Sanitary Improvements	...	...	2,50,000
(7) 26A—Agriculture—			
Joint Registrar and additional staff for Co-operative Societies	...	...	41,000
(8) 26B—Scientific Department—			
(a) Lump grant for Director of Industries	...	...	30,000
(b) Ditto Development of Industries	...	...	50,000
(9) 32—Miscellaneous—			
Lump provision for grain compensation allowance	...	...	4,00,000
(10) 43—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Special provision for mitigating the effects of floods in the Burdwan Division	...	...	2,50,000
(11) 45—Civil Works by Public Works Department—			
(a) Police buildings	...	...	12,00,000
(b) Land acquisition and buildings for partitioning Midnapore and Mymensingh	...	...	4,36,000
(c) Education—Baker Hostel	...	...	28,000
(d) Medical—Quarter for servants, Medical College Hospital	...	...	3,00,000
	Total	...	69,31,000

A glance at the distribution at once shows that this year's budget may be practically called the Police Budget as against the War Budget of its predecessor. Taking the Imperial grant of 9 lakhs for teachers out of consideration there remain 61 lakhs and out of that sum 34 lakhs have gone to the Police and Rs. 10,57,000 covered by items (1) (2) (7) (8a) (9) (11(b)) for administration and in this distribution education fares the worst.

I now wish to make a few observations on some of these distributions.

22—*Education.*—As regards the Imperial grant for teachers no detailed scheme has been shown and I am not aware if it has yet been formulated. My information is that a scheme for the improvement of the Subordinate Educational Service has long been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India with scales of salaries ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400 a month. If my information is correct I bring it to the notice of the authorities to consider if it cannot be given effect to now in connection with this grant and a substantial portion of it cannot be utilised for improving the pay and training of the primary school teachers. As the grant is recurring since 1917-18 I hope full effect will be given to this grant without delay and an opportunity may be given for a public discussion of the detailed scheme.

Lump provisions without details have been made of the several Imperial educational grants. At page 23 I notice that in 1916-17 out of the total grant of Rs. 21,91,000 a sum of Rs. 17,98,000 is likely to be spent. We are also told that nothing out of this lump grant is available in 1917-18. Unfortunately, however, no such detailed information for 1917-18 has been given in the budget. Such an explanatory note is absolutely necessary for getting an idea of the real situation. As regards the savings of these grants in 1916-17 amounting to Rs. 3,93,000 which probably were utilised for other

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.*The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—*continued.*

educational expenditures it is but reasonable and fair that this encroachment of 1916-17 should be considered as a moral debt and an early opportunity ought to be taken to repay it so that the sum may be spent for the very purposes for which it has been given. The Hon'ble Mr. Hornell complains in introducing the educational portion of the budget that for want of funds he has not been able to make any provision for new buildings of the Bhola, Jhalakhati, Pirojpur and Jamalpur High Schools recently provincialised. In distributing the aforesaid sum of Rs. 61,00,000 this question should have been considered. Building accommodation for these schools for children under a tropical sun ought to have been given preference.

A motion was made for a grant of Rs. 50,000 for hostel accommodation in Rajshahi in consideration of the fact that a large sum is going to be locally contributed for building accommodation urgently required. The Rajshahi College is the least expensive Government College and it is a pity that in a large distribution the claim of this College could not be considered. Adequate hostel accommodation and placing the students under proper supervision and control is a crying necessity and in no way subordinate to the housing accommodation of police officers.

An attempt was also made for diverting a substantial portion of the amount allotted for police buildings for the improvement of primary education. It is equally unfortunate that it could not be given effect to.

24b.—*Sanitation.*—I am glad that a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 has been made for works of sanitary improvements. No detailed scheme has, however, been shown and the grant is also not surely adequate having regard to the importance of the subject. I hope early steps will be taken to make some satisfactory progress in this direction. In this connection it may be noted that a suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji last year for surrendering the remaining portion of the Ferry receipts to local bodies. I am not aware what effect has been given to this excellent suggestion. I may be permitted to take this opportunity of repeating this request and I hope this concession will be made with strict direction that the whole amount should be spent for sanitary improvement.

26b.—*Scientific Department.*—Two lump grants have been made for the Director of Industries and Development of Industries. A larger provision was made for these two purposes in the sanctioned estimate for 1916-17 but nothing could be utilised. The Director could not be appointed as it was not sanctioned and the expenditure under the other head could not be sanctioned pending the report of the Industrial Commission. The grant is not adequate and the savings of the year 1916-17 ought to have been added to the proper grant for 1917-18. I hope steps will be taken to give a start as early as possible as the time is very opportune. The recent practical steps taken to give an impetus to home industries is a move in the right direction and any further progress that can be made will be a great help to this crying need.

45. *Civil Works by Public Works Department.*—(a) *Police Buildings.*—A list showing what accommodations, where, for whom, and at what cost, are urgently necessary, and it should have been appended to the Budget Estimate. The non-official members representing various interests in this Council have a duty to perform. It is not that they have no confidence in the official version but they should get an opportunity of submitting their views on the subject based on local information. It is very unfortunate no doubt that the public cannot, in many cases, see eye to eye with the authorities. The general working of the Police Department, at least of the subordinate police, is not very satisfactory to the public. It may be pointed out that the complaint is not a new one nor a one-sided one. The public are vitally interested in the working

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri,*

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—*continued.*

of the police as they are entrusted with a very sacred and onerous duty—I mean the preservation of the peace. Complaint is often made by the public against the police and the police often complain that they do not get the co-operation of the public. While fully appreciating the remarks of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in introducing the police and jail portions of the amended draft financial statement upon the police and their general work for the maintenance of law and order in this Presidency it is our bounden duty to submit for the consideration of the authorities that there must be some reasonable cause for the long standing mutual distrust and difference referred to above. The police have often been severely criticised and found fault with by the highest judiciary in the land. The fact cannot be denied that honesty and sympathetic treatment are the real key notes of administrative success. Honesty, however, is dependent upon sound education and adequate remuneration which are still absent to a larger degree from the police service than in other similarly important services in India. The system of recruitment of the subordinate police is far from satisfactory. The market value of an ordinary M.A. in the Education Department is Rs. 50 only according to a departmental circular, but the Police Sub-Inspectors drawing an initial pay of Rs. 50 a month is recruited from matriculated students if backed by weighty recommendations. When a large amount (about 22 lakhs) is going to be spent for the improvement of the Police Department the question of house accommodation at a cost of 12 lakhs more could be deferred for a few years at least or a substantial portion of the closing balance shown available for expenditure ought to have been utilised for meeting the more urgent demands of education, sanitation, medical aid, communication and the all-important industrial development of the Province. The improvement of the Police Department is a necessity no doubt and we are glad to learn that the full scheme is ready and it has got the unanimous approval of the Finance Committee. I am not aware, however, whether the same procedure was adopted as regards the appropriation of 12 lakhs for the Police buildings.

(b) Grant for land acquisition and for buildings for partitioning Midnapore and Mymensingh.

It is not clear from the statement in the Budget whether the people of Midnapore and Mymensingh are anxious for immediate partition of the districts. So far as we have understood from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Dutt, the people of Midnapore at least are opposed to the partition. Several resolutions were moved on the 13th March last urging for the postponement of this scheme for the present. The District Administration Committee recommended immediate partition of Midnapore, Mymensingh, Dacca and Backerganj. If the scheme could be kept pending for the latter two districts I, for my part, fail to understand why the matter cannot be kept pending for sometime more for the former two districts. At least the explanation given is not convincing. If the administrative works for the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police for Midnapore and Mymensingh are really very heavy and can not be managed single-handed additional officers can be given for their immediate relief. The work of administration is going on in other respects rather smoothly. The administrative heads can be duplicated without incurring heavy expenditure which the partition will entail. The provision of Rs. 4,36,000 will not cover the whole expenses of partition—more money will have to be provided very soon and this is hardly the time when such big schemes should be taken in hand.

Before I conclude I may be permitted to suggest that more time than what has been allowed at least this year should be given to the members outside the Finance Committee for thoroughly studying the Budget provisions and the explanatory notes should be more exhaustive. My Hon'ble colleague

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Altaf Ali.*

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI:—*concluded.*

Babu Mahendra Nath Ray and others made this suggestion last year and the reply given was reassuring. As a matter of fact we got very little time this year to go through the Financial Statement. It was supplied to us, as far as I remember, on the 4th March last only and we were asked to submit our resolutions by 11 A.M. on the 8th. Constituted as we are our voice is no doubt very feeble and does not count much in shaping and regulating the proceedings of this Council. Still we, the representative spokesmen of the people, have a duty here to perform and if we are to discharge that duty conscientiously and to be of any real help to the official members sufficient time and opportunity should be given us so that we may be enabled to offer useful criticism and practical suggestions."

The Hon'ble MR. ALTAF ALI said :—

My Lord, as it is customary with the members of your Council to discuss the annual Budget, I beg leave of Your Excellency to make a few general observations on the present occasion.

The outstanding feature of the Financial Statement, my Lord, is the great increase in the police charges. While other heads of expenditure have been considerably curtailed, the claims of the Police Department have been met fully both under recurring and non-recurring head of expenditure. Police buildings alone will cost 12 lakhs this year. For aught I know, this has been the subject of severe public criticism.

My Lord, I venture to think that the diminution of expenditure under such urgent and important heads as Medical and Sanitation is to be greatly regretted. Our people in the remote villages and towns are dying by their thousands every year and it is our paramount duty to adopt measures to check the ravages of malaria and epidemic diseases, supply pure drinking water in rural areas and improve sanitation generally.

My Lord, it is a well known fact that wherever in the mufassal an epidemic of any description has broken out, its cause has been attributed either to defective sanitation or poor supply of pure drinking water. Is it not surprising, my Lord, that for such an important work a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs only has been found? The allotment of Rs. 30,000 for Dr. Bentley's scheme of subsoil drainage also is not quite adequate. While I welcome the lump grant of 3½ lakhs to the Belgachia Medical Institution and another sum to the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, I am constrained to say that "the criterion of immediate and imperative necessity" has been too rigorously applied in the case of sanitation. So far as education is concerned, no special provision has been made for any scheme relating to Muhamminadan education. The people of Eastern Bengal will be greatly disheartened to find that the recurring grant for the Dacca University scheme has been omitted. I, however, as a member of the governing body of the H. H. School, welcome the provision for Rs. 29,000 odd for masters, etc., for that institution and I take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency's Government for allowing us to continue this experiment.

As a representative of the District Boards it is my special privilege to thank Government for appointing, though as an experimental measure, a non-official gentleman as Chairman of the Murshidabad District Board. Everybody is confident that Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur will more than justify his appointment and it is to be hoped that the experiment will prove a success and that it will be introduced in at least one district in each of the five divisions of Bengal.

The gradual diminution of the Augmentation grant, however, needs an explanation.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble Mr. ALTAF ALI :—*concluded.*

This is an Imperial grant for the benefit of the District Boards. Nowhere does it appear, my Lord, that the Imperial Government wants to treat Bengal in a different way from the other provinces which enjoy the grant. In my opinion Provincial Governments should not curtail this Imperial grant without the authority of the Government of India. The District Boards should have been provided this year with a special grant with which they could excavate silted up tanks and khals and construct masonry wells for the supply of pure drinking water within their respective jurisdictions. I may be allowed to point out, my Lord, that the big rivers and important waterways of Bengal deserve to be looked after by the Government. My Lord, a rumour has gained ground that it is in the contemplation of the Government to constitute Circle Boards in substitution of the existing Local Boards and to place them under official presidents equal in rank to Sub-Deputy Collectors. I am afraid, my Lord, the latter part of the proposed scheme will not be acceptable to the people who are as anxious as ever that Local Self-Government should be absolutely free from all sorts of official interference.

In conclusion, my Lord, it is my agreeable duty to thank Government for empowering most of our Municipalities during the year which has just been closed to elect their own Chairman. This has everywhere been hailed with delight."

The Hon'ble Dr. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, all interested in education, in this country rejoice at Your Excellency's deep-rooted and long-standing interest in the question. Your Excellency is reported to have recently observed that the question of advance of education is largely a question of money and that Your Excellency intended to do your utmost to extend and improve education. As Your Excellency rightly observed the task is gigantic and patience is essential. If it is a question of money, it is no less a question of the soundness of the point of view and correctness of the angle of vision. We rejoice that Your Excellency thinks that arrangements should exist in India to enable Indians to acquire efficient training in the highest branches of medicine, engineering and all sorts of arts and crafts and I have no doubt in this programme of advance Commerce, Agriculture and Technology will find fitting places. With determined efforts and in spite of drawbacks that will long continue, it would be possible to have removed a few more bars in the way of progress. Some slight relief in the situation may be afforded by the Imperial grant of nine lakhs for the betterment of the position and for the training of teachers in our secondary schools. The grant when spread over, all the schools waiting for assistance, may not make a serious impression on the situation in the first instance, but will be an exceedingly good beginning, if properly handled. Careful consultation of all the interests concerned will be needed before embarking on piecemeal individual schemes that will find advocates and the waste that has attended some previous grants ought to be effectively stopped. In the Budget Statement or the debate that followed it, no definite information was forthcoming as to the line that the distribution of the grant was to take and some pronouncement in this behalf would be helpful. And such pronouncement ought to be followed by detailed deliberation by representatives of the different interests concerned. How much of this is to be for training purposes and how much for individual improvement ought to be known early and schools under private management that otherwise receive no assistance, ought to come in for a large share of the benefaction. Whether a very few rupees individually added all over the field would be the better use of the grant or whether selected institutions or classes of institution in some selected area

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI :—*continued.*

should have thorough toning up as a beginning, others being taken up in their turn when more grants are forthcoming, would also be an interesting moot question.

Intimately connected with the question of improving the prospects of our teachers and properly training them would be the question of housing schools properly, for which no adequate provision by the Government is now possible or is likely to be possible in the immediate future. Such resources as are at the disposal of the Government must be nearly exhausted in the partial improvement of bad Government schools, for unfortunately there are many such, and the schools under private management can hardly expect appreciable relief for a long while out of the existing resources. Yet without some relief it would be a mistake to expect any tangible improvement. The demand for secondary education is growing every day, and it being the rock-bed of satisfactory higher education, the demand cannot be ignored with impunity. I shall not take up the Council's time in detailing the necessities of the situation brought out in a recent debate on the question, but would be content merely to emphasise the supreme need of early action, so that some beginning in selected areas and with regard to selected institutions may be possible. Though no separate and earmarked provision has been possible, the general educational budget may possibly give us a few thousand rupees during the course of the next twelve months, for starting such an experiment as was advocated by the Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar at a recent meeting of this Council. The need does not and cannot be denied and the longer the first steps of reform are delayed the worse will the situation suffer as a whole. If the grant-in-aid rules, that are now in the course of revision, are suitably modelled many, who refrained from seeking and taking aid, may come forward.

Still more intimately connected with the question of the improvement of our teachers' position would be the scheme of Provident Fund and Insurance, that I have been urging for some time. Now is no time to go into details of such a scheme that must be submitted to careful actuarial calculation and checking. But here also a prompt beginning is essential. If you cannot substantially add to your teacher's pay, to give him some sense of security regarding the future would be the next best step to take. A rupee or two added to the present pay would not be half as beneficial as if such increase was diverted to the purpose of a good Provident Fund and Insurance under a mature and comprehensive scheme. This would not only help in raising the status of our teachers but would also under given conditions be a help towards securing continuity of their services.

I must emphasise on the necessity of continuing the grant to our private colleges, for they depend upon such grant for the necessary improvement insisted on by the University Regulations. This grant was ordered by the Government of India, when it realized that the private colleges could not, out of their own resources, in all cases comply with the requisitions of the new Regulations, and every year it has been made over to the Provincial Government for allotment on the advice of the University among the different deserving colleges. Though the grant has been included in the Budget of the past two years as before, the financial difficulties created by the war prevented its distribution as in the previous years. Important work that had been taken up or contemplated was necessarily postponed and the progress of these colleges has been considerably thrown back. It is sincerely to be hoped that no contingencies will arise that will make further postponement of the distribution of the grant necessary. One of the first charges so to speak on the grant is the deficit of the Calcutta Mess Scheme that at the instance of the Government of Bengal the University has taken up.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari*

The Hon'ble DR. SARBADHIKARI :—*continued.*

Such deficit has increased owing to the increase of the demand on the scheme and the increase in deficit cannot be long allowed to remain standing without serious prejudice to the whole scheme. In fact, the scheme has to be considerably strengthened and added to if our Residence Regulation Regulations are to be insisted on strictly. The new hostels under erection will accommodate but a small number of the under-graduates that we have to accommodate and attached and unattached messes under tolerably strict supervision and on comparatively easy terms, must continue if the residence rules are to be complied with. This is one of the acutest of the problems of our private colleges and if the Government has no independent funds to give, over and above the nine thousand a year that is now being given, the deficit must come out of the grant earmarked for private colleges, as had been agreed to before. On a previous occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell and myself fully explained to the Council that in matter of the distribution of the Hostel grant of the Government of India, which, strictly speaking is not a matter for this Council to consider, cannot be said to be unfair as complained by some of the Muhammadan members of this Council, I should like to have much more of course, both for Hindu and Muhammadan students if I possibly could.

The next question of importance connected with the matter is that of providing adequate and seemly furniture for the new hostels which are fast approaching completion. The Government of India grant may ultimately prove inadequate for the completion of the scheme owing to the steadily increasing war charges and the savings that at one time we fondly thought could be diverted for the purpose of two small hostels for the depressed classes and the Buddhist community, may after all turn out to be very illusory indeed when the accounts are finally adjusted. In the meantime, the hostels should be ready for occupation at the beginning of the next term and must be suitably furnished. If left to themselves, the boys may bring in non-descript furniture of all sorts and conditions and in all possible stages of dilapidation as is the case in some of our messes. This state of things is not for a moment to be thought of in connexion with the fine buildings that the generous grant of the Government of India will soon enable us to present to the colleges. Nor have the colleges funds of their own out of which the large expenditure for furnishing can be met. This expenditure has, therefore, also to come out of the accumulated grant or at least the year's grant for the private colleges, than which, for the present, there can hardly be a more deserving object. Representation on this behalf is already before Your Excellency's Government and I trust will receive sympathetic response.

I have referred to the necessity of providing for under-graduate residence so far as the Government colleges are concerned. I desire to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the heed of strengthening under-graduate teaching in the Government colleges.

Under a Post-Graduate Studies scheme now engaging our attention and into the details of which this is no time or place to enter, the obligation of the Government in Calcutta are likely to be less than before, and it is worthy of consideration whether in other centres, such as Rajshahi, Dacca, Hooghly, Krishnagar and Chittagong, steps might not be taken for starting or strengthening post-graduate studies by way of relieving pressure on Calcutta, which is already very great. This aspect of things has often been attempted to be impressed upon the Government, but not with much success. Advance University work ought to be a matter of grave concern to the Government from the point of view of securing suitable teachers in large numbers in the various subjects taught in our colleges and from the industrial and economic points of view, if from no other. An illustration of the importance of the latter point of view may be found in the recent, up-to-now-unsuccessful

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI :—*continued.*

negotiation, with the Government for obtaining duty-free alcohol for research work in the Science classes of the University. As Your Excellency may be aware the splendid benefaction of the late Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rasbihari Ghosh have enabled us to secure the services of distinguished Professors like Dr. P. C. Ray, who have a host of willing, enthusiastic and energetic co-laborators, capable of taking up research work in connexion with drugs and dyes that are at the present moment of very great importance. Leaving their routine academic work alone this aspect of their work entitles them to such assistance as may be for the Government to give. In their progressive work alcohol plays an important part. If the usual high duty has to be paid for alcohol necessary for this supreme work, the work is bound to be starved and neglected. Government can manufacture alcohol *ad libitum* at almost a nominal cost, more than which, and even small margin of profit, we are prepared to give. But to demand the high duty of Rs. 18 a gallon though denatured spirit for lesser industrial work pays much less, is no assistance to Science, Industry or Economics. If it was the fact that withholding this concession would make it obligatory on the University to buy at any cost all the alcohol that could be possibly consumed under more favourable circumstances, the question of possible loss of revenue might arise. But the fact is that if free alcohol cannot be secured, as the Presidency College and the Indian Museum can secure, the contemplated work will simply be put on one side, though there is a capable agency at our disposal. It is a mistake to suppose that extravagance must follow a cheap supply. In our laboratories we scrupulously use even distilled water manufactured at a cost of 2 annas per gallon. It would be a greater mistake to suppose that because the Government of India is still the Government for the purposes of the Universities Act, the Government of Bengal may not well extend a helpful hand in concerns like these, and I am not aware that in the Excise Budget expectation is shown that the Science College revenue will come in in a very marked degree because of the withholding of which I complain. My Lord, the question has an important educational aspect and it is not merely an excise question. It will I hope be reconsidered favourably, so that we may be able to get the best out of our Professors and scholars. It may be considered curious for the President of the Temperance Federation plead for such a liberal supply of free alcohol. If he is liberal in the interest of research and industries he is equally niggardly with regard to other aspects of the question.

On the subject of Excise, Your Excellency will find a keen and growing interest in Calcutta and throughout Bengal. Temperance reform in the West has aimed at restricting the consumption of intoxicants as beverages among all sections of the community, and on behalf of the Temperance forces of this City and Province I desire to express to Your Excellency the sincere gratitude and extreme pleasure with which the announcement was received that the luxury of champagne and other wines was to be banished from Government House. Bengal will appreciate this sacrifice and honor Your Excellency for the example you have set. May I express the hope that the leaders of both Indian and European Society in this city who were foolish enough not to follow the King's lead will now be wise enough to follow the Governor's example.

The steady decline in the consumption of intoxicating drugs and drinks in Bengal has meant a loss of revenue but a loss that those who are the best friends of the country do not regret. Indeed Your Excellency will learn that Temperance workers throughout India are urging the Government of India to change its avowed policy of perpetuating the evils of the drink and drug habit by steadily guarding the interests of the moderate drinker, instead of adopting the idea of total abstinence as the ultimate object of Provincial Excise administration and gradually working to the steady

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI—*continued.*

attainment of that end. India will not be satisfied until its outcast communities which are the hardest and heaviest drinkers are weaned from a habit that helps to keep them debased and degraded. For economic reasons—for all agree that money spent on liquor and drugs is money wasted—the habit of total abstinence should be encouraged, partly at present from patriotic motives, but quite as much from the highest moral considerations. Your Excellency will we trust promote the interests of Bengal by administrative regulations as well as personal example, and for myself I would gladly see other luxuries taxed rather than that revenue should continue to come from what John Morley once described as India's dire, additional plague.

I will only ask Your Excellency to approve and foster the lead Your Excellency's predecessors have given in Excise administration by extending the good work done by the Calcutta Licensing Boards to three or four more of the largest centres of population in Bengal; or if that is not thought practicable, by extending the powers of the Calcutta Board to a much larger area round Calcutta; also to extend the system of Advisory Committees, their constitution, powers and procedure, so that local opinion may be more uniformly and effectively consulted, and finally that all reasonable suggestions for the reduction in the number and sites of liquor and drug shops shall be approved, and the hours of sale more strictly limited. Those who have come recently from England tell us that India is altogether too slack in facing the issues of the war and its call upon every subject of the Empire to make some real sacrifice. Your Excellency will find that Indian public opinion will heartily support a sterner policy of repression of the evils of intemperance, and a much more drastic limitation of the ordinary sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs than the Government of Bengal, despite its past sympathy and aid, has shown itself prepared to give.

A question that some of us very often pressed before this Council is that of improvement of one of the most deserving departments of Your Excellency's Government, viz., the Provincial Judicial Service. After long and continued struggle we succeeded in getting the Government see the necessity of raising the initial pay of our Munsiffs and the necessary budget provision was secured. But the ultimate adoption of this scheme was delayed as the recommendation of the Public Services Commission was not yet known. Those recommendations are now before the Government, and we are thankful that they are much more liberal than even we ventured to ask for. With such high authority in our favour, we claim that the question ought not to be further deferred and that a beginning should at once be made for giving effect to improvement that has long been considered necessary.

We have often discussed in this Council the disastrous results of the Damodar floods, which formed even to-day the subject-matter of some questions. The matter has engaged the attention of the Government and the public long and now and again we had sympathetic assurances of which nothing practical has yet come. One of the villages on the Damodar—a village destined to live in the history of modern Indian civilisation—has terribly suffered for many years. It is suffering more and more every year and may soon be washed away altogether and be a thing of the past. Radhanagore in the district of Hooghly, where the pioneer reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born, is a doomed village and hundreds if not thousands of villages round about are in the same predicament and the plea on their behalf from year to year has been unavailing so far. Radhanagore is soon likely to have a permanent and suitable Raja Ram Mohan Roy memorial and if the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway make some concessions that have been asked for, Radhanagore will soon grow in importance and its protection and the protection of the many villages round about will be a matter of the utmost

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Bhabendra Chundra Ray.*The Hon'ble DR. DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI—*concluded.*

importance. I should like therefore to associate myself strongly with the views of the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan that some early attempt for mitigating the evil is imperatively necessary. I also desire to associate myself with the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur in his appreciative remarks about our retiring Vice-President and Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda our relation with whom in this Council were always pleasant and profitable.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY said :—

“My Lord, it is very trying to have to deal with a Budget which claims to be an adversity Budget, and moreover seeks to stifle criticism by bravely displaying the label—‘approved by the Finance Committee.’ But my Lord, if we are to be true to ourselves and to our constituencies, we must speak out—some times even at the risk of disturbing the serene equanimity of official minds. Our lack of information is not unoften responsible for inquiries and observations which provoke curt and indifferent replies from the official benches. But I can assure your Lordship that non-official members do sometimes attempt to study things, according to their own lights, before raising any discussion thereon. The Budget itself, for instance, needs some gloss on some points to enable uninitiated but inquiring minds to correctly appreciate it. And when in such circumstances we ask for more light than the official papers suffer to afford us, we certainly do not expect to be referred back to those very pages which prompted us to make the inquiry. It may be a dexterous method of answering interpellations, with which the Secretariat appears to be in love. But we expect your Lordship to wean it of its affection for fencing methods in the matter of replying to non-official queries.

My Lord, I had the misfortune on the last Council day to ask for detailed information in regard to the head of Income-tax in the present Budget; and it pleased the Secretariat to refer me to the Budget itself in reply. I do not know why the Secretariat could not be charitable enough to presume that I had some acquaintance already with what appeared in the Budget on the point. At least we non-official members expect to be given the benefit of doubt in these matters. As the reply has not improved my knowledge in any manner, I take the liberty of raising the question here again, in the hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge will not disdain to explain things which, though quite obvious to the omniscient Secretariat, cannot be easily comprehended by ignorant non-official members.

My Lord, we are all aware that the income-tax was somewhat enhanced last year by the Imperial Government, and although the income-tax is a divided head of revenue—shared equally by the Imperial and Provincial Governments—the Government of India was desirous of appropriating for Imperial purposes the entire excess yield which would result from the enhancement. It was calculated that this excess, so far as Bengal was concerned, would be Rs. 40 lakhs 80 thousand, of which only half would ordinarily be credited to the Imperial funds. The other half, representing the Provincial share and amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs 40 thousand, was therefore made into a fixed assignment by the Provincial Government in favour of the Imperial. Accordingly, this assignment was provided for in the Budget of the last year on the understanding that the amount would be liable to revision only when normal financial conditions were restored. But as a matter of fact, the excess came up to 65 lakhs in 1916-17, and is expected to be 78 lakhs in 1917-18. And instead of sticking to the assignment of 20 lakhs 40 thousand, the Local Government have made over 32½ lakhs as the Provincial share, or 12 lakhs 10 thousand in excess of the assignment, to the Imperial funds in 1916-17. They have, moreover, budgetted for 39 lakhs, or 18 lakhs

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—*continued.*

60 thousand in excess of the assignment, to be made over to the Imperial Government in 1917-18. The brief explanation which the Budget furnishes for this departure from the terms of the assignment is that the "Local Government did not feel justified in adhering to the assignment." I am perfectly aware, my Lord, that the financial relations of this Government with the Imperial are governed by strict principles into the merits of which it is not permissible for us to enter. But when they are thus regulated by a stern system of settlements, assignments and transfers between the two Governments, any lapse into fits of generosity or other softer sentiments, on the part of either, is not only unexpected, but sometimes calls for more than a passing explanation if particularly such weakness tends to a loss of revenue to us. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge will be pleased to explain the terms on which the assignment was fixed, indicating whether it is strictly obligatory on the part of this Government to assign any amount over Rs. 20 lakhs 40 thousand from the Provincial share of the excess amount of income-tax to the Imperial Exchequer.

My Lord, coming now to the expenditure side, I am impelled to take off my hat to the Police head, for to that belongs the prerogative of plenitude. I regret it is beyond me to approximate to that pitch of mind where the very association of the magic name of Police is sufficient to invest any scheme with the character of overruling importance and, in the words of the Budget itself, "immediate and imperative necessity." The progress which the Police expenditure has made since 1912-13, as compared with expenditure under Education and Sanitation, provides food for much serious thought. From something like 84 lakhs in 1912-13, the total Police charges excluding Police buildings, have risen to 1 crore 34 lakhs in the present Budget, which represents an increase of 50 lakhs or about 60 per cent. in six years. Turning to Education we notice that from about 75 lakhs in 1912-13, the expenditure has come up to 98 lakhs in the Budget; here we have an advance of 23 lakhs or 30 per cent. in six years. The Sanitation expenditure, borne out of Provincial funds, was 7 lakhs 64 thousand in 1912-13, and has come down to 5 lakhs 98 thousand in the Budget—which represents a decrease of 1 lakh 66 thousand or about 22 per cent. Taking now the total provincial charges for comparison, we note that from about 5 crores 70 lakhs in 1912-13, we have arrived at 6 crores 77 lakhs in the Budget; in other words, there has been an advance of over 1 crore or about 20 per cent. in six years. Again, we find that in 1912-13, Police expenditure represented about $\frac{1}{4}$, Education $\frac{1}{8}$, and Sanitation $\frac{1}{16}$ of the total provincial charges of the year. The Budget figure for Police expenditure in 1917-18, however, represents one-fifth, Education one-seventh, and Sanitation less than one-hundredth of the estimated provincial charges. A striking feature of the Police charges is that they maintain a steady, uninterrupted advance since 1912-13, while the other items of expenditure, such as Education and Sanitation, indicate fluctuations during the corresponding periods quite, as much as the total provincial charges. Another remarkable fact is that while the actual educational expenditure generally falls below the Budget by several lakhs, the Police actuals are better than the Budget by a respectable margin since 1915-16. So that there is a lively chance of the actual Police charges mounting up higher than the already inflated Budget figure for 1917-18 by a few paltry lakhs, and the Education and Sanitation budget-suffering a corresponding shrinkage.

My Lord, a few days back I had the honour of moving a resolution in connection with the Financial Statement, seeking to ensure a full allotment of what is known as the Augmentation Grant to the District Boards from which the Provincial Government have for some time been making deductions without any excuse or authority whatever. In conditionally accepting the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.*The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY—*continued.*

resolution, the Hon'ble Member in charge was led to remark that Government had been considering whether they could not be more generous with the District Boards. The Hon'ble Member, I trust, is alive as much as any body else to the fact that the acceptance of my resolution did not involve any exercise of the virtue of generosity on the part of Government, but was the least that they could do to extricate themselves from a rather awkward situation. And I think I have a right to hope that the Hon'ble Member having made that statement will stick to his assurance that Government are thinking of becoming more generous to the local bodies. The necessity for ampler funds is growing every year with the ever-increasing demands on the purse of our District Boards. There has no doubt been an improvement in the financial position of the Board on account of the localisation of the Public Works cess ; but we must not forget that certain Provincial grants have been concomitantly withdrawn. And the position is this, that although in less informed quarters the District Boards seem to be "rolling in wealth," they are very much worse off than the local bodies in the other provinces in India. From the statistics available to us it appears that the incidence of income (excluding opening balance) of the local bodies in the various provinces stood thus, in 1913-14 :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Madras	...	53	United Provinces ...	...	26
Assam	...	52	Central Provinces	...	25
Bombay	...	47	Bengal coming last with	...	22
Punjab	...	44			

And while in the case of all the other provinces, this income per head of population is a steadily increasing figure, in Bengal it reached its highest in 1913-14 with '22 and is going down from 1914-15. The total income of the Boards in Bengal (excluding opening balance) stood at 1 crore 7 lakhs in 1913-14 ; 1 crore 4 lakhs in 1914-15 ; 1 crore 7 lakhs again in 1915-16 ; 98 lakhs 30 thousand in 1916-17, and it is estimated to go down to 96 lakhs 94 thousand in 1917-18. My Lord, our balances have for some time been a reproach on our capacity for spending. I desire, however, to point out that the local bodies in Bengal are not singular in this respect ; indeed, they sin in the company of all the other major provinces in India. But conditions are improving very fast in Bengal and our balances are as a matter of fact dwindling remarkably. The closing balance of the District Boards in Bengal reached its highest in 1914-15 with 30 lakhs 65 thousand and odd ; the balance for the next two years were 22 lakhs 73 thousand and odd, in 1915-16 ; and only 8 lakhs 27 thousand and odd in 1916-17, the estimated closing balance for 1917-18 being 7 lakhs 51 thousand and odd. I have very little doubt, my Lord, that taking the estimated figure for 1917-18, there will be hardly another province in India to show such a small balance. We all know, that the Boards stand on the threshold of a most memorable chapter in their history. We see in every direction signs of expanding importance and usefulness of our self-governing institutions. Their duties are growing more and more, and their purse-strings are being tugged vigorously from all sides. The large balances have evaporated in an incredibly short time, and the local bodies must be financed more liberally if they are to be saddled with further responsibilities. Apart from the direct demands of rural sanitation, water-supply and primary education, the local bodies are now to finance the Union committees whose number is on the increase ; and if the suggestions about the "Circle System" as put forward in the Report of the District Administration Committee, come to be given full effect to, then the burden on our local bodies will become a very heavy one in all conscience. For, if I have been able to follow the recommendations of the Committee, they want the bulk of the Public Works cess receipts, now credited to the District Boards, for the purpose of financing the Circle System when it comes into being.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.*The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY—*concluded.*

My Lord, I plead therefore for a greater financial assistance to our District Boards. As I have already stated, Government contribution to these bodies has fallen off with the surrender of the Public Works cess. And taking the revenue, properly so called, of the local bodies of the different provinces, as shown in a statement placed on the table in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 20th March last, I find that in the year 1914-15 Government contribution roughly represented 60 per cent. of the total actual revenue of the local bodies in Assam; 45 per cent. in Bombay; 40 per cent. in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces; 35 per cent. in Madras; and 20 per cent. in Bengal and in the United Provinces. We have therefore a very legitimate grievance in this respect. One of the reasons why the local bodies in some of these provinces are in receipt of such large subventions from Government, appears to be that there the Augmentation grant made by the Imperial Government represents one-fourth of the total land cess, while in the case of the local bodies in Bengal this grant is at present practically one-eighth of the land cess. I am aware that the Local Government have no more authority to increase this grant than to effect any deductions therefrom. But may it not be expected that your Lordship's Government will be pleased to take up the cause of our local bodies and represent the matter to the Government of India with a view to get the Augmentation grant doubled as soon as Imperial finances permit. I may remind your Lordship that the Decentralisation Commission, in recommending the improvement of the financial position of the local bodies, suggested among other things that the Augmentation grant should be increased. I do not claim that the local bodies in Bengal should be treated with greater indulgence by the Government of India, but only that they should be placed on the same footing as the local bodies in those provinces where the grant represents 25 per cent. of the entire land cess. Before I resume my seat, let me express the hope that it will be possible for your Lordship's Government to give effect to my resolution of the 14th March last regarding the Augmentation grant within the present financial year, and to restore to the District Boards the amount of 5 lakhs and odd representing past deductions from the grant."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, we are keenly sensible of the heavy strain on the finances of the Government due to the continuance of the war. It is reasonable to expect that many of our cherished schemes will remain in abeyance during the period. But we hope that this year will see the end of this world struggle with the victory of Great Britain and her Allies and we will meet next year under different conditions and circumstances.

In reply to an interpellation last year by Nawab Syed Hossam Haider Chowdhuri, Khan Bahadur, the Government were pleased to state that 27 high schools were unable to obtain affiliation for want of funds, the Government then not being in a position to help them with the requisite aid. I do not know how many of these 27 schools have since been able to obtain affiliation. It is with great difficulty that the school authorities can make both ends meet, as the Indian Universities Act and the University Regulations impose various obligations on the school authorities which require a great deal of expenditure. According to Government rules, a boy willing to enter the University or any technical Department or Government Service is rightly required to pass at least the Matriculation Examination. It is therefore absolutely necessary that education up to the Matriculation Standard should be within the reach of many. The University insists on certain conditions to be fulfilled before a school is recognised. As a general rule the University relies on the report of the Departmental Inspector to see if these

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.*

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—*continued.*

conditions have been complied with. It is frequently complained that Inspectors are very hard to please and that they apply the Regulations with great stringency and rigour. In the interest of education I would desire a little more leniency in the matter of inspection until the Government will be in a position to be more liberal in grants. Of course I do not ask for leniency of standard in teaching and management. The Department may not insist on expensive schemes of accommodation and it is likely the University will not object to any relaxation in this respect.

There has been a proposal to provincialise four High Schools, viz., those at Bhola, Pirojpur, Jhalakati and Jamalpur. A large amount of money will be required to carry out the scheme. I would beg to suggest that the scheme may be put off for the time being, and the amount thus saved may be given to those institutions which cannot subsist without public help.

We cannot but feel grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the annual grant of nine lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the pay of the teachers in conformity with His Excellency's announcement made at the last Convocation. Now with this Imperial grant the Government will be in a position to remove to a certain extent a source of dissatisfaction to this highly deserving class of public servants by a judicious distribution of the amount set apart for the purpose.

The Medical College at Calcutta is quite insufficient to meet the growing demands for medical education in the country. It is a melancholy fact that a very large percentage of Eastern Bengal students could not be admitted to the Calcutta Medical College last year on account of the paucity of accommodation, and this deplorable state of things has unfortunately been going on for the last few years. The inadequacy of medical aid in the towns and villages of Eastern Bengal has been more than once referred to by your Excellency's predecessor in his public utterances at Dacca. I would therefore urge upon the Government the imperative necessity of establishing a Medical College at Dacca as soon as the funds permit, even before the University scheme takes a practical shape. Thanks to the activities of the Agricultural Department Dacca has been provided with an Experimental Farm. Agriculture is the main stay of the vast population of Eastern Bengal. I venture to point out that the establishment of an Agricultural College at Dacca will remove a want which has been long felt by the people of Eastern Bengal, especially the upper and middle classes. These two Colleges will eventually form a part of the Dacca University. I would urge upon the Government the consideration of providing hostels for the graduate and under-graduate students of the backward classes in Calcutta. At a modest computation there are about a hundred students of these communities studying in the various Colleges at Calcutta. They cannot find shelter in the ordinary hostels and messes for unfortunate caste restrictions and they have to put up with great indignity and inconvenience in getting accommodation. I am glad that the Muhammadans are going to have separate hostels. In the same way I plead for separate hostels for the students of the backward classes. At Dacca the then Eastern Bengal Government made good provision for them, but at Calcutta none exists.

When the public works cesses were made over to the District Boards it was contemplated that the fund thus available would be principally utilised for the improvement of water-supply in the rural districts; but it is to be regretted that the grant has not been properly applied to this purpose, and the actual amount annually spent by the Boards in this direction has been quite insufficient in proportion to the needs of the country. The expenditure

*Discussion of the Budget.**Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.*The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—*continued.*

on this head should be largely increased to remove the scarcity of water-supply. The Government should impress upon the District Boards the necessity of increasing the expenditure on this head.

The Government should consider the question whether the District Boards should be asked to re-excavate the dried-up and silted-up canals. Their re-excavation will have the effect of improving the water-supply, irrigation, communication by boat and drainage. The improvement thus made in the drainage of the country by opening up of silted-up canals will most probably help in checking the spread of malaria which every year kills hundreds of thousands of people and wrecks the health of a still larger number. I am glad to say that both the Imperial and the Provincial Governments also recognise the fact. No doubt the re-excavation of the dried-up canals and keeping them in order will entail a heavy cost on the Boards and the Government also cannot spare sufficient funds to help them. I would suggest that the cost can be partly or mostly met by the levy of a toll on every boat that passes through the canals and an enormous sum can thus be raised without straining the purse of the people in general. To take only a few instances, the re-excavation of the many khals of Vikrampur in the district of Dacca and those in the district of Mymensingh, will do incalculable good to a very large population of Eastern Bengal. It is also possible to find private companies and individuals who will undertake the work of excavation, if the District Boards guarantee them a certain amount of interest as they do in the case of the light railways. In Eastern Bengal, specially in the district of Dacca, canals are a greater need than roads and railways for the purpose of communication.

My Lord, one question which touches most intimately the people of Eastern Bengal is the position of Dacca as the second capital of the province. Lord Hardinge in the Despatch of August 1911, elaborated the advantages of Dacca as the second capital which had "all the conveniences of ordinary provincial head-quarters." His Lordship pointed out the desirability of the Governor residing there from time to time. The simple statement was afterwards raised to the dignity of an assurance by Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary of State for India, at the discussion of the Government of India Bill in 1912, in which Your Excellency took such a leading part. Your Excellency asked for a Statutory Declaration, but Mr. Montague, on behalf of the Government, did not agree to it, but was confident that "the same reason would take the Governor of Bengal to Dacca that took the Governor of the United Provinces to Lucknow, and the Governor of Bombay to Poona." "Government buildings", he went on to say, "had been put up at Dacca at a great cost and would be preserved and used for the purpose indicated." This was a distinct pledge. Lord Carmichael used to spend a portion of autumn at Dacca and he expressed the hope that Your Excellency would never lose sight of the importance of Eastern Bengal. But it is to be observed that a permanent use has not been made of the Government buildings at Dacca in the spirit of Mr. Montague's declaration in the House of Commons. We desire that some Government offices may be permanently located at Dacca; and Dacca may be made the head-quarters of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture and Excise, and the offices of the Postmaster-General, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Jails and Registration. Most of the big zemindaries are within the divisions of Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong, and a large number of estates in these divisions are under the control of the Court of Wards. The office of the Board of Revenue may also be permanently located at Dacca. I hope that Dacca will be really treated as a second head-quarters as Lord Crewe had said, and be placed on a footing of equality with Poona and Lucknow. There have been attempts in certain quarters to

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Rasul ; Mr. Beatson Bell.*

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR—*concluded.*

belittle the importance of Dacca, but we hope during Your Excellency's Government these attempts will end in failure."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.]

AFTER LUNCH.

The Hon'ble MR. RASUL said :—

"Before I make my observations on the Budget proper, I desire to say a few words with regard to the procedure regarding the Budget debate. My friend the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has drawn Your Excellency's attention to the rules and regulations regarding the Budget debate and also with regard to the Finance Committee. I want to associate myself with all that he has said in respect of the Finance Committee and in regard to the rules. But I also want to say a few words on the futility of the Budget debate and in this connection I would draw Your Excellency's attention to a certain procedure. I was one of those who received a circular letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Department drawing our special attention to rules 34 and 35 of the Bengal Legislative (Financial Statement) Rules asking us to be relevant to the Budget, that is to say, I was under the impression that we would not be allowed to say anything with regard to anything else except the Budget. After receiving that letter I looked into the Budget debate and the innumerable speeches that were delivered last year. There I found about 100 closely-printed pages in the *Calcutta Gazette* and, out of that, I could see that nearly 70 pages were devoted to matters absolutely irrelevant to the issue—as we lawyers call it. I was rather glad when I received that letter which I have mentioned and also with regard to the 15 minutes time-limit. Now to-day from the first few speeches that I had the good fortune to listen to, I found speakers referring to several matters which were irrelevant to the Budget discussion. Now as I said in the very beginning about the futility of the Budget debate, I only want to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that after devoting one day or two days to the Budget discussion we are not allowed to vote on it. We are only allowed to make speeches on subjects which were already discussed during the debate on the Revised Financial Statement and the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council reply to these speeches and the Budget is passed. Now what is the use of repeating these arguments again and again? I would therefore ask Your Excellency whether you could see your way to amend the procedure in some way. My humble suggestion is this : that on the day fixed for the Budget debate there ought not to be any debate at all. The Budget may be placed on the table by the Member in charge who would say that we must accept it. After all it has to be accepted. We have no vote and no voice in the matter at all. Then what is the use of all these discussions? Place the Budget before the House and say it must be accepted. There ought not to be any discussion at all. And in lieu of that discussion we may be allowed a longer time between the introduction of the Financial Statement and the debate on it. At present we get about six or seven days to prepare our resolutions.

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"Ten days."

The Hon'ble MR. RASUL said :—

"I may be very dull-headed, but 10 days are not enough. I tried my best, but I could not understand the intricacies of the figures within that time

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Rasul.*The Hon'ble MR. RASUL—*continued.*

Therefore if we are allowed say about 15 days, we will be able to digest the matter and draw up resolutions. And during the debate of those resolutions, we have some power. We cannot only speak on them, but can also vote. Of course our resolutions are lost because the European non-official members think that in season and out of season they must support the Government—it doesn't matter whether the resolutions are right or wrong. I therefore make the suggestion that we ought to be allowed longer time so that we may introduce many more resolutions. Your Lordship has got considerable experience of the House of Commons. I have also had some experience—not of course as a member. I was a full-fledged member of the British Empire as I used to command three Parliamentary votes while in England—two as an M. A. of the Oxford University and one as a lodger and I used to take a good deal of interest in English politics. Owing to those votes I was somebody there, although I am hardly anybody in my own country. However, your Lordship knows the value of power and the value of criticism and if one has power to vote on the Budget items, one feels there is something substantial in it. Without any power, however, there is nothing in it. It is a well-known fact that there is no love lost between the members of the Civil Service and the Indian educated community whom we have the honour to represent here. It is no use hiding this fact. It is a fact and Your Excellency will know it by experience. The power of criticism without any power of voting simply embitters the feelings of both the communities and makes things not what they ought to be. Therefore, I submit, your Lordship should take into consideration my humble suggestion with regard to the Budget debate, *i.e.*, there should be no debate at all, but there should be longer time given to us for the introduction of resolutions on the Revised Financial Statement.

Now I want to say a few words about the Finance Committee. I may be pardoned for using the word "farce", but I have been told by some of the members of the Finance Committee that the procedure there is a real farce. On the 13th December we elected the Finance Committee. They met on the 14th and again on the 24th and that was all. The procedure there is that the member in charge brings forward a cut and dried Financial Statement and says "Gentlemen, here is the Financial Statement. If anybody wants to object to it Government will be at a standstill." And every member said ditto and that was the deliberation of the Finance Committee. I myself was not a member of the Committee but I heard it from friends who were in the Committee. No wonder that people look upon such a Committee as an absolute farce. I hope Your Excellency will look into the matter.

I do not know whether I shall be in order in saying something about the Dacca residence of the Government. My Hon'ble friend the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has already referred to it. I do not know whether Your Excellency has already decided on going to Dacca. Last year there was only one sitting of the Council at Dacca. This year I was thinking of bringing forward a resolution to have at least four or five sittings at Dacca instead of no sitting at all. As was suggested by my Hon'ble friend the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur. I do not want to enter into the political aspect of the question at all. But unless we know beforehand Your Excellency's decision with regard to Dacca, I shall certainly bring forward a resolution to have more than one sitting at Dacca. The exodus to Darjeeling has also been referred to and I do not think I need say much with regard to it. I think the opinion is absolutely unanimous, whether European or Indian, that this must be put a stop to. If the High Court Judges can stay in Calcutta during the hot season and discharge their duties satisfactorily, I do not see any reason why members of Government cannot also stay down. The waste of so much money should be put a stop to at once and we should consider

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.*

The Hon'ble MR. RASUL.—*concluded.*

later on as to what course we should follow in future regarding the Darjeeling exodus.

I regret I cannot conscientiously congratulate the Finance Member on the Budget. We find that the total estimated charges are in excess of the income by eleven lakhs and twenty-one thousand rupees. Now the leading principle by which all civilized governments are guided is that in normal times the Government should be carried on at the smallest possible cost and in abnormal times there should be strict economy and rigorous retrenchment in all branches of administration. But instead of that what do we find in our budget? Last year we spent Rs. 1,12,27,000 on Police, but this year we have got no less than Rs. 1,34,38,000. No doubt the extra expenditure is partly due to the detenus and for rewards for secret service. Now as far as the secret service is concerned, I think Scotland Yard—."

[At this moment the bell rang as the time limit had expired. The Hon'ble Member resumed his seat.]

The Hon'ble MR. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA said :—

"My Lord, I desire to make a few remarks on the Budget for the year 1917-18. The expenditure under the head of "Law and Justice" is given as Rs. 1,30,46,000, and the receipts under this head and the provincial share of the receipts under court-fee stamps deducting the proportionate expenditure chargeable to that head amount to about Rs. 1,04,56,000. Therefore the loss to the Province for the next year on the head of Law and Justice will be about Rs. 25,89,000. This works out approximately to a fifth of the total expenditure under this head. I have also examined the figures given in the Budget for all the years from 1912-13 to 1916-17 and I find that there has been a loss in every one of these years, the minimum being one-fifth and the maximum running up to one-third of the total expenditure. The expenditure under the head of Law and Justice ought to be fully covered by the receipts provided for meeting it and I suggest that the Government of India should be approached in this connection with a view to having the basis of apportionment of the revenue under the head of Stamps revised, so that there may be no deficit under the head of Law and Justice in the future. If the Government of India sanction this, the revenues set free from being required to meet the balance of the expenditure under Law and Justice can be employed in other ways for the benefit of the Province.

The expenditure under the head of Police is the largest under any single head in the Budget. The proportion to the total revenue of the Province excluding the opening balance was approximately 1 to 7 in 1912-13 and it has risen to 1 to 5 for the year under discussion, the ratio of the increase being 5 to 7. If the assignments by the Government of India are not taken into consideration, the ratio of the increase becomes much higher. My Lord, where shall we find the means to meet it if Police expenditure goes on to increase in this manner? A fifth of our revenues as the cost of the maintenance of law and order in the country is exceedingly large. Notwithstanding the continuous growth of expenditure, crime in the Province has not appreciably diminished, and it will not diminish to any great extent if the Government do not try to improve the impoverished economic condition of the country which is one of the chief underlying causes of crime. The political discontentment in the Province, my Lord, it would be unwise for the Government to mistake for disloyalty. Discontentment is a sign of health. Humanity is progressing and outgrowing its environments every moment of its existence. "Discontentment is the first step in the progress of civilisation of a nation, as of an individual," so has said a great English thinker. The present state of things in the country, my Lord, calls

*Discussion of the Budget.**Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.*The Hon'ble MR. ARUN CHANDRA SINGHA—*concluded.*

for a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government towards the natural aspirations of the people and not for a more rigorous policing of the country. As a preventive measure, however, against crimes of organised violence I would suggest that exemptions and licences under the Arms Act be more freely allowed to men of position and wealth, and I would include amongst the licencees members of municipalities Local and District Boards and chowkidari punchayets.

The provisions for education and sanitation are not at all adequate to the needs of the Province. Female education does not receive the measure of support from the Government that it ought to. The cost of inspection under the head of Education has been a matter of frequent criticism in this Council. I again draw the attention of the Government to this and urge them to make inspection as little expensive as possible.

I am glad to find, my Lord, that in the Budget for the new year, provision has been made for the appointment of six additional district agricultural officers. I have personal experience of the good work some of these officers are doing. Agriculture is the staple industry of the country and it is right and proper that every effort should be made to improve it on modern scientific lines. I trust that at no distant date every district in this Presidency will have an agricultural officer and an experimental farm attached to it. I would suggest, my Lord, that the Agricultural Department should publish translations in the Bengali language of all its publications having any bearing on the improvement of agriculture for sale at popular prices to the raiyats.

My Lord, a large closing balance averaging about 3 crores of rupees is being carried over from year to year since 1913-14. The opening balance for the year under review is Rs. 3,26,79,000 and the closing balance is Rs. 3,15,58,000. This includes the minimum balance of Rs. 20,00,000, and earmarked allotments for special expenditures which have been kept in abeyance on account of the war. There is no likelihood of these earmarked allotments being regranted until the termination of the war. I therefore suggest that at least 2 crores of rupees be invested in the meantime in the new Indian War loan or in some other suitable manner and the interest realised be utilised in meeting the deficit of Rs. 11,21,000 in the budget for 1917-18."

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY said :—

"My Lord, we the *mufassal* people are perhaps more vitally interested in Sanitation, Primary Education and Agriculture than in any other item of the Budget and if we have any cause to be disappointed with it, we also fully recognise that there are many more items which from the exigencies of the State require a greater amount of attention and the expenditure on them can hardly bear to be curtailed even at the risk of disappointing an important section of the subjects, we accordingly take consolation for the present and pray to God Almighty that the cause of all this financial stringency may be soon removed and that the unflinching efforts of our Allies may be crowned with the only form of success that our cause justly demands and that in this mighty struggle He may help us, the people of Bengal, to do our bit and uphold our fair fame as loyal subjects of our beloved King-Emperor by all possible sacrifices on our part.

My Lord, disappointing though the Budget is in many respects, I cannot but express my heart-felt gratitude for the liberal way in which the item of Agriculture has been treated. Our present Budget under this head is nearly 60 per cent. in excess of what had been actually spent in the year immediately preceding the war and the allotments to all the important sub-heads such as

*Discussion of the Budget.**Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.*The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—*continued.*

Agricultural Experiments, Seed Stores, Farms and Co-operative Societies have been steadily increasing. But twelve lakh and twenty thousand is by no means an adequate sum to produce a marked effect in so big a province as ours and while hoping for better days when we will press our claim with the earnestness it deserves, now I would only like to put forward a suggestion before Your Excellency that the two important sub-heads, *viz.*, Cattle Breeding and Distribution of Agricultural Literature which have been totally neglected in the Budget may receive some consideration during the course of the year by way of some contribution from the sum which is at Your Excellency's disposal for petty grants. As for Primary Education, on which to a large extent depends the real progress of our rural population, though I see that very little can be done to improve the situation at present, yet I hope that some portion of the new Imperial Allotment will be devoted to the betterment of the prospects of the poor, ill-paid Primary School teachers who are entrusted with the difficult and onerous duties of educating our boys in the country. With regard to sanitation I only desire to point out that even what amount it has been possible to allot to this head may be distributed all over the province in an impartial and judicious manner. In this connection, I beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the insanitary condition of the Rajshahi District, a full description of which has been given in the District Gazetteer just published. As I find that its learned author, Mr. O'Malley, whose kind and sympathetic action as Collector will be gratefully remembered by the people of Rajshahi, is now the Secretary in charge of this department, I am quite hopeful that our district will be benefited by his experience.

My Lord, I find with great pleasure that the Government are taking particular notice of our waterways and I hope that the Chief Engineer will give his usual sympathetic attention to the needs of the Rajshahi Division, where the great rivers like the Mahananda and the Atrai are in great danger of being silted up. I also desire to make a similar request to the Director of Public Instruction with regard to the vexing problem of Hostel Accommodation of the students at Rajshahi.

My Lord, I have finished the subjects in which as a rural landlord I am greatly interested. There is only one thing more and I shall finish. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell while presenting the Revised Financial Statement gave out that Settlement Operations involving an expenditure of Rs. 21,00,000 will be taken up this year in Bankura and Jessore. My Lord, Settlement Proceedings in permanently settled areas are a most unproductive work so far as the Government are concerned and even to the landlords and the raiyats their usefulness is very doubtful, nay almost negligible after a short while. Whatever importance might be attached to these proceedings by the Hon'ble Member opposite, these are certainly a kind of work which can wait. But this being to a certain extent an Imperial Expenditure, I am, perhaps, not in a position to discuss the subject here, so all that I now wish to do or is to submit to Your Excellency that since the landlords and the tenants shall have to pay the whole of this amount later on, it would have been showing a great consideration to their rights of citizenship if they had been consulted as to whether this is an opportune time for these operations. Bankura has of late suffered a great deal from floods and famines and I doubt very much if its people would like this extra burden thrown upon them at this time. Even from the point of view of the Government, this can hardly be said to be a suitable time for undertaking fresh operations; by postponing these till the end of the war not only would the Government have saved nearly a quarter of a crore of rupees but the people of the affected area would have been able to invest in the War Loan at least an equivalent sum, if not more. My Lord,

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—*concluded.*

I do not desire to be pessimistic but I will not be surprised if the contribution to the War Loan by the districts which have undergone Settlement Operations, do not come up to the expectations. With these few observations, my Lord, before I resume my seat I beg to associate myself with the remarks made by my previous speakers in reference to our retiring Vice-President the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon. The people of North Bengal who are supposed to be rather backward, will ever gratefully remember the kind treatment which our wants and aspirations always received at his hands. We the zamindars also have special reason to be grateful to him. From his very early days he has been known as a true and sincere friend of the zamindars. It is largely due to his exertions that the veterinary department has come into existence and has now proved of such great help and usefulness to our agricultural population. We all sincerely feel his retirement from our midst. I pray to God to grant him a long and healthy life to fully enjoy his well-earned rest.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

“ My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Rasul has forestalled me in his remarks about the futility of these Budget discussions, and I will not repeat what he said. I have often wondered, in rising to take part in these discussions year after year, if there is anything in the British Parliamentary procedure which furnishes a parallel to the meaningless formality which goes by the name of budget debates in an Indian Legislative Council. To the outside public, the privilege of criticising, in the course of these debates, the broad aspects of Government policy is an important concession to the demands of educated Indians for an effective voice in shaping the policy of Administration and also in controlling the finances of the country. But to those who know, these budget debates seldom lead to anything better than mere waste of time. The practice of calling upon the non-official members of this Council to discuss an unchangeable and unalterable budget seems to be as much justifiable as that followed by a certain Deputy Magistrate who used to write out his judgments beforehand and then call upon the pleaders and mukhtars to argue the case. We are cordially invited to offer our criticisms, but we are told in the very same breadth that our discussions will have no more effect in changing one single digit in any figure in the Budget than the breeze of the numerous electric fans waving over our heads. I must say, my Lord, that the whole system is most humiliating to the non-official members of the Council, and these budget debates can only be regarded as the closing scene in an artistically contrived but meaningless show which only serves to bring into relief the hollowness of the position occupied by us in this Council. However, my Lord, half a loaf is always better than no loaf, and in this spirit and without any further complaint, I will proceed to make certain observations on the Budget.

I will begin, my Lord, with the budget allotments for expenditure on the police. I feel that it is a very delicate subject to deal with, because I know that there are officials who consider an adverse criticism of the Police Department as something amounting to blasphemy. There are those in high authority who think that the importance of the police force can hardly be overestimated, and that no expenditure is too high which is incurred on any schemes or projects having reference to the Police Department. I would only remind officials who hold this view that in spite of the real importance of this particular department, there is quite a possibility that this importance may be overestimated. I am reminded in this connection of a story which I heard of an old Nawab who, although overtaken by reverses of fortune, still continued to think that a highly paid and skilful cook was an indispensable necessity in his household. He was one of those ruined aristocrats, of whom we have a plenty all over India, living on the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ :—*continued.*

memories of vanished prosperity, but devoid of any real sense of proportion in adjusting his expenditure to his reduced income or the changed circumstances in which he happened to be placed. The story goes that he was allotted a political pension of about Rs. 100 a month for his maintenance, and his friends advised him to frame a budget in order to suit his expenditure to his reduced income. After a good deal of discussion, he accepted the suggestion, but in proceeding to frame the budget he insisted on having a cook on a salary of Rs. 50 a month. It was pointed out to him that Rs. 50 to spend on a cook would be out of all proportion to his other items of expenditure, and he was politely warned that if he were to spend this large amount on the pay of his cook, he may not have more than a few rupees to spend on his articles of food itself. But the old Nawab was unconvinced because, to his mind, a good and skilful cook was indispensable to any one laying any claim to nobility of birth or aristocracy. If I am pardoned, my Lord, I will say that the expenditure which Government propose to undertake on the Police Department bears almost the same proportion to the expenditure on other items of administrative necessity as the Rs. 50 set forth on the pay of the cook bore to the other items in the budget of the eccentric Nawab. There can be no doubt that the Police Department is one of the most important departments under the Government, but your Excellency will have to consider whether the allotment of over one crore and 34 lakhs is at all a reasonable expenditure to incur out of a total provincial expenditure of about 6½ crores. Roughly speaking, the Police Department will absorb 20 per cent of the total provincial expenditure and the rest of the 45 other departments, large and small, will have to be content with the balance of 80 per cent. Is this not paying too much for the cook?

My Lord, the two principal functions which the police in any country can be called upon to perform are, the prevention and the detection of crime. I will not hesitate to say that as regards the detection of crime, the modern policeman in this country has been a most hopeless failure. I leave out of consideration the work done by the police in detecting what are called political crimes, for I can very well admit that in this particular matter the police officers are faced with a situation of extraordinary difficulty. I will even concede that in the detection of political crimes, the police officers have attained a remarkable measure of success in spite of uncommon and unprecedented obstacles. But in the work of detection regarding ordinary crime, the work of the police has been wholly unsatisfactory. I can hardly recall instances in which police officers have been able to trace unknown offenders by the exercise of what may be called a genuine and skilful detective ability. In the good old days, when the department had not become saturated with Western ideas of efficiency, police officers with genuine detective ability were not rare. But a mistaken policy of indiscriminate and lavish expenditure on every item connected with the department has had a most demoralising effect on the force, and police officers of the present day are generally as much obnoxious to the people as a set of spoilt children are to the other members of a household. It is true that the police are now better paid, better housed and better fed, but they are undoubtedly a much inferior set of public servants than their predecessors of even a generation ago. Even the highest authorities have admitted their inferiority as detective officers. In his report on the Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for 1912, the Inspector-General of Police wrote as follows :—

‘There is a general consensus of opinion that, with few exceptions, the investigating staff possesses little detective ability. This is true to a very great extent, but I am decidedly of the opinion that it exists in a

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ:—*continued.*

greater degree than is generally admitted. But it requires to be developed and trained, and it cannot be denied that this important subject requires more attention. The period of training at the college is too limited to admit of a thorough training in detective work, in addition to the many other subjects in which instruction is given. Moreover, the training at the college is merely a foundation: it does not undertake to turn out a finished detective or a police officer with nothing to learn' (*vide* Report for 1912, page 8, paragraph 10). My Lord, a police officer with genuine detective ability is now-a-days as rare as the *dodo* in Madagascar, and might well set naturalists to think whether any extant specimen is not really the very last of his species.

Let us now turn to the other phase of their function, namely, the prevention of crime. Here again I may say that the police officers have been anything but a success. I am reminded of a story in which a schoolmaster is said to have asked a boy in what respect a policeman resembles the rainbow. "Please Sir," said the boy. "The answer is very simple: both make their appearance after the storm is over." My Lord, in spite of the growing increase on the police department, crime of all kinds shows a remarkable tendency to increase, leading to a corresponding increase of work in the various criminal courts of the country. I find from the Administration Report of 1912-13 that the total number of criminal cases brought to trial during the year was 12,132 which was in excess of those of the figures for 1911 by no less than 9,816. The report says "that under the Indian Penal Code the increase was chiefly in offences affecting the human body" (2155) (*vide* Administration Report for 1912-13, page 31, paragraph 102). During the year 1913-14 the total number of cases brought to trial was 133,095 which is in excess of the figures for previous year by 5,963. The report says "that under the Indian Penal Code the increase was chiefly in offences against property (2,316) (*vide* Administration Report for 1913-14, page 20, paragraph 99). During the year 1914-15 the total number of cases brought to trial was 137,625 which is in excess of those of the previous year by 4,530. The report says "That under the Indian Penal Code the increase was chiefly in offences against property (*vide* Administration Report for 1914-15, page 21, paragraph 99). It was only in 1915-16 that we were told that the total number of cases brought to trial was less than in the previous year by 940. The report, however, says "That under the Indian Penal Code the decrease was chiefly in offences affecting the human body (2,280) which shows that there must have been an increase of no less than 1,340 cases with regard to other classes of offences (*vide* Administration Report for 1915-16, page 20, paragraph 99).

We read, however, in the report "that serious crime of all kinds except rioting showed a considerable increase which was most marked in the case of offence against property. The cases of dacoity increased from 289 in 1914 to 653 in 1915; burglary cases from 30,294 to 39,812, and theft cases from 17,730 to 21,552."

My Lord, it becomes therefore a matter for deep regret that although large sums have been spent and are being spent on the police force of the Presidency, the upward tendency of crime to increase has hardly received an effective check. On the contrary it appears that with the increase in expenditure on the police force, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of offences and consequently the number of cases tried in the Criminal Courts of the Presidency. I do not therefore think I will be drawing a very violent inference from these facts when I say that the police have failed in this branch of their function, namely, the prevention of crime, just as much as they have failed in the other function, namely, the detection of crime.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.*The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ.—*continued.*

My Lord, in closing his remarks on the Police while introducing this head of expenditure in the amended draft financial statement, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon speaks of the admirable work that has been done by that force for the maintenance of law and order in the Presidency since the re-partition in 1912. We have read with great interest the high encomiums which the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon has passed on the police and also the eloquent utterances in the Imperial Council of Sir Reginald Craddock wherein he has eulogised the police force all over India. I have no doubt that the police in Bengal, and for the matter of that all over India, deserve all the praise that is justly their due, but I think it is a political blunder to force us to endorse the highly coloured and brilliant certificates that are given to the police by high officials from time to time. The people, it must be admitted, have got the right to judge also, and they have got their own views about the police. It is universally known that the officers of the force below the rank of Deputy Superintendents are a class of public servants whose proneness to corrupt practices and abuse of power has passed into a proverb. As often as the public raise their voice against the police so often do the officials persist in applauding them and it is no wonder that in this tug of war between indiscriminate praise and indiscriminate abuse, both sets of partisans are apt to go to extremes. In this connection I am reminded of the story of a boy at school who was one day being whipped by his teacher for negligence in his studies and general incapacity as a student. 'I have never seen a more stupid boy than yourself, you idiot,' said the teacher, 'you deserve to be whipped and whipped for being such a stupid boy.' 'Please sir' retorted the boy, 'you are very much mistaken; my father says I am clever, my mother says I am clever, my brothers and sisters all say I am clever and what is more, I myself think I am clever; how can I accept your statement that I am stupid.' My Lord, such is very nearly the state of things as regards the divergent opinion of Government and the public on the men and officers of the Police Department. The public says that the police are corrupt and inefficient, but the highest officials say that they are good and efficient. Government resolutions say that they are good and efficient and what is more, the police officers themselves think that they are good and efficient; what does it matter then if the general public think that they are otherwise. My own impression is that it is as much incorrect to say that there is no blame which cannot be rightly attributed to the police as to maintain that the police as a body of public servants are so deserving, efficient and admirable that no praise for them and their work can ever be too high. As in almost all cases in which feeling is imported to colour a controversy, the truth lies between the two extremes of opinion. I say all this, because the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon sought to justify the abnormal expenditure on the police mainly on the ground of the unusually important and difficult duties performed by them. With the utmost deference to his opinion, I must say that I do not regard this as a sound point of view. There is nothing very extraordinary at all about the police and I therefore think that it is a great mistake to allow this particular department to absorb 20 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Presidency.

My Lord, so far with regard to the budget allotment for expenditure on the police. I regret that this unduly large expenditure on one particular department has necessitated the curtailment of expenditure on urgent measures of reform in various other departments of the public service. I notice with regret that there is no provision for an increase in the initial salary of that very deserving class of public servants, namely, the Munsiffs. Only the other day I brought up a resolution recommending an allotment for this purpose, but that resolution was defeated, although all the Indian non-official members present, except one, voted solidly for it. But though the

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Eden.*

The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ :—*concluded.*

resolution has been defeated. I sincerely hope that your Excellency will take this matter into special consideration. There is a feeling abroad that members of the Judicial Service never receive the same amount of attention as their brethren of the Executive services. There is a story of a small boy who had lost his mother while very young and who received an indifferent treatment from all the members of the family. When once asked as to his age he is said to have replied, 'Please sir, I do not know if I was ever born; all I remember is that I have only a step-mother.' My Lord, I do not believe that Government can ever make any invidious distinction between its different classes of officers, but the feeling that members of the Judicial Service receive a step-motherly treatment at the hands of Government cannot be conducive either to the best interests of the service itself or to those of the efficient administration of civil justice in this country.

My Lord, this is the fifth time I take part in these Budget discussions, and in previous years I have devoted most of my time to the consideration of matters connected with the education of my own community. I have always used very strong language in urging the claims of my community, but up to now I find that I have almost spoken in vain. It was in 1913 that I first raised my voice as a protest against the policy of whittling down the grants in furtherance of schemes for the development of Muhammadan education in almost utter disregard of the claims of the community. I repeated my complaints year after year and I feel bound to say that it has been my lot to encounter nothing but disappointments throughout the term of my office in this Council. At the present moment, all recommendations in furtherance of Muhammadan education are generally vetoed on the ground that the financial conditions prevailing in consequence of the war require the exercise of the utmost economy in expenditure. Without discussing whether Muhammadan questions are not in some respects equally as important as questions of expenditure for the better housing of police constables and other kindred matters, I think I may respectfully ask Your Excellency to consider if this excuse could be held justifiable up to August 1914. There was then not only no war, but in reality a surfeit of available cash in the coffers of Government. It was nothing but dilatoriness that prevented Muhammadan questions from being handled with the promptitude and firmness that were necessary, and the result now is that the abnormal conditions brought about by the war have had the effect of postponing Muhammadan questions almost indefinitely. My Lord, the present presidency was reconstituted in April 1912 in pursuance of a grave wrong inflicted on an unsuspecting and loyal community.

At this moment the bell rang as the time-limit had expired.

The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, may I have a few minutes to conclude."

The President said :—

"I am afraid I cannot allow that. The Hon'ble Member will understand that if I allowed it in his case, I should have to allow it in all cases. He will himself realize the impossibility of my doing that."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. B. EDEN said :—

"My Lord, I have only a very few remarks to make on the Budget which is now before the House.

The estimated deficit of Rs. 11,20,000 is not a very serious matter in provincial finance when we consider that the surpluses over and above the Estimates for the past two years have added the sum of Rs. 66 lakhs to the opening balance of the current year, and especially when we have been told

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Eden.*

The Hon'ble Mr. E. B. EDEN :—*continued.*

that the current year's Estimates of Expenditure include several items of non-recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 34,63,640.

Looking at the totals of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the current year there does not appear to be any serious falling off in Revenue or any very serious increase in the total of Expenditure, and the position may be taken to be one of temporarily arrested progress due to the exigencies of the war and to a wise and cautious 'marking time' until the war is over.

I listened with great interest to the appeals made by Hon'ble Members at the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement, when they asked that provision might be made for various matters in which they were interested on behalf of their constituencies, and there was one resolution which appealed to me more than others, and that was when the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mozumdar moved that further provision should be made for dredging the Kumar River and referred to the necessity and the importance of improving the communications with the Bheel Route Canal.

In this connection, my Lord, I should like to take the opportunity to refer to the Grand Trunk Canal Project which is now under consideration and which has for its object the provision of a shorter and more easily navigable route for inland steamers and boats between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta than that at present in use *via* the Sundarbans. The carrying out of this scheme will have such a far-reaching effect on the greater usefulness of the rivers of Eastern Bengal that I trust nothing will be allowed to interfere with its consideration and its early adoption, so that no time may be lost in proceeding with it when finances are available.

In addition to the great advantages which this Grand Trunk Canal will confer on the districts and waterways of Eastern Bengal, I believe it will bring immense and hitherto scarcely realised advantages to this City of Calcutta.

It will not merely benefit the Shipping Companies and the Merchants of Calcutta who have dealings with Eastern Bengal and Assam, not merely the people on the new water-borne trade route and the far-off places served by it, but it will, I have reason to believe, improve the conditions of traffic on the River Hooghly by reducing the congestion in the highway for ocean-going ships. It will enlarge the area of Calcutta by reclaiming pestilent swamps, extending building sites for industrial and manufacturing areas well served by road, rail and water, and also extend indefinitely a new suburban area that the Improvement Trust and the Corporation might well bear in mind and utilise for the health and convenience of future generations who are destined to live in this City. I fervently hope that no time will be lost in the materialisation of such an admirable and beneficent project.

The outstanding feature of this Budget is the amounts which have been allotted for improving the Police organisation of the province and in providing for its necessities. This is a matter which has been too long deferred and is now imperatively necessary. I trust, when the war is over and finances are more elastic, that the full scheme for the reform and improvement of this very necessary department of good Government, in which a beginning has now been made, will then be proceeded with.

Many Hon'ble Members have objected to the expenditure on Police and Administration and have advocated that the money allotted to these objects should be spent on other objects, notably on Sanitation and Education.

Sanitation, my Lord, is a matter of extreme importance to the health of the community: irrigation and the provision of canals and waterways is of

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*

The Hon'ble Mr. E. B. EDEN :—*concluded.*

similar importance to the prosperity of the community : education is absolutely necessary for the social development and progress of the community : but, before we can advance either of these highly necessary objects, we must secure Law and Order.

The Police are entrusted with the safety and the protection of the lives and property of the whole population of this province, both in Calcutta and in the Mufassal, and yet there is no doubt that the whole Force, particularly in the middle and lower grades, is woefully underpaid.

Indian Gentlemen and Indian Newspapers are continually finding fault with the Police. Cases of extortion and corruption are often brought to light, which to a large extent justify this criticism : but how is it possible for any reasonable man to expect that a Force composed of the class of men from which the rank and file are recruited, should be able to withstand the temptation of increasing their meagre incomes by illicit methods when undoubtedly there is often opportunity of doing so without much chance of detection ?

With these few remarks, I beg to commend the Budget to the acceptance of Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA said :—

My Lord; the discussion of a truly war budget cannot be very interesting or profitable. A policy of severe retrenchment has been laid down. At a time of such financial storm and stress the departmental budgets should be pruned to the utmost extent and strict economy observed in the general administration of the country. The question, therefore, naturally arises whether, judged by this test, the Budget under discussion is one upon which we can congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member. Does it satisfy the test of rigid economy? The only verdict which a careful and honest student of the Budget before us can pronounce is that it does not contain any traces of economy. My contention is that wasteful, if not reckless, extravagance is the one outstanding feature of the Budget. In order to substantiate my position it is necessary to enter into a minute and critical examination of the Budget.

But here I feel that we non-official members labour under a great disadvantage. The materials placed before us are not sufficient for obtaining a real insight into the details of the Budget. The departmental budgets form the real foundation of the Budget presented before the Council but for reasons which it is difficult to appreciate these departmental budgets are not vouchsafed to us. Last year, my Lord, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur complained about this and an assurance was given in a most solemn manner by the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell that "as soon as departmental budgets were printed, copies would be obtained on application by any Hon'ble Member." Acting on this assurance I asked for the departmental budgets for the last two years but was told in reply that they were not available. Thus we are kept in blissful ignorance of the essential details of the Budget. My Lord, we are shown only the crust of the Budget—not the kernel of it : we are shown only the exterior of this monumental edifice, but we are not allowed to cross the threshold and even to have a peep into the vast and complex interior. In fact, my Lord, we are treated like so many outcasts and untouchables before an orthodox Hindu temple. To invite a discussion of the Budget and at the same time to withhold all informations from us is, to say the least, to treat us very unfairly. Having given us the right to move resolutions on the Budget and having invited us to criticise the same, the Government, I maintain and I claim, is in all fairness bound to give us all reasonable facilities for properly

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*continued.*

performing the very responsible duty thus entrusted to us. Is it fair, I ask, to call us to a very responsible office and at the same time to place such obstructions as are calculated to make it impossible for us to be useful either to the Government or to the people? Permit me, my Lord, to say that it is something like a hide and seek game, taking away by the left hand what is given by the right. Our right to discuss the Budget is a mere illusion. There is no reality about it. Our right to move resolutions on the Budget is a shadow without a substance. And to add insult to injury, will your Lordship believe that during the last year's budget debate a responsible member of the Government taunted the non-official members with the remark that they practised the art of oratory in the budget meeting?

Now to come back to my point.

In the absence of fuller materials we must content ourselves with a superficial study of the Budget. What do we find? There has been absolutely no retrenchment of cost of general administration in any department whatsoever. Will anybody lay his finger on any particular item and say that the normal expenditure has been cuttailed? My Lord, you have announced your intention to cut down the luxuries of the Government House. We have, however, looked in vain for any such tendency in the Budget before us. So far as the current normal expenditure is concerned, there has been no reduction at all. On the contrary we find that the cost of administration has been raised by leaps and bounds. We have got an additional Legal Remembrancer at an additional cost of three-quarters of a lakh. We have also been given an Additional Secretary and Under-Secretary in the Political and Appointment Department at a cost of considerably over half a lakh.

Economy, like charity, should have begun at the home of the Finance Minister and we might legitimately expect some retrenchment in his own Department: but he seems to have nothing but supreme contempt for such copy-book maxims and, with a courage of conviction which defies not only public opinion but also the general principle enunciated by the Supreme Government, has created the post of an Additional Under-Secretary for the Financial Department. But you cannot charge the Finance Member with any thing like partiality to his own Department. For has he not made a larger grant for fees to pleaders in criminal cases in mufassal amounting to nearly half a lakh? The Bench and the Bar are parts of the same machinery and the former also must, therefore, come in for its own share of the overflowing surpluses and accordingly we find provision made in the Budget for one temporary District and Sessions Judge and two Subordinate Judges who will not cost us more than half a lakh. Several other new appointments have been created, but what is the good of multiplying instances? Having created numerous new posts, high and low, during the pendency of the war, it is only in the fitness of things that we should give new buildings to the new officers and their establishment. Accordingly the Budget provides the very modest sum of a quarter of a crore of rupees for new buildings. Out of this more than half is given to the Police. About 4½ lakhs is set apart for buildings in connection with the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh, 3 lakhs devoted to the quarters for servants of the Medical College Hospital; Rs. 40,000 for quarters of servants of the Bethune College; Rs. 15,000 for quarters for the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj; another Rs. 15,000 for pony track from Dadhiahora to the Panighil suspension bridge. We have also got over 2 lakhs for the construction of new steam launches for the River Police and over three-quarters of a lakh for the construction of new thana launches. But, my Lord, the above does not exhaust the list of new and additional expenditures proposed to be undertaken in the year 1917-18, I have enumerated

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*continued.*

only some of them. At pages 5—10 of the Financial Statement we find a list of the new schemes of a more or less petty nature. They relate mostly to the creation of new posts, increment of pay, new allowances, conveyance allowances, purchase of boats, etc. The non-recurring charges on account of these schemes amount to about 17 lakhs, and the recurring charges to over 2 lakhs. But these are, after all, humble and modest schemes compared with the more ambitious new schemes which it is proposed to undertake during 1917-18. These also relate mostly to the creation of new posts and entertainment of new officers and increment of pay. The non-recurring charges on account of these schemes amount to about 11 lakhs and the recurring charges to close upon 12 lakhs. Some of them may be urgent, but certainly most of them are not of any immediate and pressing urgency. The Empire is in the throes of a life and death struggle. Is it, my Lord, the psychological moment to increase expenditure of administration to such an enormous extent as I have indicated above? Is it the proper time to have more officers and more men in all departments? Is it the most opportune moment to invest money in bricks and mortars? New buildings will no doubt add to the comfort of our officers and men; surely we do not grudge this comfort. But the question arises:—When your Lordship is seriously contemplating to forego many of the ordinary luxuries of the Government House, is it graceful for our different departments to insist upon these new comforts at this critical moment? Should our officers be fiddling when the Empire is burning? Can't they wait till the termination of the war? Is it the rigid self-denial insisted upon during the period of storm and stress? No, my Lord, the Budget is not self-denying—it is selfish to a degree. It is not a war budget and I cannot conscientiously congratulate the Finance Minister upon the Budget presented by him.

I propose next to dwell upon another aspect of the Budget. Rightly or wrongly, the Budget provides for numerous new schemes as I have stated above. The question is—is there due correspondence between the different departments in which they are proposed to be introduced? Year before last in the provincial expenditure, the main savings that could be effected were under education, sanitation and police. Last year it was found impossible to provide for the re-grant of unexpected balances of Imperial grants for education, sanitation and police. So the three departments of education, sanitation and police were accorded the same treatment during the last two years. But a remarkable departure has been made this year. Education and sanitation remain in the cold shade of neglect, but there has been an enormous increase in the police charges. The schedule of new schemes costing over Rs. 5,000 in any one year makes a most startling disclosure. Out of the total non-recurring charge of close upon 11 lakhs, over 8½ lakhs are appropriated by the numerous police projects, whereas education, sanitation and medical departments have received not a *cowrie*. These non-recurring charges are, however, only the thin end of the wedge, inasmuch as the recurring charges involved in these new schemes are close upon one lakh more than the non-recurring. Out of this recurring charge not a *cowrie* goes to sanitation; less than half a lakh is given to education; more than 10 lakhs being appropriated by the police. It should be remembered that this is over and above the grant of 12 lakhs and 65 thousand for new police buildings. Add to this the minor police schemes enumerated at pages 6—9 of the Financial Statement, the non-recurring charges of which amount to close upon one lakh and recurring charges to over three-quarters of a lakh. The question, my Lord, is, is this a fair allotment? My complaint is that whatever money there is at the disposal of the Government should have been proportionately distributed between education, sanitation, police and other progressive departments.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.*The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA—*continued.*

My Lord, the Budget should, as I said at an earlier stage of the Budget discussion, reflect the popular wants and wishes. I do not think there is anybody in this House, official or non-official, who will question this fundamental doctrine. Let us see, my Lord, if the Budget under discussion satisfies this essential test. Now, what is the position? There were as many as 4^{*} resolutions moved by the non-official Indian members asking not for money exceeding the estimate of expenditure but for the transfer of some money from one head to another. But excepting one resolution all the rest were opposed by the official benches. Some of these resolutions had the unanimous support of all the non-official Indian members. Even the latter did not receive better consideration at the hands of the Government. It is obvious, my Lord, that the Budget would have been considerably and substantially different if the tax-payers of this vast province had any control over their own money and had any voice in the shaping of the Budget. The representatives of the people were unanimous in their demand for the transfer of some money to education and sanitation from some other heads, preferably the head under Police. If we had any real and substantial votes to give, if the authorities responsible directly or indirectly for the Budget had any reason to care for the approval and support of the people, may I ask, my Lord, if the wishes and feelings of the popular representatives would be so contemptuously disregarded? Why on earth should their wishes and views be so summarily brushed aside? Did they—I ask in all seriousness,—did they, my Lord, propose anything of a revolutionary character? Did they propose any drastic and radical change in the constitution or method of the Government? Did they propose anything which was, as a matter of principle, essentially unacceptable to the Government? If not, why should their resolutions be received with such contumely? The Hon'ble Finance Member and his associates may or may not see eye to eye with us in these matters, but is that a sufficient justification for opposing tooth and nail all these resolutions—even those relating to minor details and involving small costs? One or two, or more of the non-official members may not be able to see things in their true perspective and may make suggestions and recommendations which my Hon'ble colleagues on the other side of the House sincerely think will not conduce to the real interest of the people—nay I shall concede for 'arguments' sake that some of the non-official members may be perverse in their judgments. But can it be said very gracefully and reasonably that all the popular representatives of different shades of opinion have entered into a great conspiracy against the Financial administration and have taken a vow to bring up resolutions which will not promote the real interests of the people? Will any body say that the bureaucracy know more about the country and its people, their needs and requirements, their wants and wishes than the non-official members whose weal and woe are bound up indissolubly with those of the people? Is it suggested that when we plead the cause of the people we merely shed crocodile tears? Are we mere birds of passage in this country? Have we no abiding interest in the people and their welfare? My Lord, it is high time that public opinion should be consulted in the matter of the Budget and in all important matters. It is high time that greater respect should be shewn to the views of the non-official members. Permit me, my Lord, to make the following quotation from the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the Lancashire Deputation:—

'India is changing rapidly. Lord Lansdowne spoke of the rapidity of the changes 20 years ago. They have been infinitely greater in the last 20 years. We have called Indians to our Councils in increasing numbers. They will take their share and play their part in the Government of India, but if you call them into your Councils, if you invite them to take the part for

* The number was 38.

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which they are qualified and to which they are entitled in the government and development of their country you must have patience with their views even when you think they are mistaken. You must deal tenderly with the matters in which they are vitally interested and you must be willing to listen and when you can to grant their wishes.'

At the commencement of Your Excellency's rule, my Lord, I shall take the liberty of saying this on behalf of the 10 millions of people whom Providence has committed to your charge :—

'Have patience with our views even when your Lordship thinks we are mistaken; deal tenderly with those matters in which we are vitally interested; be willing to listen to us and to grant our wishes if they are not of a revolutionary character; draw up a programme of reforms and improvements, it may be a moderate and modest programme, but have by all means a cut-and-dried programme; reform our council; spread education; make primary education free and compulsory so that the homes of His Majesty's Bengali subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened; make our towns and villages sanitary; give us more and more share in the government and development of our country; so that when at the end of five years your Lordship will lay down the reins you may be able to reflect with satisfaction within yourself.

'My programme is carried through; my duty is done; I am leaving Bengal and her people more advanced and more contented than I found them.'

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, the various aspects of the Budget have been discussed by other Hon'ble Members at great length, and I do not wish at this stage to lengthen discussion by needless reiteration. But I shall bring forward the question of education in so far as it interests the Muhammadans.

Nearly a fortnight ago I moved a resolution in the Council for the establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta. I did so because of a wide spread feeling amongst Muhammadans of the Province that something ought to be done for the advancement of Muhammadan education if the Muhammadans wish to take their proper place in this country. Muhammadans as a rule have suffered greatly for want of proper training and education, and whilst they have been making tremendous efforts to improve their lot, others who are better fitted than they have made gigantic strides in different directions. We must by some means or other make up the ground that we have lost, may be by our own faults or may be by the fault of others. But it is very doubtful that we can achieve the object without the sympathy and support of the Government.

Situated as the people are in this country in relation to the Government, it is impossible for us to take the initiative in any direction without the help of the Government. It is for this reason that we, who represent the people and specially those like myself who represent the Muhammadans, feel it our duty to bring forward before the Government these specific proposals for taking steps for the benefit of our community. It is a matter for great regret that in spite of our repeated attempts and insistent demands we have not up till now succeeded in persuading the Government in taking our view of the situation or in adopting our solutions of the problem.

Disappointed as we are in many respects we cannot afford to keep quiet or to allow ourselves to adopt a quiescent attitude in matters which vitally

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affect our interests. We must, if we are right, go on insisting till our demands are satisfied. The problem of education, my Lord, is to-day the biggest problem in India. Much will depend on how we face the problem. It is no doubt the duty of everyone to suggest the means of improvement, if there are any. But I repeat my assertion that the initiative must come from the Government. I fail to see any indication that the Government have tackled the problem seriously. We have had the announcement lately from His Excellency the Viceroy in his Convocation speech in Calcutta that he proposes to establish a commission to inquire into the various phases of the educational system of this country. We appreciate this timely intervention of the Viceroy in such an important matter; and we do hope that some good will come out of this step. But you will pardon us, my Lord, if we do not appear to be as enthusiastic in supporting this measure as the Government would like us to be. It may be that the circumstances of the case require a thorough and searching investigation into the whole system of education in this country. But we cannot help having doubts about its utility in view of the fact that several commissions which have reported on various branches of administration in this country have not resulted so far in a definite change in the policy or administration of the Government. It is for this reason that we thought it desirable to submit our own plans for the acceptance of the Government, although we knew that very shortly a commission was going to be appointed.

I do not see any reason, my Lord, why the appointment of a commission should stand in the way of the establishment of a Muhammadan college in Calcutta. As far as I know it is not in the terms of reference of that commission to discuss or decide whether sectarian colleges should or should not be established in any province. All that the commission would be supposed to deliberate on will be to consider the facts that prevail in, and principles that guide, the educational system in this country independent of the question of the establishment of sectarian colleges or universities. They will not be concerned with colleges and endowments so much as with the methods of teaching and the principle and policy of administration through Government control on the one hand and the University supervision on the other.

If the Government had seriously thought of establishing a Muhammadan college in Calcutta they would have found means for doing so in spite of the fact that they had to retrench in many departments on account of the war. We feel heartily grieved for the indifference that the Government has shown in this matter, and we shall take the earliest opportunity again to ventilate our grievances in order to persuade the Government to take this necessary step.

Next in importance to education comes the crying evil of the insanitary conditions prevailing in this province. We are surprised to find, my Lord, that out of a budget of over six crores of rupees only a sum of two lakhs and-a-half is earmarked for expenditure under the head "Sanitation." Out of this Rs. 50,000 again will be spent on Dr. Bentley's scheme for flooding malarial areas. With all due deference to Your Excellency's government I must submit that in a province like Bengal the expenditure of only 2 lakhs of rupees for sanitation is rank injustice to the people. We, who are pained and shocked at the slaughter of millions in Europe to-day, do bestow but little attention on the devastating influence of the terrible scourges that kill the poor inhabitants of the soil by the thousands and hundred of thousands. In this matter the Government have a responsibility which is not a mean one. Education and sanitation should be the first

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charges on the revenue of the province. For a Government to spend the contemptible sum of 2 lakhs of rupees for sanitation is clearly a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government. My Lord, three-fourths of the population of this country depend for their living on agricultural pursuits. It is the imperative duty of the Government to look to their welfare. One of the ways in which the British Government has justified itself is that they have claimed that they have been the friend of the poor. For what the Government have done for the poorer sections of the community the Government may justly be proud. But I venture to submit that in the circumstances in which the Government officials are placed nowadays there cannot be that close touch and that human sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, which is necessary for the proper understanding of the feelings and wants of the people. A vast proportion of the people are an inarticulate mass who have not the power to appeal or to respond. This has been one of the chief reasons why the Government sometimes have undertaken or allowed others to undertake thoughtless and injurious schemes which have adversely affected the interests of the agricultural population. Often it has been found that the alignment of a railway line has been placed in such a way or bridges built which by their direct or indirect effect on the soil or produce of the neighbouring places have ruined the poor cultivators. The Sara-Serajganj line is one instance that I can readily point to. Is it not desirable in the interests of the agricultural population that some means should be found to allow them to represent their views in this Council? It has been the principle in this country to allow the people to represent their separate interests in the legislative assembly. We have for instance representatives of zamindars and others. In all fairness poor cultivators can demand that they should have their representatives as well. We hope that Your Excellency will suggest to the Imperial Government some measure for removing the great-felt want. I hope I will not be misunderstood, and I do not wish to bring discredit on any member of this Council, when I say that there are not many in the Legislative Council who really understand or are thoroughly conversant with the needs and requirements of the agricultural people. They have their special interests which require special treatment. The majority of the educated people of this country come from the wealthier and the middle classes.

Although they have a natural desire to do their utmost for the welfare of their country they often evince a half-hearted sympathy for proposals which, although very important from the point of view of the cultivating class, are not directly concerned with the special interests which they represent. But if they were called upon to represent, specially the separate interests of the agricultural people, they would feel it their duty to acquaint themselves with the circumstances of these people and work for the betterment of their conditions in the Council and outside it."

The Hon'ble DR. NILRATAN SARKAR said:—

"My Lord, I am grateful for the grant of Rs. 3,50,000 to the Belgatchia Medical College. I am also grateful for the provision of Rs. 4,96,000 for medical education in other medical schools and colleges in Calcutta; but I feel that no budget for medical education will be complete without a provision for training village practitioners in Bengal. I may draw the attention of this House to a very important resolution which was accepted last year by the Government of India and which was moved by my friend Dr. Banerjea in the Imperial Legislative Council in this connection. The proposal, however, I am sorry to say, had not met with the support here that it deserved. We have also to remember that we require 43,000 practitioners in Bengal at the rate of one practitioner for a thousand souls. In England, there are 30,000

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practitioners for 30 millions of men. We have 45 millions of men and women here, and if we take up the responsibility for medical aid we require 43,000 more practitioners; considering that the Surgeon-General has got on his list 2,000 at the present day. He proposes to make up the deficiency by admitting 50 additional students to each of the existing medical colleges at Dacca and Sealdah. It is purely a question of arithmetic and one can easily calculate the time that it will take to fill up the gap. On the other hand, the scheme involved in Dr. Banerjea's proposal is quite a simple one. It suggests that some medical schools of a modest standard should be started in connection with some existing hospitals, not necessarily in Calcutta, but in some of the mufassal towns, for instance, Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi. The staff being recruited from amongst local practitioners, such schools can give not only sound practical education within narrow limits, but a thorough training to a large number of village practitioners within a course of three years. To me the scheme appears to be sound in principle, feasible in practice, highly economical and necessary and quite suited to the conditions of Bengal. Against this scheme, however, the Government scheme is to train a small number of highly qualified medical men in highly expensive medical schools through a four or five years' course and through the medium of the English language which has recently been adopted on the recommendation of the Council of Medical Registration. Well, the objections raised against our scheme are chiefly three. One is that medical education cannot be conducted through the medium of the vernacular language. My answer to that is quite simple; for the last sixty years we have been training hundreds and hundreds of students through the medium of the vernacular language. I am a Bengali and I know well the capacity of the Bengali language. I have trained hundreds of men through the medium of the Bengali language. I do not know why we should invoke the aid of the English language for giving medical training in Bengal. I must say, however, that the Bengali language is making very great and rapid progress. Are we to believe that with their marvellous progress in other departments, it is degenerating or getting torpid in one direction, i.e., of imparting medical knowledge through its medium? I cannot explain the riddle. Whatever that may be, I must say that a great blow has been dealt to the growth of the vernacular medical literature by the action of the Council of Medical Registration.

Another argument which has often been reiterated is this: that the Medical Council of Great Britain do not accept for registration a man who has not passed through a four or five years' course in any medical institution; and that they would naturally expect training through the medium of the English language. May I ask whether it is possible for the Government to flood the country with 43,000 medical men with five years' training after the Matriculation examination even in the course of half a century? If not, what arrangement is proposed to supply the thousands of villagers who are suffering from cholera and dysentery. The Council of Medical Registration of England should not supply medical aid; they may refuse registration, but are the thousands of quacks, who are now occupying the field, registered? The first necessity is to save human life and to relieve human suffering, and what arrangement is proposed to meet these, before you can prepare the 43,000 medical men through the regular course of five years. The fact is that this country must have a very large supply of moderately qualified medical men as soon as possible. I may be permitted here to quote a few words of Col. Hendley, once Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal. He said in 1899:—

‘Unfortunately it is impossible to have a graduate of a University or a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in every village. The country is too poor,

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but we may have Civil Hospital Assistants, and for this reason and in order to avoid malpractice and scandal, we should see that they are well trained, and likely to become, though it may be within narrow limits, thoroughly reliable men who could be trained to treat all ordinary cases or cases of disease or accidents.

My Lord, this is not the first time that the lower medical education was proposed to be raised and restricted. On former occasions the Government had to refuse sanction to the raising of the initial qualifications on the ground, as they put it, that as the vernacular medical schools supplied cheap rural practitioners, a higher initial standard might result in the supply of good rural practitioners or might induce to raise the scale of fees as they will have more practice among wealthy classes and less among the poor, who in that case would be left to the unlicensed practitioner, for which Dr. Banerjea's proposal seeks to provide. In fact, the Government have always been ready to do anything that will make their services costly to the villagers with an average income of Rs. 27 and, according to the late Mr. Gokhale, Rs. 20 a year.

The third argument is that when a large number of medical men with English qualifications is available, why go in for a lower standard. My answer is that if it is possible to train a large number of persons with high English qualifications, and if money be forthcoming for that purpose, these men will naturally require high remuneration for their services. We must also remember the fact that we do not prepare these men for the towns, but for the villages, where remuneration is often paid in kind and not even in money. So, the ideal village practitioner must always identify himself completely with the villager; otherwise, he has no place there at all. Highly trained men—trained according to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General's new scheme—may be very good men as University graduates, but they are too high for the villagers, who cannot afford to pay for their services. If that were not so, I would have been the first person to advocate that standard as the lowest and minimum standard for medical education in Bengal. But the circumstances of Bengal are quite different. I have already said that on account of the inadequacy in number and also on account of the high standard insisted upon the Surgeon-General's scheme is sure to be a failure so far as the thousands of disease-stricken indigent villagers are concerned. But there is a larger question involved in this matter, and that is a question of giving employment to a large number of unemployed middle class youths. This question, I believe, has been emphasized by some of the District Officers, and the idea is that many of those that are unemployed in villages might find suitable employment in medical practice after a moderate course. Such moderate medical education, I submit, must be imparted through the medium of the vernacular language in schools of moderate standards, and not in highly expensive schools in Calcutta or Dacca. If the proposal involved in Dr. Banerjea's scheme be accepted, it will not only facilitate the supply of medical aid to the poor villagers in the distant mufassal, but also go a long way to solve one of the most important problems of Bengal. I believe the Government will not grudge a few thousand rupees at least to perform an experiment in this connection.

Under head Scientific and Miscellaneous there are two items of paramount importance to the Presidency, viz., the two entries of expenditures, Director of Industries Rs. 30,000 and the lump grant of Rs. 50,000. These with the addition to another sum of Rs. 71,000 for fisheries make all that is allotted to industries here, whereas the allotment for this purpose in a sister presidency (Madras) is 9.25 lakhs. This is particularly disheartening when we remember the feverish activity with which most people are now

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pushing their industries. I do not say that Government alone can do all that is necessary in this connection. But I believe that Bengal can do much more than what is doing now if she gets the advantage of proper guidance. In these days it has become an impossibility to develop industries without the help of Government. We look with admiration to what the Governments of Madras and the United Provinces are doing in this connection. While each of these provinces has got departments that organise emporiums, museums, bureaux, chemical laboratories, demonstration factories and render help to industries in various other ways, we here have only an unauthorised proposal for the appointment of a Director of unknown competence and sympathies. And the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the Director and Rs. 32,000 out of the Rs. 50,000 will very likely remain unutilised. We are told that everything in this connection must stand still, pending the report of the Industrial Commission. But the Commission is working for Madras and the United Provinces also and how are these Governments spending money in this connection.

I may be permitted to allude to the activities of the department in these provinces.

In the United Provinces glass, perfumes, bangles, leather, paper pulp, dyes, hosiery, matches, cotton spinning, chemical, metal wares, alcohol, furniture industries were vigorously pushed by the Department. Some of these like glass bangles industry and the indigenous dye industry were able to displace and replace the competing foreign industries to a great extent. In Madras, the department has solved the problem of lime-brick making, pencil making, oil fuel furnace for glass making, paper pulp making, oilpressing and soap manufacture.

Besides in the United Provinces there are eight technical schools that are controlled by Government and besides these seven district weaving schools and peripatetic weaving schools that receive financial aid from Government. In Madras apart from the Government Technical Institute there were 37 Industrial Institutions. There is no question that many of the industries in Madras and the United Provinces have received an impetus from the Industrial Boards. We have some industries struggling here in Bengal."

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MA'MUN SUHRAWARDY said :—

"My Lord, for some time past education has occupied the first and foremost place in the thoughts of Moslem leaders anxious for the moral and material regeneration of their community. It has been the favourite theme of discussion of the Mussalman members of the Council in the past. Two projects have been, with reiterated insistence, pressed up on the attention of Government—(a) the Muhammadan Arts College and (b) extended hostel accommodation for Moslem students in Calcutta.

Although I am aware of the fact that the project for the establishment of a Muhammadan Arts College has received the sympathy and support of Government, or rather the imprimatur of its sanction, I would be failing in my duty if I do not give frank expression to my opinion on the subject. I must confess that I am not in love with the scheme which is the pet project of some of the Moslem members and with which even the Director of Public Instruction seems to be fascinated.

(1) In the first place I am strongly opposed to the multiplication of colleges and schools in the heart of a congested town like Calcutta. I do not see any special advantage in encouraging students to leave the calmer and serener atmosphere of the mufassal and flock to Calcutta, where the cost

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Abdulla-al-Ma'mūn Suhrawardy.*The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MA'MŪN SUHRAWARDY—*continued.*

of living and education is twice as high as in the mufassal, and where the snares and pitfalls for the young and the inexperienced are innumerable.

(2) Secondly, though a staunch believer in the principle of communal representation to which I owe my presence here to-day, I am not a believer in it in matters of education in the sense that we should have separate educational institutions of our own. The disadvantages of purely denominational institutions are too obvious to require enumeration. Colleges and Schools are the training grounds from which we emerge into the battlefields of life, where no protection, no preferential treatment, no assistance by the State can avail against strong and powerful adversaries. Students of denominational institutions, unaccustomed to strenuous efforts to overcome strong competitors of a different nationality, will have to face their adversaries for the first time on entering the battle of life and it would be a wonder of wonders if they escape defeat and annihilation from their opponents.

Moreover, the cause of Moslem education in the past has not suffered for want of a denominational college. The most distinguished Indian Moslem graduates, from the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali to the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, are the product of mixed colleges. Indeed, the honour of claiming the former as one of its pupils belongs to a college in the mufassal.

The Muhammadan Arts College is a fascinating ideal, but when disillusionment follows, I would not be surprised if those, who are anxious to-day to stand sponsors at its birth, do not become its most violent critics and hurl denunciations at the authors of the scheme.

In these days of financial stress when the necessities of yesterday are fast becoming the luxuries of to-day, in the scheme of development and stimulation of the intellectual life of the Moslems, the Muhammadan Arts College would be the luxury of luxuries.

The cause of Moslem education can be better advanced by affording Moslem students such facilities as would enable them to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the advantages of Western education in the existing arts and professional colleges, the doors of which are being gradually closed on them. A more liberal award of stipends and scholarships to students in the various stages of education—primary, secondary, collegiate, post-graduate—tenable in all the educational institutions, may yield to the community a harvest of men of which the nation may well be proud. The best intellects of the race fade and wither away before the chill blast of poverty and penury—'the rathe primroses that forsaken die neglected in the shade.' With the aid of stipends and scholarships deserving young men may pursue their studies of Law, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Commerce and qualify themselves to follow a profession and a career.

In the existing Arts and professional colleges, however, 50 per cent. of the total number of places should be reserved for Moslems to be thrown open to non-Moslems after a certain date if Moslems be not forthcoming.

Obsessed with the one idea of the Arts College, its advocates have lost sight of the importance of scientific, technical and professional education.

نخواہم لاجرم نعمت نہ در دنیا نہ در
 ہمی گویم بہر ساعت چہ در سزا چہ در سزا
 کہ با رب مر سنائی را صنائع دہ تو در حکمت
 چنان کہ رے بر شک آید روان ہو علی سینا

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Abdulla-al-Ma'mūn Suhrawardy.*The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MA'MŪN SUHRAWARDY—*continued.*

'I do not seek reward neither in this world nor in the next. But I repeat every moment whether in weal or woe, O Lord! bestow on Sanai such pre-eminence in knowledge and science as to excite envy even in the soul of Avicenna.'

My Lord, these beautiful lines voice the noble aspirations and lofty ideals of Moslem scholars of bygone days—the palmy days of Islam when the splendours of Cordova, Granada, and Bagdad attracted students from the four corners of the globe and illumined the darkness which lay around. Those days are gone for ever and the noble ideal of pursuit of knowledge for the sake of knowledge is unsuited to our times. We live in a practical age, and we demand a tangible reward and a substantial return for our labours. In this commercial age, my Lord, I need hardly tell Your Excellency that Moslem education must move with the times. Technical education is the great problem of the day. While the Hindu community is striving for the economic and industrial development of the country, the Muhammadans are still sleeping the sleep of ages. Their deep slumber is only broken by the fitful dream of the Arts College.

If the Muhammadan College comes into existence I should like it to be located, not in Wellesley Square but somewhere in the suburbs, far from 'the madding crowd's ignoble strife,' in some healthy, quiet, sequestered locality removed from the baneful influences of the metropolis which often go to blast many a brilliant career and bring death and sorrow to many a peaceful home.

I invite the attention of Government to the sovereign importance of encouragement of female education amongst Muslims. The Prophet has expressly declared the acquisition of knowledge by Muslims, male and female, to be a sacred duty.

The intellectual renaissance and regeneration of our race can never be achieved if we do not lift up the veil of ignorance which separates the sacred precincts of the zenana from the world of light.

The extension of hostel accommodation for Moslems is a commendable project and the claims of a community, which represents 52·3 per cent. of the total population, on the amount set apart for hostel accommodations are obvious.

In the head 'Annual stipends to holders of literary titles', I see the recognition by Government of the well-known belief in India that the goddess of learning and goddess of wealth cannot dwell together. I wish to see an extension of this principle and invite the attention of Government to the desirability of encouraging literary pursuits by the award of a number of literary pensions to Hindu and Muslim scholars.

From literary to political pensions is a natural transition and my thoughts travel to the descendants of Tippu Sultan, the sons and grandsons of his late Majesty Wajid Ali Shah and those of the Nawab Nazims of Bengal. I do not know whether their pensions come from the Imperial or Provincial Revenue. But I do know that they dwell in our midst and within our Presidency and the pensions of some of them have whittled down to the barest of pittance. The cost of living has enormously increased since the outbreak of war, but there is no corresponding increase in the pensions. I do not forget that this is hardly the time for increase of expenditure, but I also do not forget that the war, whilst it calls for economy in certain directions, necessitates, on political grounds, an increase of expenditure in others. The claims of the house of Nizamst on the special consideration of Government are matters of history.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Dr. Abdulla-al-Ma'mūn Suhrawardy.*

The Hon'ble Dr. ABDULLA-AL-MA'MŪN SUHRAWARDY—continued.

My Lord, it is sad to contemplate the fortunes of the scions of the royal houses of Murshidabad, Mysore and Oudh in these evil days, and I hope and trust that the broad statesmanship of a farsighted and large-hearted Government would not permit, even in these days of democracy and revolutionary ideas, the maelstrom of adverse circumstances to sweep away the pillars of Muslim aristocracy, and engulf in utter ruin the bulwarks of loyalty to the British Crown in Bengal.

As the Philological Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, I note with satisfaction that the revised estimate under head 'Donations to Scientific Societies' includes a larger grant to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. I know that a monthly grant of Rs. 300 is made by Government for a Sanskrit-scholar, connected with our Society, for the promotion of Sanskrit learning. A similar grant to the Asiatic Society for the encouragement of research into the domain of Islamic literature, antiquities and history by some distinguished Mussalman scholar would be welcomed by the community.

There is one other topic to which I would invite Your Excellency's attention—the paramount importance of the publication by Government of translations of authentic works of Muslim Law. That distinguished jurist and patron of learning, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, at the Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society, Bengal (February 1915), presided over by His Excellency Lord Carmichael, delivered an eloquent address, in which he made out a strong case for the encouragement by Government of the study of Islamic legal literature. He pointed out how, dazzled by the brilliant work accomplished in the domain of Muslim Law by distinguished scholars of France, Germany and Sweden, the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali expressed the hope that 'the British Indian Government in the midst of its executive and administrative pre-occupations may find time to take into consideration that most important question, the administration of the Mussalman Law, which has supplied the Muhammadans of India with a substantial cause of grievance, together with the expediency of following the example of the French Government in Algeria and providing the Indian judiciary with authorized translations of the *Fatawa Alamgiri*, the *Raddul Muhtar*, the *Mabsut* and other works of like standing.' He further emphasised the paramount duty of the Asiatic Society to take the lead in the initiation and accomplishment of this great undertaking, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of scholars and to secure the necessary financial assistance from an enlightened Government. The keen interest evinced by the eminent Brahmin did not end with his speech. He has at last secured for the University an endowment of Rs. 25,000, made at his instance by the Salehji Brothers, for the publication of Texts and translations of authentic works on Muslim Law. A grant from Government to the Asiatic Society, Bengal, or the University would supplement the noble efforts of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and further advance the cause of Muslim legal literature.

My Lord, the shadows of war still darken the West. The world-wide conflict still continues to tax to the utmost the resources of the Empire and calls for the greatest sacrifice from its peoples. It is obvious, therefore, as indicated by Your Excellency the other day, that the realisation of our hopes and aspirations of administrative progress and reforms must be postponed till the successful termination of the war—the triumph of civilisation, justice and humanity over the forces of barbarism, lawlessness and crime. In these days of storm and stress, when important and necessary measures cannot be carried out for lack of funds, fain would I have followed the golden rule of silence. But I am anxious to place my views before the Council when Your Excellency has still the benefit of the valuable advice, guidance and assistance of a distinguished lawyer, far-sighted statesman and accomplished scholar, thoroughly

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Hornell.*The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MA'MÛN SUHRAWARDY—*concluded.*

conversant with our needs and requirements, our hopes and aspirations, and our virtues and failings.

I leave it to others to lament over shattered dreams, unrealised ideals, blasted hopes, unfulfilled aspirations, broken pledges and unredeemed promises. Impressed by the striking difference between the past and the present I pause for a moment to determine the cause of the remarkable change which has recently taken place in the attitude of Government towards Moslem questions.

As the only Mussalman member in this Council who has the unique privilege of having been in the Councils of four successive rulers of Bengal—in the Council of the last of the Lieutenant-Governors and in that of the first of the Governors of Bengal, I venture to think I am in a position to state that never did questions and problems affecting the rights and interests of our community receive that amount of attention and consideration which they received during the term of office of your illustrious predecessor. The reason is not far to seek. On the eve of his departure His Excellency Lord Carmichael himself told representative deputations of our community what we owed to the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda. And as the representative of the Mussalmans of the Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa Divisions in the first Council under the Reform scheme and as the representative in Your Excellency's Council of the Mussalmans of the premier division of Bengal, I avail myself of this opportunity—perhaps the last in this Council Chamber—to offer our tribute of thanks and gratitude to the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda for all that he has done in these troublous times to advance the best interests of the Mussalmans who have “fallen on evil days and are with darkness and with danger compassed around.”

The Hon'ble MR. HORNELL said :—

“My Lord, on the 31st of March 1916, there were in Primary and Secondary Schools and in Colleges in Bengal about 1,730,000 pupils. This meant roughly that 42 out of every 100 boys of school-going age and 8 out of every 100 girls of school-going age were receiving instruction in these institutions. Of the above total about 76·4 per cent. were in the primary stage of instruction; about 22·3 per cent. in the secondary stage and about 1·3 in colleges.

In England and Wales there were, in the year 1913-14, 6,288,846 students in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools (i.e. those Secondary Schools which came within the purview of the Board of Education) and in University Colleges. No less than 96·5 per cent. of these students were pupils of Public Elementary Schools, 3·08 per cent. only were pupils of Secondary Schools, while 42 per cent. only were in University Colleges. If you deduct the half-time scholars, the result is 2·9 per cent. of the total number of students in Secondary Schools and 1 per cent. of the students in University Colleges.

Turning to expenditure a sum of Rs. 37,72,76,449 was spent in 1912-13 on Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales. The contribution from the Treasury and from the rates amounted to 37 crores and 39 lakhs. The money spent during that year on such secondary schools as come within the purview of the Board of Education was 3 crores and 45 lakhs. Of this amount 2 crores and 15 lakhs came from what we should call in India public funds. The total expenditure on University colleges in England and Wales were 1 crore and 11 lakhs, and the contribution from public funds was 55 lakhs only including all the stipends paid by the Board of Education on account of students, who were being trained to be teachers of Public Elementary Schools at institutions of University standing.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Hornell.**The Hon'ble Mr. HORNELL—continued.*

In 1915-16, 43 lakhs were spent on primary schools in Bengal, of which 20 lakhs came from public funds. Eighty lakhs were spent on secondary education, of which 15 lakhs came from public funds. Twenty-six lakhs were spent on University Colleges, of which 12 lakhs came from public funds.

The income from endowments on University colleges in England and Wales excluding the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge amounts to nearly 2½ crores. The income which comes to colleges in Bengal from all private sources other than fees is about 1½ lakhs.

Now these figures make it quite clear that in Bengal compared with other countries the amount of money spent on primary education is out of all proportion to the amount spent on other grades of education. Perhaps in the peculiar conditions of India as the British Raj found it, this was inevitable. I do not even say that the policy which produced these results was not without some justification. But what seems to me to be absolutely beyond dispute is that if the demands of the masses for education are to receive serious attention, new and vast sources of revenue must somehow or other be made available. There will clearly have to be some sacrifice somewhere. Twenty lakhs may seem a very small sum to spend on primary education, but it looms fairly large when you compare it with the 12 lakhs which are being spent annually from public funds on collegiate education. If the better-to-do people of India are really becoming conscious of their responsibilities towards the masses, now is surely not the time to talk of reducing the cost to the recipients of University or secondary education; rather I should have thought that it was time to be clamouring for endowments.

It seems to me that it is above all incumbent on those who are concerned with educational administration to examine the whole system with a view to deciding whether there is not some waste somewhere. I would invite the attention of all who are seriously interested in the problem of education in Bengal to Education General Table X, which is attached to the last quinquennial review of educational progress in this Presidency. This table shows that there were on the 31st March 1912, 1,540,636 students in all the various stages of school education, from the lowest section of the infant standard to the Matriculation class. The analysis of the table reveals a number of rather startling facts. In the first place more than 51 per cent. of the total number of pupils were in the infant stage and nearly 39 per cent. were in the lowest or most rudimentary section of the infant class. The primary stage of instruction extends over two infant classes and four standards, and the percentage of pupils in the primary stage to the total number of pupils works up to over 40 per cent. It is also quite clear from the table that there is a tremendous exodus of pupils after the 3rd primary standard. The figures are 132,000 as against 65,000—a reduction of more than 50 per cent. After that the figures become more stable. Even so, 47,000 pupils who entered the 5th standard, i.e., the 1st class of the Middle Department, were reduced to 20,000 by the time the 1st class of the high division was reached; and this number was further reduced by 10,000 by the time the Matriculation class had been attained. Let us trace the fortune of these pupils a step further. In 1912, 4,161 candidates passed the Matriculation Examination from schools in Bengal, 2,437 students from colleges in Bengal passed the Intermediate Examination either in Arts or Science two years later, and last year 1,792 candidates from the Bengal Colleges passed the B. A. or B. Sc. examination. It thus took 20,000 boys who started the High School course as pupils in schools recognised by the University of Calcutta as fit to prepare and submit candidates for the Matriculation Examination, that is to say, boys who definitely started out to prepare themselves for and presumably to take up,

*Discussion of the Budget.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*The Hon'ble Mr. HORNELL—*concluded.*

if possible, University courses, to produce 1,792 B. A. or B. Sc's. I will not take up the time of the Council with reflections on these figures, but it certainly seems to me that there is a very bad leakage somewhere, that primary schools are not fulfilling their function, that boys, whose needs would be fully met by primary schools, are crowding into middle schools, while those whose wants the middle school course would satisfy, are crowding into the high school classes irrespective of their capacity to go through the course. The educational ladder is all very well, but if you get such a tremendous crowd on lower rungs that those who ought to rise are kept back or even jostled off altogether, the ladder is not a very useful instrument for ascending. So much then for the general problem of education.

I now turn to the detailed criticisms which have been offered. The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has asked us what is going to be done to improve primary schools in Calcutta. He says that the wheels of the Government coach move very slowly. The problem, as I have said before, is a very difficult one. Some little progress has, I hope, been made. The position is this. The Municipality has considered the whole question and it has resolved that it will when opportunity offers endeavour to raise by loan money for the construction of primary schools on the understanding that the primary schools thus constructed would be maintained by grants received from Government. The Hon'ble Member has said that he has heard of many surveys being made. Possibly but no practical survey has as yet been effected. The Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Division is now having maps prepared of the whole of the Calcutta Municipal area, showing what schools there are, both primary and secondary, and indicating on this map with reference to the population, what primary schools should be erected, when funds are available.

I have nothing further to add with reference to the criticisms made except to say that the same Hon'ble Member is mistaken in saying that no provision is made in Western Bengal for *zanana* education. As a matter of fact, there are 37 *zanana* teachers working in Western Bengal, and that happens to be exactly the same number as are working in Eastern Bengal."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA said :—

"MY LORD, I must thank Hon'ble Members for the attention which they have always paid to the branches of administration with which I have been specially connected—I mean local self-government and sanitation. They have kept us busy with questions at all times and have moved numerous resolutions with reference to the different aspects of these questions and these discussions have often been very profitable.

In the course of the discussion to-day the greatest attention has been paid to the question of sanitation. In fact every Hon'ble Member, barring one or two, who have taken part in to-day's debate has drawn attention to the inadequacy of the provision for sanitation. There is one fact which requires to be stated and attention has already been drawn to it by my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Beatson Bell, and that is that 2½ lakhs budgetted for sanitation represents only the amount required for sanitation of urban areas. Rural sanitation is in charge of the District Boards and they cannot complain that they have not got sufficient funds to do all that they think necessary in this direction, for in recent years they have got the whole of the Public Works cess assigned to them. Last year the additional income from this source came up to nearly 33 lakhs and if they choose, so far as village sanitation goes, they can do a great deal with this money. The complaint has always been that District Boards have neglected sanitation and several Hon'ble Members have

*Discussion of the Budget.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA—*continued.*

drawn attention to the fact that they have spent most of their money on roads. I may tell my Hon'ble friends that this is a matter which did not escape the attention of Government, and on the 12th of March last, we issued a circular to all the Commissioners of Divisions drawing attention to this aspect of the administration of District Boards. We said in the last paragraph of this circular:—'The Governor in Council deprecates the tendency to devote to communications large sums in excess of both the road cess receipt and the augmentation grant and desires to reiterate the desirability of utilising the Public Works cess for the objects mentioned in Mr. Samman's letter referred to and specially for the improvement of water-supply,' so that the paramount interest of water-supply in rural areas has not escaped the attention of Government.

As regards the question of water-supply in Municipal towns, no doubt the smallness of the budget provision will affect these areas. There was a time when we had more money to spend on urban sanitation than we knew how to spend, and at that time, municipalities were slow in asking for Government contribution because they knew that whenever they asked for Government contribution Government would ask them to pay a certain proportion of the total cost. There are now a large number of schemes which probably could have been executed if we had more money, but having regard to the direction of the Secretary of State that no new expenditure was to be undertaken and no new schemes were to be financed unless they were likely to be immediately remunerative or were of immediate and imperative urgency. Having regard to these orders we have to economise our resource and we choose between different schemes, and after careful consideration we could only finance such schemes which appeared to us to be extremely urgent, leaving the other schemes for the time when this financial stringency will have disappeared and I hope that time is not far distant. This is a question which we had to discuss several times a few days ago when a number of resolutions were brought up before the House on the budget provisions, and I do not think that I need repeat all that I said then. I may, however, say that the criticisms are to a great extent just, but my friends will realise that the circumstances are exceptional and they must wait for some time before they can have all the money that they require for sanitation, and I may assure them that when that time comes, we will have as much money as is necessary for the purposes.

Some Hon'ble Members, especially the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, have asked for information regarding Dr. Bentley's experiment regarding malaria. I am glad to have this opportunity of placing before the Council the various schemes which he is now trying to experiment upon. The first is a scheme for flooding an agricultural area in Burdwan which will affect 20 villages. The cost is estimated at Rs. 7,000. The second is a scheme of flood or flush drainage of the town of Jangipur which is estimated to cost Rs. 30,000. Its main features are as follows:—

'The general level of the town is a little below the ordinary flood level of the river, the inhabited portions being situated on artificially raised ground. During the rainy season flood water will be admitted through all the drains, and a series of existing tanks and low lands which will become partially flooded will be well inundated. When the river level falls, the accumulated water will be allowed to flow back again to the river, scouring all the drainage channels through which it passes. This is an attempt to restore the natural system of flow and scour.'

The third is a scheme for subsoil or underground drainage of an area of half a square mile in radius in Jalpaiguri district known as the Meenglas scheme,

*Discussion of the Budget.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA—*continued.*

originally, which was estimated to cost Rs. 13,700, but in the revised estimates has been raised to Rs. 23,000. The idea is to put the hill streams which come down in flood during the rains, underground. There is also another scheme for under-draining and flushing of a river bed near Raneeganj in the district of Burdwan called the Singaram scheme, originally estimated to cost Rs. 30,000, but which has been reduced in the revised estimate to Rs. 13,000. Some Hon'ble Members have made reference to the fact that the sum of Rs. 30,000 only has been budgetted for these various schemes and have expressed the apprehension that the money may not suffice. As to that, I can assure my Hon'ble friends that we are very keen about these experiments, and if more money is required, we will certainly do our best to meet the demand, and that these experiments will not be allowed to suffer for want of funds.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has enquired as to the constitution of the Indian Research Fund Association. The objects for which the Association is established are the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education of the Government of India is the President of the Association as well as of the governing body, which consists of various Government officials. The officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau and several others are also members. The members of the association are of two classes, namely, permanent and temporary. The President and members of the governing body and every donor of Rs. 5,000 and upwards are permanent members. All subscribers of Rs. 100 and upwards are temporary members. This is the association which has made a grant of Rs. 50,000 in aid of Dr. Bentley's experiments.

Some Hon'ble members have made a reference to the fact that during the last few years we have not given the District Boards the full amount of the augmentation grant. This was the question that was raised by one of the Hon'ble Members of this Council by a resolution in which he asked the Government to make the grant without any deduction. I pointed out to him the method of calculation which resulted in the gradual diminution of the amount of the augmentation grant, and I do not think that I need enter into the explanation again. I promised, however, that we would give from this year to the District Boards the full amount of the augmentation grant, and if we did not find it possible to pay the whole money, I said that the deficiency of this year will be made up next year. I think that this ought to satisfy Hon'ble Members who are keen on augmenting the resources of District Boards. I have been criticised because I then stated that this augmentation grant represented the generosity of Government towards the District Boards. I still adhere to that statement. It is not the generosity of the Provincial Government but of the Government of India who made a permanent assignment to the Government of Bengal for augmenting the resources of the Boards. The Government of Bengal had a share in that generosity because they had to find the difference between the fixed assignment and the increased grant from year to year by reason of the increase in the receipts on road cess. A claim has also been put forward that not only should we pay the whole of the augmentation grant from this year, but we should also pay what we have not paid during the last two years. I am sorry that I cannot make any such promise. As I said then it is a matter of generosity for the Government, for all District Boards and Local Boards are expected to stand on their own legs and to carry on their normal expenditure with their normal income. Therefore, I am sorry that although we intend to pay the full amount of the augmentation grant, we can make no promise to make good the short payments that were made during the last few years.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAMS-UL-HUDA—*continued.*

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has criticised the Budget by saying that originally we budgetted a very much larger sum for the augmentation grant, but that the actual expenditure was very much less. There seems to be some misapprehension in my Hon'ble friend's mind. What happened exactly was this: the amount of augmentation grant was budgetted without a full realisation of the growth of revenue from the road cess and it was found that according to the calculation that was then in vogue a smaller sum was due to the District Boards. Because the calculations were wrong the amount has been cut down.

Some Hon'ble Members have asked what has been the effect of the appointment of sanitary inspectors in improving the health of the areas of which they were placed in charge. I may remind my Hon'ble friends that the Sanitary Officers' Bill was passed only about three years ago, and that it was gradually extended to different divisions of this Presidency and that the Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed in some of the municipalities only very recently. It is therefore premature to pronounce an opinion as to the effect of the appointment on the general health of the municipalities. At the same time I believe and Hon'ble Members will themselves understand that the situation is bound to improve when there is a person with medical qualifications in important municipalities, to look after the sanitation of the municipal area which used to be greatly neglected before these officers were appointed.

One Hon'ble Member has asked Government to make over to the District Boards the whole of the proceeds from ferries. I may tell my Hon'ble friend that we do not recognise that the District Boards have any claims whatever to the ferry receipts. The ferry receipts form a part of the provincial revenues, and this Government cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, assign any part of the provincial revenues—we were told this by the Government of India many years ago. They however said that they would not object to such transfer, provided it is accompanied by the transfer of an equal amount of expenditure borne by provincial revenues. I cannot therefore hold out any hope of the ferry receipts being made over unconditionally to the District Boards, and as the District Boards have now got such a large income the ferry receipts will not appreciably increase their resources.

Reference has been made to the question of increasing the pay and prospects of the Munsifs. When a resolution was moved in this Council in connection with the Budget to increase the pay of the Munsifs I pointed out that the question was under the consideration of the Public Services Commission, that they had made their recommendations and these recommendations were under the consideration of the Government of India, and that this Government could not prejudge the matter and were waiting for the decision of the Government of India. That is exactly the position now; the Government of India have promised to deal with these recommendations expeditiously, and I think that when that is done, the position will be found to be quite satisfactory to the members of the Judicial Service. I then said—and the statement has been criticised—that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission are on a more liberal scale than the recommendations in the resolution which was moved in Council. I said that to give partial relief to the Munsifs would prejudice them, because if some relief was given the Government of India might say that some relief had only recently been given to them they might wait. I think that that was a reasonable statement and the criticisms that have been offered are not just.

On the subject of the Muhammadan Arts College and more hostels for Muhammadans, I think I have spoken on this subject about a dozen times,

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Lyon.*

The Hon'ble NAWAB SIR SYED SHAME-UL HUDA—*concluded.*

and I do not think it would serve any useful purpose if I were to go over the same arguments over again.

These are the more important matters which have been raised in the Budget discussion, and I have very little more to say. I must express my grateful thanks to the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, the Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari and the Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy for the very kind and complimentary terms in which they have referred to my services as a member of the Executive Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON said :—

"My Lord, I need only intervene in this debate for a few minutes, as many of the matters concerning the Departments which I control have been dealt with very fully in the discussion of recent resolutions in this Council. But with reference to these resolutions I think I must raise a protest against the description of our proceedings which was given by the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Churn Mazumdar. He has stated that with the exception of one, all the 38 resolutions which were brought forward were 'stubbornly resisted and rejected' by Government. I think I shall carry the Council with me when I say that this is hardly a correct statement. A large number of these resolutions were withdrawn by those members themselves who had brought them forward, after they had listened to the satisfactory statements—as they described them to be—made by the members of Government on the subject. I may assure Hon'ble Members also that we have made a very careful note of these resolutions and that the discussions relating to them will certainly bear fruit. As to the question of the Police, we dealt with our proposals so fully in the course of the debates on the resolutions that I have little more to say. One Hon'ble Member objected to what he considered to be the somewhat indiscriminate praise lavished by me on the police. But I am consoled by the fact that, if I heard aright, he himself confessed to something in the nature of indiscriminate abuse. Well, my Lord, I am quite prepared to let my praise stand for the deliberate consideration of the Hon'ble Member himself and other Hon'ble Members of this Council and I believe that time will show that that praise was justified.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem has asked whether the results achieved justified the proposed expenditure. I would invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to the fact that the main expenditure is of a new kind, for the provision of improved accommodation and new buildings for the police. This being the case, I would suggest that we must wait until the expenditure has been incurred before we can look for results. We are commencing to improve buildings and to provide adequate accommodation for our police, and for the reasons which I previously gave to this Council at length, we have confidence that we are doing much to improve the work and the efficiency of the police in adopting this policy. I would myself gladly see larger expenditure on education and sanitation, but we cannot hope for progress until, as the Hon'ble Mr. Eden has observed, we have secured law and order and are in a position to maintain internal peace. We have great arrears to deal with in this matter, and we must persevere in disposing of these arrears before we can willingly reduce this item in the Budget.

I should like to add a few words to those of my Hon'ble colleague in charge of the Judicial Department on the subject of the pay of Munsifs. I have myself been greatly interested for many years in the status and prospects of the members of the Provincial Judicial Service, and I believe that the members of that service will not fail to acknowledge the fact that in Eastern Bengal and Assam I was instrumental in securing for them some

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.**The Hon'ble Mr. LYON—concluded.*

considerable alleviation of the difficulties in which they found themselves on the formation of the Province. And I have been anxious to forward their interests in many ways. It was for that reason that I was glad that we were able to defeat, by my casting vote as President, a well-meant attempt to help the Munsiffs which was recently made in this Council, as it was clearly in their interests that this resolution to which I refer should be defeated. To adopt it would have been to complicate and delay the consideration of more favourable proposals by the Government of India, proposals brought forward by the Public Services Commission; and I believe that to have made the less favourable proposition that was suggested in the resolution would definitely have endangered the adoption of the better scheme that was already before the Government of India.

The Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has suggested, referring to the question of the meetings of this Council, that we require to concentrate the energies of the administration in Calcutta. I regret to say that on this matter I differ from him profoundly. In these days of devolution of authority, I look with the greatest suspicion on any harking back to anything in the nature of centralization. To develop the interior of this province of Bengal, and to bring the Government in all its functions nearer to the people, are essential to the strengthening of the Province; and we wish to diffuse the energies and the influence of Government rather than to concentrate them in one place.

He and another speaker have referred to the stay of Government in Darjeeling as if this was a time of holiday and relaxation, of comfort and luxury. I would venture to refer to the tale of Sir Reginald Craddock's experience in this matter, as detailed by him in the Imperial Council recently. I would add that my own experience, which is even longer and more varied than his in this respect, entirely confirms his views. I do not propose to detain the Council by dealing with this question at length, but I may say at once that, in my opinion, no defence could be offered for the move to Darjeeling, were it not the case that it is beneficial to the work of Government and tends to increase its efficiency. I am glad incidentally that the temperature of this Council Chamber in Calcutta, in these days of April, adds force to the argument for our present practice, and is calculated to confound those who oppose it.

I cannot resume my seat without acknowledging the very kind personal allusions which have been made to me. I have appreciated those allusions very deeply and am very grateful for them. I first listened to a Council debate in this building in the year 1888; I was a member of one of the unreformed Councils; and I was a member of the first Imperial Council, and of one of the first Provincial Councils, after the introduction of the recent reforms. I have consequently had a special interest in the proceedings and work done in this Chamber; and it is with great regret that I realise that the time has come for me to sever my connection with this Council, from the members of which I have always received unfailing kindness and courtesy."

The Hon'ble Mr. BEATSON BELL said :—

"My Lord, as the House is aware, there are several departments under my administrative charge and various criticisms have been offered in respect of the budgets of these departments. Before I deal with these, I would like to make some remarks regarding matters of a general nature which have been brought before us. There has, as usual, been considerable criticism about the budget procedure, and in particular about the part played by the Finance Committee. I shall pass over in the silence which it deserves the attack

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble Mr. BEATSON BELL—*continued.*

which was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Basul, who is not a member of the Finance Committee and who admits that his attack was based on idle tittle tattle. On the other hand, I must accord my warm thanks for the great assistance given to Mr. Donald and myself by the members of the Finance Committee. It is very far from being the fact that we treated them as cyphers, or that we are in any way ungrateful for the very substantial help which they gave us in examining the Budget. In this connection, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has criticised us because in the Finance Committee we only considered schemes which had become what he calls 'crystallized.' If this means that the schemes of Government were fully prepared before we placed them before the Committee, we thank him for his remark. If, however, he means that the Committee should, on the spur of the moment, make an allotment in the Budget because some member of the Committee hits on a good idea—or what seems to be a good idea—I am afraid we cannot agree with him. If members have good ideas their best course is to embody them in resolutions and get them accepted by the House and by Government, then they will surely find them placed before the Finance Committee.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur has made a well-meant suggestion that the Finance Committee should not only concern itself with the preparation of the Budget (in which as I have said just now it gives us most valuable help), but that it should receive enlarged functions and should work throughout the year, examining the general progress of expenditure and considering all proposals for reappropriating the savings of one head to meet the excess expenditure of another. I am afraid that this is not a practical proposal. In fact, I may say, it is somewhat unconstitutional. It comes to this that the Finance Committee is not only to give us assistance in its constitutional work of preparing the Budget; it is also to usurp the functions of the Accountant-General and the Financial Department throughout the administration of the year. I thank the Hon'ble Member for his suggestion, but we cannot possibly accept it.

Then we have our old friend the 'departmental budget.' I may say at once that I adhere to everything that I said last year. This is the first time I have heard that any Hon'ble Member has been unable to see the departmental budgets. They are not secret documents, but they are not ready until shortly after the general budget. When they are finally printed, any one can see them. Before that they are merely in draft and cannot be sent out of office. But while they are in draft, any member is welcome to come round and see them. In fact, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur came round and asked to see the budget of the Medical Department. It was placed at his entire disposal and he was shown the full process of budget-making.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding in the case of the Hon'ble Babu Akhil Chandra Datta. He had not only the facilities of his Hon'ble colleague; he had the additional advantage of being on the Finance Committee, any member of which can inspect any document connected with the Budget. I shall make inquiries into the Hon'ble Member's specific complaint. I shall also see that the departmental budgets of the year which is now beginning are promptly printed in a convenient form for the use of all members who are interested in them.

Then we come to a grievance which has been mentioned by many previous speakers, namely that Hon'ble Members had insufficient time to study the draft Financial Statement. Well, as I pointed out before, the Hon'ble Members had 10 full days in which to study it. I regret that my

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL.—*continued.*

friend, the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri, did not begin to study his copy until the 4th of March. All I can say is that on 26th February it was sent round to the Calcutta address which he gave us. Our peon book contains the signature of the friend or relation who signed on his behalf and who apparently mislaid it. We cannot be blamed for this; we delivered it punctually on the scheduled date. It is evident also that Hon'ble Members generally made full use of their 10 days. They proposed no fewer than 38 resolutions. This is certainly a record in this Council, and I think it is a record in any Council in India. These 38 resolutions came on for discussion before a House containing a majority of non-official Indian members. The non-official Indian members are 28 against 23 "others" of all kinds. It was before a House so constituted that these 38 resolutions came on for debate. We have been charged with systematically voting down the unanimous opinion of the non-official Indian members. We would not do so if we could; and we could not do so if we would, for how can a permanent minority vote down a permanent majority? The real fact, I am proud to say, is that Government can always rely upon substantial support from non-official Indian members of this House. And what actually happened? Out of these 38 resolutions, we accepted 4. Of the rest, 16 resolutions were withdrawn because satisfactory assurances were given from this side of the House; in 7 more cases the movers did not press their proposals; and it is only in respect of 11 out of 38 resolutions that Government offered any real opposition. Finally, out of these 11 contentious resolutions only 4 were taken to a division.

Another matter of a somewhat general nature has been brought forward by one Hon'ble Member who pointed out that we have large balances and suggested that these balances, instead of lying in treasuries, should be invested in some profitable manner—perhaps in the war fund, perhaps in jute shares; the Hon'ble Member made no specific suggestion. These balances are not at our disposal. If the Hon'ble Member will read the very lucid explanation given by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in the Imperial Council, he will find that these balances are not at our disposal, but at the disposal of the Government of India. They are part of the 'ways and means' by which the Finance Member in the Imperial Council is able to carry on the administration of the country and, as far as possible, reduce its debts. These funds are not ours to invest, so the tempting suggestion must be dropped.

Turning to the departments which are under my administrative charge, I first notice land revenue. It is very satisfactory to find that the land revenue receipts are coming in extremely well and that the province, as a whole, is in a state of agricultural prosperity. In this connection, I can assure my friend, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, that I would be the very last man to lay sacrilegious hands upon the permanent settlement. We must stick to our bargain, good or bad. It was not I, but my friends on the other side of the House, who recently proposed to re-examine this ancient contract.

Turning to another item in the Revenue Department, when I addressed the House this time last year, we were then in very great anxiety regarding the district of Bankura where a population of a million people were threatened with severe famine. It is a matter of great gratification that the measures which Government was able to take, with the assistance of non-official Europeans and Indians, were entirely successful. The district weathered a year of tremendous stress and is now in a most prosperous condition. No Hon'ble Member has thought it worth while to allude to the Bankura famine. Perhaps, the House has almost forgotten it; but it is worth while placing

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—*concluded.*

on record that, partly in loans and partly in relief operations, Government distributed 20½ lakhs of rupees, and not a rupee was wasted. I take this opportunity of publicly mentioning the splendid work which was done by Mr. Cook, the Collector, who literally saved the district.

Let us next consider agriculture. Several Hon'ble Members have criticised us because (so they say) we have done nothing in the direction of printing Bengali pamphlets descriptive of our researches and replete with advice to the cultivators. Perhaps, some Hon'ble Members recollect the striking success which was achieved by the *Swadhin Bharat* pamphlets. I admit that these pamphlets achieved their objects, and it is pleasant to hope that agricultural pamphlets may be equally successful. Practical experience, however, has made us sceptical. It is not that we have refrained from trying. We have tried again and again. I have brought some of our literary efforts with me. Here for example is the *Krishi Samachar*. It contains a review of our work for the year and is full of information and advice to the raiyat. Copies of the *Krishi Samachar* are scattered wholesale throughout the province and are obtainable for the small sum of eight annas. To those who are unable to pay, we shall be happy to present a free copy. Then we have vernacular pamphlets about individual crops. Here is one about potatoes, one about *chinabadam*, one about diseases of mango trees. All these are at the disposal of any cultivator. Then here is another very useful work which is now in the press—*Bhadratiya gabadi pashur katipay byadhi*—Some diseases of cattle in India."

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBSEKARESWAR RAY said :—

"They are not advertised."

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL said :—

"This speech is a good advertisement ; but we have all along advertised our literature by supplying our agricultural officers with plenty of spare copies. I fear, however, that this is not the best way of spending our money. What the raiyat really wants is not literature but ocular demonstration. He wants to see the land ploughed in his presence, the seed sown in his presence, the crop grown, watered, weeded and reaped in his presence. Unless he has seen all this and is thoroughly satisfied that we are showing him a good thing, all the literature in the world will never convince the Bengal raiyat. And I thoroughly sympathise with him.

One Hon'ble Member has pressed us to establish an agricultural school at Dacca, and has assured us that there is a very great demand for such an institution. Well, the Agricultural College at Sabour is the joint property of this Government and the Bihar Government and admits students from both provinces. Special facilities are given to the students of Bengal, and yet the place cannot be filled. We have been trying to make an experiment at Dacca for the benefit of the sons of zamindars in that part of the country. The scheme has been in several forms at different stages. Our latest proposal was communicated to the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association. We promised that if ten sons of zamindars would come forward and each pay Rs. 30 a month, we would arrange for a practical course of agricultural instruction at the Dacca farm. Not a single candidate has yet appeared.

Turning now to the cognate department of fisheries, the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem has suggested that we should abolish this department. We cannot listen to this preposterous suggestion. Mr. Southwell, the Deputy Director, has now been working for some years in Bengal. He has acquired

*Discussion of the Budget**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—*continued.*

a thorough knowledge of our local fish. He has paid particular attention to the subject of carp and hilsa. It would be madness if, just after the scientific foundation has been laid, we deliberately throw away all our work and refrain from raising the practical superstructure. If we had taken this course in the case of jute and paddy, we would never have been able to benefit the raiyats in the way in which we are now benefiting them.

Turning now to the Public Works Department, I find that a mass of criticisms has been directed to the Damodar and Ajai floods. I shall not detain this Council by discussing our proposals in detail. Suffice it to say that in addition to the ordinary expenditure we have made a provision of 2½ lakhs of rupees, and it is our intention to spend every penny to the best advantage. We have also been asked to pay some attention to the rivers in the Rajshahi Division, the rivers Mahananda and Atrai. I can only say that the sanitary condition of the Rajshahi Division is giving Government very serious thought. If any gentlemen will make some practical suggestion regarding the rivers of that division, we shall do our best to follow up the suggestion by a careful investigation.

I have to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Eden for his very appropriate remarks regarding the Grand Trunk Canal. I can assure him that we have not the least intention of pigeonholing this project. It has been worked up in its revised form by Mr. Addams-Williams and it has been circulated to all who are interested in the scheme. We are now receiving a mass of valuable criticisms. I am glad to say that most of these criticisms are in favour of our present scheme and urge us to carry it into completion. The scheme, however, will involve a capital expenditure of more than one million pounds sterling. In the ordinary course, we would ask the Government of India to advance this money. At present this is out of the question, and it is equally impossible to go to the open market. But I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and all those who are interested in this great scheme that, as soon as normal conditions are resumed, we have every intention of taking it up and pushing it through.

Another Hon'ble Member, dealing with the Public Works Department, has criticised the water-ways on the Sara-Serajganj Railway. I am glad this case has been mentioned. Every water-way on this railway was personally examined by the Superintending Engineer when the plans were under discussion. I personally went over the line and re-examined the water-ways before the line was opened. The Collector, an Indian gentleman, made yet another local inquiry after the first rainy season. He reported that the health of the people had improved and not deteriorated since the line was made. But in order to make assurance doubly sure we have ordered yet another inquiry by the Superintending Engineer. I hope this will satisfy Hon'ble Members that we are fully alive to the importance of water-ways on railways.

As regards the Commercial Department, I regret that I have little to say. We are waiting for the report of the Holland Commission and the appointment of our Director of Industries. For the present, with the best wish in the world, we can do practically nothing on a large scale. We are however giving financial help to Home Industries, and shall carry on the good work in which Lady Carmichael took so much interest.

As regards Excise, I have to thank several Hon'ble Members for their kind words regarding the temperance policy of this Government. Our policy remains unchanged—the maximum of revenue and the minimum of consumption. It is good to hear that our practical efforts to carry out this policy meet with the approval of the House.

*Discussion of the Budget.**Mr. Beatson Bell.*The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—*continued.*

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor dealing with Excise made what was for him a somewhat unusual request—a request for the supply of free alcohol. He has asked that the University instead of buying alcohol in the usual way and paying duty, should get it free from duty. Well, that matter has been the subject of much correspondence between the University and the Excise Department. Our policy is against the issue of alcohol free of duty. We have done it in the case of the Presidency College and the Museum, but we are not satisfied that we did right in making these concessions. Our experience tells us that when alcohol is given out free of duty, there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of its custodians not only to waste it, but to be negligent in watching it. It is true that the Vice-Chancellor assures us that the alcohol given to the University will be kept with the most scrupulous care and that there is no possibility of leakage; in other words, he assures us that the University will look after its alcohol with that scrupulous care which it bestows upon its examination papers.

I now turn to the question of income-tax. One Hon'ble Member has alluded to the fact that we estimated to the Government of India that the extra taxation which was to be earmarked as Imperial would bring in about Rs. 20,40,000; that the actual takings were much larger; and that we handed over the actual takings in place of the estimated sum. He has accused us of "soft sentiment". I confess I cannot see it. It seems to me a matter of common honesty. It was admittedly a figure which was difficult to estimate. If we had made an overestimate we should not have hesitated to ask for a refund. When we made an underestimate why should we not make an honest offering?

As regards the Medical Department, we have been asked to establish a Medical College at Dacca with the least possible delay. Well, in the discussions of the Dacca University, the subject of medical education was one of the most difficult which engaged the attention of the Committee and of the Government. It is still one of the most difficult questions and it is sure to receive very careful examination by the Commission which is soon to arrive from England. Meanwhile it is absolutely impossible for us to establish a Medical College at Dacca.

We have been asked why there is no provision in the Budget for the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. As Hon'ble Members are aware, splendid buildings have been built, but until we can obtain a staff to carry on the work there is no use making provision in the Budget. The officers of the I. M. S. and the R. A. M. C. have responded so nobly to the call of their country that it is quite impossible during the war to obtain a staff for our Tropical School. Meanwhile, Sir L. Rogers and Colonel Sutherland are carrying on the work. They are shown in the Budget as Professors of the Medical College. This is why there is no special entry against the Tropical School.

There is another medical matter—the Tuberculosis Hospital in Calcutta. This is also a subject which is hung up owing to the war, but the House is no doubt aware that on the roof of the Presidency General Hospital a Tuberculosis Ward has been constructed, and on the roof of the Medical College Hospital another is in the course of construction. When the war is over and funds and officers are available, this subject will receive early attention from Government.

Finally, I would refer to what the Hon'ble Dr. Sarkar said regarding vernacular education in medical subjects. I do not know if the House understood from the Hon'ble Doctor's remarks that this Government has

*Discussion of the Budget.**The President.*

The Hon'ble MR. BEATSON BELL—concluded.

assumed an attitude of *non possumus* to the proposals which he advocated. This is very far from being the fact, for on this subject we have at present a perfectly open mind. As a result of the resolution which was passed in the Supreme Council, we have consulted many experts in this province, including Dr. Sarkar himself, and when we have received all the reports, we shall submit our views to the Government of India. I would only utter one word of warning. I do not admit that Bengal is terribly under-doctored. There is little difference between Bengal and my own country, Scotland. In Bengal there are 8 doctors for 10,000 people; in Scotland there are 12. The proportion is therefore 2 to 3, not a very striking difference. Of course, the doctors here are not all of the same school of thought. The census figures, from which I have quoted, do not shew how many doctors have received western education and how many have received education in indigenous schools of medicine. I know that many people in this country infinitely prefer to be treated by *kavirajes* or *hakims*; and I do not see any reason why Government should force them against their will to be treated by a doctor who has studied western medicine, either through the medium of English or the medium of the vernacular.

Government have been asked to support medical education of three distinct kinds—western education through the medium of English, western education through the vernacular, and education in indigenous schools of medicine. Personally, I should like to do something for them all. But the State purse is not unlimited, and no single school can claim a monopoly. We mean to deal fairly towards all.

Once more, my Lord, I have to thank the House for the kindly reception they have accorded to this Budget, and for the kindly remarks which have been made throughout the debate."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"Gentlemen, I believe it is customary at the conclusion of the proceedings on the final stage of the Budget for the President to say a few words in summing up the results of the labours of the Council during the past session.

Well, gentlemen, I have only presided at this Council during the tail-end of the session, so to speak, and I am not, therefore, in a position to carry out that function properly. I shall only detain you, therefore, on this occasion with a very few words. From the small experience which I have had of the proceedings of this Council I feel assured that there is no cause for members of the Council to feel any despondency as to their achievements. I say that because while listening to some of the speeches which have been made to-day, I seemed here and there to detect a note of pessimism. Some Hon'ble Members suggested that the opportunities which they possess for bringing influence to bear upon Government were not of very much value. Well, gentlemen, with all due respect to them I venture to say that I do really think they are under-estimating both the opportunities which occur and the advantage which is taken of those opportunities for bringing before the Government the feelings and the wishes which they hold as representatives of the people. If I may say so, I think that the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem has arrived at a far more accurate estimate of the position than perhaps some of the other members have done, and I would commend to them the speech which he made to-day in which he pointed out with legitimate satisfaction that it was as the result of the resolution which he had himself moved in this Council that the Government were taking up a project for mitigating the effects of the floods of the Damodar, the Ajoy and other rivers.

*Discussion of the Budget.**The President.**The PRESIDENT—continued.*

Let me commend his own words to those Hon'ble Members who may be labouring under a sense of their own futility. The Hon'ble Member said 'People in the Burdwan Division are deeply grateful to Government for providing Rs. 2,50,000 for projects for mitigating the effects of the floods at the Damodar, Ajoy and other rivers.' And here comes the particular part of his speech which I wish to direct the attention of some Hon'ble Members to. 'This was done,' he added, 'in pursuance of the resolution which was moved by me at the last meeting of this session'. Well, I merely quote that, gentlemen, as an example of what can be done, and what is done, by Hon'ble Members of this Council.

Then another Hon'ble Member, I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Rasul, took exception in particular to the kind of debate which takes place on this particular occasion, and he, by the way, if one may form an opinion from what he himself said, is one of those men who has had some little experience of the wisdom of the saying that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country. He took exception to the particular proceedings at the final stage of the Budget and he suggested that it would be a wise thing to abolish the general discussion which takes place and to devote more time, if I understood him rightly, to allowing members to move resolutions at an earlier stage of the Budget proceedings. Well, so far as that goes, I know of no limitations which are imposed on Hon'ble Members who desire to move resolutions at the earlier stages of the Budget proceedings.

I would imagine, judging from what we were told by Mr. Beatson Bell as to the number of resolutions which have been moved this year, that Hon'ble Members find no limitations imposed in that respect. But apart from that, I think, it would be a pity to abolish altogether this opportunity for a general discussion. Hon'ble Members may say the discussion is an academic one. Well that may be so in fact, but believe me that when a member brings forward with moderation a case which he wishes to bring to the notice of the Government and the public, when he supports that case with sound arguments and with indisputable facts, then he may rest quite assured that even if the occasion on which he brings forward such a case is in essence merely an academic one, still his case must have its effect not only upon the public outside but upon the Member of Government to whom it is more particularly addressed. I would ask members, therefore, not to take part in this discussion in a spirit of pessimism, but to take advantage of the opportunity provided them of bringing to the notice of Government matters of real importance for the Government's consideration.

Now, gentlemen, the Council as a whole has shown that they appreciate the difficulties of the present situation. They have admitted that funds are not forthcoming for large measures of reforms so long as the present war lasts, and I appreciate the sense of responsibility which Hon'ble Members have shown in that respect. At the same time, some Hon'ble Members have urged that larger sums ought to be spent on sanitation, and upon education, and upon various other matters in which they are interested. I can assure them that we are as anxious as they are to spend funds upon all these matters, and we are only restrained from doing so by reason of the fact that we have not got the funds to spend. Before you can spend large sums of money you have got to get them. I would venture to suggest to Hon'ble Members that they might find some useful work during the Council vacation in turning over in their own minds methods by which further funds might be collected by the Government, and in going round their constituencies, and in educating their constituents upon that point so that, if the time does come when the Imperial Government will consider it wise and right to impose

*Discussion of the Budget.**The President.*

The PRESIDENT—*continued.*

further taxes for the prosecution of further reforms, then the people will have been educated up to it, and they will more readily consent to additional taxation. That is only a suggestion I throw out as to how Hon'ble Members might usefully employ their spare time during the Council vacation.

Now I only wish to say one word further and that is with regard to some remarks which have fallen here and there as to the particular way in which the funds which are at our disposal have been allotted in the Budget for the coming year. Some Hon'ble gentlemen have thought it would have been better to have given less money to the police, and to have devoted more money to other objects. All I can say, gentlemen, is that I believe that at the present time it would be impossible to do anything more in the interest of the people of Bengal than to do what is possible to put the whole of the police force upon the best possible foundation.

The Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, I think, has stated that he was much gratified at the speedy and successful manner in which the Government dealt with the unfortunate outbreak of dacoities in the city of Calcutta, and he agreed that under abnormal circumstances the Government is justified in dealing with crimes of that kind by abnormal measures, though he did not altogether agree, as I understood him, with the exact methods which the Government had adopted. Well, gentlemen, I listened with interest to what he said upon that point, and it seemed to me that there was not after all so very large a difference between the Hon'ble Member and between the Government upon that matter. He admitted that under circumstances of that kind we should have methods of dealing summarily with men who commit these crimes. All he asked was, as I understood him, that some safeguard should be set up, such as an advisory committee. I forget his exact words, but at any rate somebody, who would stand to some extent between the executive and the people with whom they wish to deal. Well I don't think there is a very great deal of difference between the Hon'ble Member and ourselves. We realise that in exercising these powers under the Defence of India Act we have a tremendous responsibility thrown upon our shoulders, and I can assure you that in exercising those great powers we do take every precaution that is possible to prevent any possible miscarriage of justice. The Hon'ble Member suggested the creation of some body to which cases might be submitted. Well, you know yourselves I am told, that it is the policy of this Government that cases of that kind should go before an impartial Judicial officer before action is taken upon them, and if you ponder upon that you will see that there is very little difference in intention between the Hon'ble Member and ourselves.

We deplore the necessity for the employment of such powers as much possibly more, than you do, but the necessity is there and, so long as the necessity remains, we shall not fail to use them. The circumstances are abnormal. Everybody admits that. If that was not admitted, those who love and admire Bengal most might well despair. The circumstances are abnormal, and what we have to do is, while dealing with the particular evil which we find, to try to create an atmosphere which will render the growth of that particular evil impossible. It is in that spirit, gentlemen, I would appeal to you for your assistance and your co-operation. I would ask you, as the leaders of public opinion in Bengal, to do what you can, not in this Council Chamber but outside this Council Chamber, through the agency of the Press and through the agency of public meetings, to make it known that every responsible man who loves Bengal deplores the existence in Bengal of a particular type of crime which makes the exercise of abnormal powers necessary by the Government of Bengal. If you do that, I am sure

*Discussion of the Budget, Adjournment.**The President.*

The PRESIDENT—*concluded.*

you will be doing more than you would have done by passing any amount of legislation or anything else of the kind, to forward the best interests of the people of your country.

Gentlemen, we part to-day for a brief period, and I look forward with pleasure to the day when we shall reassemble. I hope that the unfortunate curtailment of our activities, which has been necessitated by the war in Europe, will soon pass, and that please God, before I have an opportunity of addressing you once more on this occasion next year I shall be able to ask you to co-operate with the Government in useful legislation. That may or may not be the case. I merely venture to-day to express the hope that it will be the case. I hope that in the near future, this Council will be called upon to assist us in useful and in valuable work, and if I may say so, judging from the very short experience which I have so far had of the deliberations of this assembly, I feel every confidence that we shall receive from the members of this Council, both official and non-official, all that valuable help—and in the term valuable help I include useful criticism—which we require and which we ask for.

Adjournment.

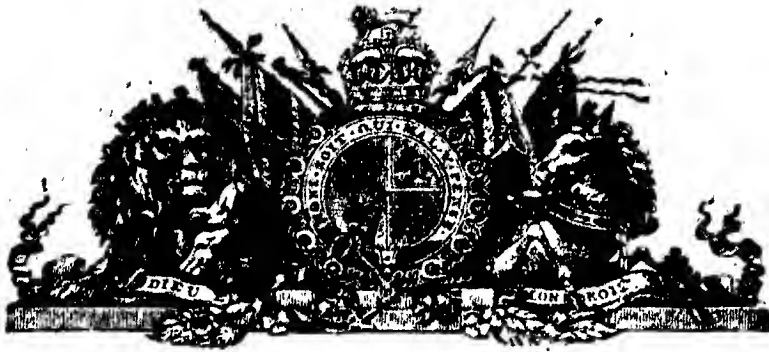
Gentlemen the Council now stands adjourned *sine die.*

C. TINDALL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and Secy.
to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

CALCUTTA ;

The 21st April 1917.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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FISH CULTIVATION IN TANKS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

CALCUTTA, THE 10TH MARCH 1917.

RESOLUTION—No. 2419Agri.

THE following advice on the subject of fish cultivation in tanks is published for general information.

2. If a tank is not regularly stocked the supply of fish is not large enough to remunerate the lessee, and the profits of the owner are accordingly diminished. It is advisable for owners to stock tanks, because lessees are often content to take away the fish which they find and do not replenish the stock.

3. Tanks are often stocked with small fry which are bought at the rate of about Re. 1-4 per 1,000 : these small fry are not usually recognizable, and unless they are obtained from a reliable source, they frequently contain a large quantity of predatory fish and of fish which do not grow to a large size. It is therefore more economical, when the quality of the small fry cannot be relied on, to buy larger fry which can be recognised : the price of these is generally about Rs. 7 per 1,000. The Fisheries Department can, however, supply a considerable quantity of small fry at a price which varies generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 : the Department cannot absolutely guarantee that the fry supplied will be all of one species, but they are collected with care, and their use is recommended. Applications for these fry should be made in the month of May to the Deputy Director of Fisheries at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, and he will furnish particulars about taking delivery. Besides supplying fry, the Fisheries Department can often recommend reliable sources of supply.

4. In Government letter No. 1077-81T.R., dated the 6th June 1916, addressed to Commissioners of Divisions, the Governor in Council issued certain instructions regulating the policy to be followed in settling Government fisheries. That letter required that Collectors before settling a Government fishery should consider the possibility of constituting a Co-operative Society of fishermen, and where such a society was constituted, should give preference to the society in settlement. In the absence of a society, the Collector should give the lease to one or more selected fishermen in preference to persons who are not fishermen. The practice of settling Government fisheries by open and unrestricted auction was prohibited, and consultation with the Fisheries Department as to restriction of the seasons and methods of fishing was enjoined. These instructions were issued primarily with reference to river fisheries, but the Governor in Council desires that Collectors and other Government officers should also apply them, when conditions are suitable, in the settlement of the fishery rights in Government tanks, and he commends the principles stated above to the notice of local authorities and private owners.

5. The lessee of a tank usually removes all the fish at the time when his lease expires : when short-term leases are given the fish have no chance of growing to full size. It is therefore generally desirable to lease tanks for periods of about 5 years.

6. A little weed is good for fish, but when there is too much weed a tank cannot be dragged. In most districts May is the best time to clear superfluous weed from tanks.

By order of the Governor in Council,

L. BIRLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 23rd April 1917.

Summary.—There has been heavy rain accompanied by hail and storm in the Chittagong Division and in parts of the Dacca Division, causing damage to the standing crops and retarding agricultural operations in some cases. Elsewhere the fall was generally light to moderate. On the whole the rainfall has been beneficial. More rain is still wanted in some places. Preparations for sowing jute and autumn paddy are proceeding, and the sowings have commenced in places. Planting of sugarcane is nearly finished. Harvesting of summer paddy has commenced in some places. The outturn is generally reported satisfactory. Cattle-disease exists in thirteen districts. The average price of common rice has slightly fallen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
	24-PARGANAS	0·11			Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy and jute. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Kakdip thana. No large export or import.
	Diamond	0·85	10	10	
	Harbour.	Nil	8	8	
	Barrackpore	Nil	8	8	
	Barasat	Nil	8½	8½	
	Basirhat	Nil	8½	8½	
2	NADIA	0·43	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	0·25	9	9	
	Meherpur ...	0·10	7½	7½	
	Chnadanga ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	9	9	
	MURSHIDABAD	0·87	10½	10	Weather seasonable. Outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Lalbagh ...	1·85	10	10	
	Jangipur ...	1·20	10½	10½	
	Kandi ...	1·03	11	11	
	JESSORE ...	1·54	9	8½	Weather seasonable. The recent rain has facilitated the preparation of lands for paddy and jute. More rain is wanted.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	(n)	8	
	Magura ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Narail ...	1·48	8½	8½	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	8½½	9½½	
	KHULNA ...	1·94	9	9	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fields are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Harvesting of summer paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Assasuni in the Satkhira subdivision.
	Satkhira ...	1·08	8	8	
	Bagerhat ...	1·74	8	8	

NOTE.—For subdivisional stations, figures of rainfall and prices relate to the week ending on the previous Saturday. The prices reported from Hoakhal are those prevailing on the previous Saturday. From all other head-quarters stations, figures for prices and rainfall relate to the week ending on Monday.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0·24	10	11	Weather hot. Ploughing, manuring and preparing of lands for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are going on. Planting of sugarcane has begun in places. More rain is urgently wanted. Harvesting of wheat is over; outturn is fair. No cattle-disease is reported. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ...	Nil	11	11	
	Katwa ...	Nil	10	10	
	Kalna ...	Nil	9½	9½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	0·30	12	12	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat is finished; outturn is satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Shapur.
	Rampurhat ...	1·20	10½	10½	
8	BANKURA ...	0·81	12	12	Weather cool. Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of wheat is finished. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Vishnupur ...	0·15	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	0·92	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and wheat has commenced. Planting of sugarcane is over. Prospect of tobacco is good. Cattle-disease is reported from Keshiary thana. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	(n)	10	10	
	Tamluk ...	1·53	9½	9½	
	Contai ...	(n)	12	12	
10	HOPGHLY ...	0·35	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being ploughed for jute and autumn crops. Harvesting of wheat is completed; threshing continues. Outturn is not satisfactory. No cattle-disease is reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0·08	7½	7½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	10	10	
11	HOWRAH ...	0·44	8	8	Weather seasonable. Planting of sugarcane still continues. Ploughing of fields for jute is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported except from Amta.
	Ulubaria ...	0·38	8	8	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	2·42	8	8	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of wheat crop is almost finished. Prospects of standing crops are good. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	0·65	9	9	
	Nator ...	3·68	7½	7½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0·05	9½	9½	Rain is urgently wanted for sowing of jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Harvesting of wheat is finished. Water and fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nawabganj police-station.
	Thakurgaon ...	0·44	10½	10½	
	Balnughat ...	0·21	10½	10½	
14	JALPAIGURI	0·45	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy has commenced. Recent rainfall has been beneficial to the standing crops. Fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Alipur ...	1·57	9	8	

(n) Not reported.

District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		This week.	Previous week.	
	Inches.			
DARJEELING	0.42		8½	Weather fair. Potatoes and maize are doing well. Wheat and barley are being harvested; the former suffered from drought. Sowing of jute was stopped in the Terai, but recent rain has helped the operation. Cattle-disease is prevalent in two places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
Kurseong ...	0.26	7½	7½	
Siliguri ...	0.98	9	10	
Kalimpong...	0.44	8	8	
RANGPUR ...	Nil	8	8	Weather sultry. Rain is badly needed for agricultural operations. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.
Nilphamari	0.09	9	9	
Kurigram ...	0.62	8	8	
Gaibandha ...	0.55	7½	7½	
BOGRA ...	1.55	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. The rain has done good to agricultural operations. Preparation of lands for jute and other <i>bhadoi</i> crops and their sowings continue. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water are sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported.
PABNA ...	1.69	8	8	
Sirajganj ...	1.81	8	8	
MALDA ...	0.02	10	9½	Weather seasonable. Rain is badly wanted for ploughing. Harvesting of wheat is completed; threshing continues. Outturn is fair. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Gomestapur.
GOUGH BEHAR	1.45	10	10	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy is going on briskly. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
DACCA ...	3.19	8½	8½	Weather stormy. Some damage has been done by hail to <i>boro</i> paddy and young jute plants. In places jute has been sown afresh. Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy and other standing crops are satisfactory. Condition of cattle is good. Scarcity of water has been dispelled by recent rain.
Manikganj ...	2.22	8½	8½	
Narayanganj	2.39	8½	8½	
Munshiganj*	4.10	8	8	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
22	MYMENSINGH	2.09	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> rice continues. Summer rice is being cut. Fodder and water are available except at Bhairab in the Kishorganj subdivision. Cattle-disease is reported from Darhatta in Netrakona.
	Jamalpur ...	1.20	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	
	Tangail ...	Nil	8½	7½	
	Netrakona ...	2.40	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	7½ ⁹ / ₁₆	
	Kishorganj...	4.28	8	8	
23	FARIDPUR	1.28	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Recent rain has facilitated the sowing of jute and autumn paddy. Fodder and water are available. No cattle-disease is reported.
	Goalundo	2.14	9½	8½	
	Madaripur ...	1.23	8	8	
	Gopalganj†	1.90	8	8	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL)	3.65	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient.
	Pirojpur	0.11	8	8	
	Patuakhali...	2.22	8½	8½	
	Dakshin Shambazpur (Bhola).	2.58	7½	(n)	
25	CHITTAGONG	6.82	9	8½	Weather cloudy and windy. There was a severe storm with hail and thunder which damaged the <i>rabi</i> crops to some extent. Fields are being prepared for <i>aus</i> crops. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress. Outturn is fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Teknaf
	Cox's Bazar	6.50	9	9	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	3.82	8	8	Weather rainy. Recent rain and storms have done some injury to the standing crops. Sowing of jute and paddy is retarded by rain and storm. Stocks of food-grains are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Matlab in Chandpur subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	7.65	7½	7½	
	Chandpur	3.87	9	9	
27	NOAKHALI	5.92	8	8½	Weather stormy. Accumulation of water in fields has hindered agricultural operations. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Feni thana.
	Feni	3.92	9½	9½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	4.10	8	8	Weather hot. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced. Rangoon rice is being imported. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.

† Rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
(n) Not reported.

D. N. MOOKERJI,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 24th April 1917.

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of April 1917.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.

COMMON RICE.																	KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TUR. GADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.												
DIVISION.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARETS.	Average.			Cheapest.																													
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding of last year.																		
PRESIDENCY.	24-PARGANA.																	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	1	Ohelia Hât	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	7 9	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8						
	2	Nadia Hât	10 0	10 0	8 8	10 10	10 5	8 11	6 11	6 11	8 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	12 3	12 3	12 3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghat	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	7 6	6 12	7 8	7 8	6 4	11 0	11 0	10 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	NADIA.																																		
	4	Howl	8 14	8 14	7 4	9 2	9 2	8 0	6 6	6 6	6 2	8 0	8 0	6 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	5	Ranaghat	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 4	6 4	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	MURSHIDABAD.																																		
	6	Berhampur	10 0	10 4	8 4	10 4	10 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	7	Kandi	11 0	11 4	9 4	11 4	11 8	9 12	5 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	8	Jangipur	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 0	10 14	9 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	JESSORE.																																		
	9	Badar	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 4	10 4	13 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
	10	Bangaon	7 13	7 13	8 0	9 6	9 6	8 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 2	7 2	6 6	11 6	11 4	10 10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
KHOSNA.																																			
11	Badar	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
12	Bagerhat	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 2	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
BURDWAN.																																			
13	Sadar	9 8	9 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 10	12 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
14	Kalna	8 8	8 12	7 12	9 4	9 6	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 4	5 4	6 8	13 4	13 0	12 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
DIRDHUM.																																			
15	Soul	10 8	10 8	7 8	12 0	11 4	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
16	Rampur Hât	10 8	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
BANKURA.																																			
17	Sadar	11 0	10 2	8 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	6 4	5 4	12 0	11 0	10 12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
18	Vishnupur	10 0	10 8	8 0	10 8	11 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 4	11 0	10 8	10 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
MIDNAPORE.																																			
19	Sadar	9 8	9 8	8 11	10 1	10 6	9 6	5 4	5 4	9 7	5 4	5 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
20	Contal	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
HOOGHLY.																																			
21	Sadar	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
22	Arambagh	9 14	9 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	5 4	5 4	6 2	11 0	11 0	11 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
HOWRAH.																																			
23	Sadar	8 4	8 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
24	Utubaria	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	12 4	11 8	12 0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								

1 Karkatol.

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of April 1917—contd.

DIVISION.	Subdiv.	DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SHEKLS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
			COMMON RICE						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR THUR. GADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
RAJSHAHI.	RAJSHAHI.	RAJSHAHI.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ga.
		Hampur-Roalia ...	7 14	7 14	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 1	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 12	9 12	9 8
		Nator ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	4 12	9 0	9 0	7 8
		Musajpur—Railway Banner Hāt.	9 9	10 3	8 11	10 3	10 12	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 14	7 13	6 6	7 3	10 0	10 0	10 0
		Jalpaiguri—Badar ...	6 8	7 12	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	9 8	10 0
	DARJILING.	Badar ...	6 0	5 12	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	5 0	5 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
		Siliguri ...	7 0	...	7 0	8 0	...	9 0	6 0	...	...	6 8	...	5 8	8 0	...	8 0
		RANGPUR.															
		Badar ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 4	8 4	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 4
		Nitphamail ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	8 0	5 8	6 8	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
DACC.	DACC.	Bogra—Badar ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 2	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 18	9 18	11 4
		2ARNA.															
		Badar ...	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	10 4	10 4	10 8	
		Shajganj ...	8 0	8 0	6 10	8 8	8 4	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 10	6 8	8 4	8 2	12 0	12 8	13 0
		MAIDA.															
		Badar ...	10 0	10 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
		Balla—Nawabganj ...	10 10	10 6	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	8 8	7 0	11 0	10 12	9 0
	DACC.	DACC.															
		Badar ...	8 0	8 0	7 4	9 2	9 8	8 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 14	6 0	5 0	9 8	8 0	8 0
		Munahr Hāt ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
		MYMENSINGH.															
		Nasirabad ...	7 8	7 8	6 12	8 1	8 1	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	8 8
DACC.	DACC.	Natarkona ...	7 9	7 8	6 4	7 14	7 13	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	10 4	10 4	9 8
		FAKIRPUR.															
		Badar ...	8 4	8 10	7 8	8 8	9 8	7 12	8 0	7 0	3 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
		Goswami (n) ...	...	8 6	7 6	...	8 12	7 8	...	9 10	8 0	...	6 6	6 6	...	8 12	8 10
		BAKARGANJ.															
DACC.	DACC.	Bakerganj ...	8 12	8 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 4	8 0	6 4	6 0	5 4	10 4	10 4	9 0
		Pitrapur ...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	10 0

(n) Not received.

Price-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of April 1917—concl'd.

Division.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARKS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SERIES OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
			COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TUR, CANJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
CHITTAGONG.		TIPPERA.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. CH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. CH.	S. OH.	S. CH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. OH.	S. CH.
	46	Comill. ...	8 2	8 2	7 3	8 5	8 10	7 8	8 0	8 0	4 9	5 13	5 13	5 0	10 11	10 11	11 0
	47	Chandpur ...	7 8	7 7	6 10	8 7	8 11	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 8	5 0	5 0	5 5	9 0	10 0	10 0
		NOAKHALI.															
	48	Kulitara Hat ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 9	10 9	10 8†
	49	Foul Hat ...	8 4	8 8	7 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 2	*	*	...	11 10	10 11	11 10
		CHITTAGONG.															
	50	Sadar ...	8 8	...	8 0	9 8	...	8 8	6 8	...	5 8	6 8	...	5 8	12 0	...	12 0
	51	Coc's Bazar ...	9 8	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	4 8	...	4 0	4 8	...	4 8	10 0	...	8 8
	52	Chittagong Tracts—Rangamati.	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

* This article is not at present sold here.

† Crushed.

S. MILLIGAN,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1917.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under

MARKS.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).			PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).			RICE (BEST QUALITY).			RICE (COMMON QUALITY).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0
Chota Hat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	4 11 0
Kalna ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 13 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0
Chittagong ...	2 10 0	.....	2 13 0	2 9 0	.....	2 11 0	3 0 0	.....	10 0 0	4 10 0	.....	5 0 0
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 9 0
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	7 4 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0

MARKS.	LINSSEED.			MUSTARD.			GUM.			COTTON (UNGINNED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 10 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0
Chota Hat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bardwan ...	8 8 0	8 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	18 0 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	5 10 0 to 6 6 0	5 10 0 to 6 8 0	5 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....
Chittagong ...	18 0 0	.....	8 0 0	5 8 0	.....	6 8 0	7 8 0	.....	5 8 0	2 8 0	.....	6 0 0
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 5 8	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....

mentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of April 1917.

WHEAT.			KALAI DAL.			GHAN.			ANJAR DAL.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chetia Hat.
5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kalna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raiganj.
5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	Midnapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	6 0 0	.....	7 0 0	Chittagong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Onaudpur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madaripur.
3 8 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	Fabna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sirajganj.
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	Raigpur.

JUTE.			GHAN.			HIDES (COW.).			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	48 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chetia Hat.
9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	57 0 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	40 0 0	Per hundred. 40 0 0	48 0 0	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kalna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raiganj.
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	{ 55 0 0 to 58 0 0	{ 55 0 0 to 58 0 0	{ 55 0 0 to 57 0 0	275 0 0	Cleaned piece per 100. 375 0 0 Uncleaned piece per 100. 250 0 0	{ 325 0 0 300 0 0	Midnapore.
.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	.....	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Chittagong.
{ 4 12 0 to 7 0 0	{ 5 0 0 to 7 0 0	{ 7 8 0 to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Onaudpur.
.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Dacca.
{ 6 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 7 8 0 to 10 0 0 (a)	{ 7 8 0 to 10 0 0 (a)	{ 8 12 0 to 9 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madaripur.
.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	58 0 0	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Fabna.
{ 6 0 0 to 7 0 0 9 0 0	{ 8 8 0 to 7 8 0 9 0 0	{ 6 0 0 to 8 0 0 7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Per piece. 3 0 0	Per piece. 3 0 0	3 0 0	Sirajganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raigpur.

(a) No transaction.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under

PLACES.	RICE.			SALT.			KARONDI OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 14 3	2 14 0	2 4 9(a)
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 6 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0(a)
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	{ 3 0 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ 3 0 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ 2 0 0 to 7 0 0 }	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0(a)
Chittagong ...	17 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	1 13 0(b)
Obaidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	11 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 12 5(a)
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna ...	17 4 0	17 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 6	4 0 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	{ 2 14 0(a) 2 5 0(c) }
Birajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	13 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0

(a) Elephant brand.

(b) Burma oil.

(c) Serpent brand.

* Panga.

: Crushed.

CALCUTTA,

The 24th April 1917.

Seasoned marks of Bengal for the first-half of April 1917—concl'd.

MUSTARD OIL.			FIREWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).			MARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
55	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
14 8 0	14 8 0	13 4 0	0 9 8	0 9 5	0 8 0	.....	.....	...	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	Obelia Hat.
15 0 0	15 8 0	13 8 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 0	Burdwan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	Kalna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 7	0 3 5	0 1 5	Raiganj.
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	Midnapore.
17 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chittagong.
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chandpur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dacca.
17 12 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Narayanaganj.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mymensingh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madaripur.
16 12 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sitajganj.
15 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rangpur.

S. MILLIGAN.

Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATIONS IN THE PROVINCE

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PRESIDENCY.	24-Paraganas	Saugor Island	0.10	0.01
		Diamond Harbour.	0.02	0.06	0.02
		Budge-Budge	0.28	0.28	0.38	0.05
		Canning Town	1.09
		Alipore (Obey.)	0.05
		Barrackpore	0.80
		Dum-Dum
	Nadia	Barasat(a)
		Basirhat (a)
		Banaghat	0.35	0.03
		Krishnagar	0.18	0.33
	Almohada-	Chitradanga	0.32	0.57
		Meherpur	0.40	0.60
		Kushla(a)
		Haringhata(a)
	Jessore	Kandi	0.14	0.58
		Derhampore	0.10	1.35
		Lalbagh	0.16	0.50
		Asimganj	0.18	0.38
	Kutaila	Jangipur	0.18
		Lalgola(a)	0.05	0.16	0.30
		Akriganj
		Patkabati(a)	0.57	1.27
	Jessore	Kalyaniganj	0.18	0.43
		Nasir	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.18
		Jessore	0.03	0.01
		Jhenida	0.34	0.50
Kutaila	Magnu	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangaon(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Batkhira	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.15	0.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ragerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.81	0.22	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Khunia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalyan(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakipuri(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumuria	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.06	0.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.22	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalra	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.23	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paikgachha	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.11	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mollahat(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Moresganj	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.19	0.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tala	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.50	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.66	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asansol	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maukar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.73	0.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maukarhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Koyla	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monteswar(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hetaampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Rampur Hal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolpur(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Banukur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.78	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallara	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Indara(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Souamukhi(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taidangra(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saranga(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Iodpur(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.08	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	(Obey.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kakrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.45	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amalgura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Pandkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandrakona(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pachel(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.04	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalikri (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nayabasan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	...
	Slida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Chandila(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gosapore(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salboni(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narainwarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.05	0.28	...	...	...
Midnapore	Samnagar(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jenka (Khajari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1917.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st up to 31st Mar. 1917.	Average rainfall from 1st up to 31st Mar.	Station.	District.	DIVISION.
...	0'01	0'14	2	2'0	0'26	1'44	0'10	0'26	1'44	Saugor Island	24-Purnanagar	RESIDENCY.
...	0'08	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'4	1'18	1'38	0'42	1'18	1'38	Diamond Harbour.	
...	0'07	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'9	1'02	1'45	0'48	1'02	1'45	Budge-Budge.	
...	0'16	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'2	1'42	1'25	1'08	1'42	1'25	Canning Town.	
...	0'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'3	0'38	1'41	0'18	0'38	1'41	Alipore (Obey.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'1	1'02	1'53	0'80	1'02	1'53	Barrackpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'1	...	1'26	...	...	1'26	Dum-Dum.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'3	...	1'47	...	...	1'47	Barasat.	
...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'2	0'54	1'49	0'35	0'54	1'49	Basirhat.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'2	0'51	1'52	0'33	0'51	1'52	Krishnagar	Nadia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'5	0'49	1'46	0'37	0'49	1'46	Ohadanga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'4	1'00	1'68	0'60	1'00	1'68	Meherpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'6	...	1'64	...	...	1'64	Kushla.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Haringhata.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'7	1'30	1'06	0'74	1'30	1'06	Kandi	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	1'45	1'06	1'35	1'45	1'06	Berhampore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'6	0'66	1'03	0'50	0'66	1'03	Lalbagh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'6	0'76	0'99	0'38	0'76	0'99	Asimkanj.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'9	0'18	0'73	0'18	0'18	0'73	Jangipur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'6	...	0'91	...	...	0'91	Laigola.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'6	0'71	0'67	0'50	0'71	0'67	Akriganj.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'0	...	0'67	...	...	0'67	Patkabari.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'9	1'84	1'28	1'27	1'84	1'28	Dumkal.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	0'61	0'95	0'43	0'61	0'95	Kalyanganj.	
...	0'02	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'7	0'31	1'69	0'12	0'31	1'69	Narail.	Jessore
...	0'03	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'0	0'33	1'95	0'18	0'33	1'95	Jessore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'7	0'84	1'99	0'60	0'84	1'99	Jhoulia.	
...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'1	0'30	1'99	0'15	0'30	1'99	Magura.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'4	...	1'56	...	...	1'56	Bangaon.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'7	1'23	2'07	0'93	1'23	2'07	Satkhna	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2'3	Nil	1'82	Nil	Nil	1'82	Bagerhat.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'9	1'12	1'93	0'81	1'12	1'93	Khulna.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'5	...	1'31	...	...	1'31	Kaliganj.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'9	...	1'31	...	...	1'31	Nakipur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'4	1'00	1'62	0'92	1'00	1'62	Dumuria.	
...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'7	0'64	1'74	0'36	0'64	1'74	Rampal.	
...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'6	0'89	2'67	0'43	0'89	2'67	Kalaroa.	
...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'1	1'39	1'56	1'08	1'39	1'56	Paligachha.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'4	...	2'39	...	...	2'39	Mollahat.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'7	0'82	2'45	0'61	0'82	2'45	Morelganj.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'6	1'03	2'46	0'50	1'03	2'46	Tala.	
...	0'04	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'3	0'60	1'33	0'34	0'50	1'33	Kalna	Burdwan
...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'3	0'95	1'45	0'47	0'95	1'45	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'1	2'02	1'36	1'37	2'02	1'36	Katwa.	
...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'9	0'78	1'07	0'77	0'94	1'07	Assanol.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	1'56	1'17	0'83	1'56	1'17	Manikar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(n)	0'90	(n)	0'50	0'90	(n)	Mangalkot.	
...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(n)	0'90	(n)	0'50	0'90	(n)	Boyua.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Monteswar.	
...	0'08	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'7	0'45	1'02	0'25	0'45	1'02	Suri	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'7	0'81	0'83	0'56	0'81	0'83	Hotampur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	0'75	0'78	0'38	0'75	0'78	Rampur Ha.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'0	...	1'10	...	...	1'10	Bolpur.	
...	0'04	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'5	0'98	0'71	0'46	0'98	0'71	Murali.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'9	0'65	1'11	0'45	0'65	1'11	Lubpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'0	0'95	1'08	0'78	0'95	1'08	Bakura	Bankura
...	0'04	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'3	0'52	1'16	0'42	0'52	1'16	Vishnupur.	
...	0'02	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'9	0'98	0'86	0'46	0'98	0'86	Mallara.	
...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'9	0'52	1'13	0'48	0'52	1'13	Khatra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'9	...	1'04	...	...	1'04	Iudra.	
...	0'10	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'8	2'68	1'26	2'50	2'68	1'26	Kotalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'1	0'28	0'77	0'24	0'28	0'77	Ouda.	
...	...	...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'7	0'51	1'00	0'24	0'51	1'00	Uanganighat.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1'9	Nil	0'28	Nil	Nil	0'28	Rampur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	1'8	...	1'12	...	...	1'12	Souamkhi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Talanga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Surauga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Indpur.	
...	0'08	0'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'1	0'76	1'32	0'51	0'76	1'32	Ootul.	Midnapore
...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'4	1'70	1'53	1'05	1'70	1'53	Tamluk.	
...	0'30	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'6	0'43	1'33	0'30	0'43	1'33	Midnapore.	
...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'5	1'01	1'62	0'80	1'01	1'62	Ghatal.	
...	0'16	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2'0	1'88	1'21	0'67	1'88	1'21	Kukrabati.	
...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'0	0'15	1'48	0'15	0'15	1'48	Amalgurah.	
...	0'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2'3	1'02	1'15	0'57	1'02	1'15	Panskura.	
...	...	0'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'3	0'99	1'05	0'60	0'99	1'05	Dantan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Obandakona.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Pachet.	
...	0'20	0'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(n)	1'37	(n)	0'32	1'37	(n)	Bharwadpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	(n)	...	(n)	...	(n)	...	Kutikri.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(

RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATIONS IN THE PROVINCE

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BURDWAH —contd.	Hooghly	Sarampore	0'04	0'12	0'03
		Hooghly (a) Arambagh	0'02	...	0'49	1'20
	Howrah	Howrah	0'02
		Mohesra	1'09	0'71	0'20	0'06	0'15	0'12
		Uttaria Amta	0'32	0'52	0'55
	Boalia	Boalia	0'11	0'81
		Nator	0'19	1'20
		Naugau(a)	1'08
		Bilmara	0'10	0'04
		Mauda	0'24
	Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	0'17
		Taur
		Nitpur
		Nawabganj(a)	0'24
		Gangarampur	0'14	0'09
Churama		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiganj(a)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balrghat (a)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thakurgaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Betabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramganj(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atwari(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parbatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	Jaipalguri	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	0'22	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alipur Duars	...	...	...	...	0'06	...	...	0'20	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Falakata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'70	...	...
	Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagatpur	...	...	...	...	...	0'56	...	0'05	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	0'01
	Buxa	...	...	...	...	0'45	...	...	0'12	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalchini	...	...	...	...	0'52	...	...	0'30	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'55
Barisal	Kumarkram	...	...	...	...	0'45	...	...	0'42	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siliguri	...	...	...	...	0'13	...	...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	0'24	...	...	0'11	0'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalimpang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mengpoo	...	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	0'15	0'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'43
Rangpur	Kurumang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pedong	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'13
	Bhawaniganj	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	0'72	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	0'09	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pirganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	Kuriganj(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20	0'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bagdogra(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulupur(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	Baldpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sherpur(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'46	0'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowkhila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maidha	Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khetla(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahadpur	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	0'20	1'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	0'09	0'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	Siraganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'40	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanchal(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gasol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'12	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	0'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gomastapur	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'28	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	0'09
	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...
Dacca	Nawabganj(a)	0'06	0'05	0'26
	Narayanganj	0'04	0'03
	Naraindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mauliganj	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kapasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	0'24	...	...	0'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atia (Teng)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sariahari	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	0'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	0'73	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	Jamailpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'11	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nitragona	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	0'52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pingana(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	(Town)(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dewanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'24	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1917—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st up to 31st Mar. 1917.	Average rainfall from 1st up to 31st Mar.	Station.	DIVISION.	DIVISION.
...	0.15	0.07	2	2.1	0.43	1.33	0.15	0.15	1.24	Serampore	...	BURDWAN — <i>contd.</i>
...	0.30	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.1	1.93	1.17	1.20	1.93	1.17	Hooghly Arambagh.	Hooghly
...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.3	1.13	1.23	0.92	0.92	1.23	Howrah	Howrah
...	0.06	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.8	0.68	1.07	0.96	0.66	1.07	Mohesaka, Ulubaria.	...
...	3	2.6	1.34	1.70	0.93	1.38	1.70	Amta.	...	
...	2	2.0	0.92	1.12	0.81	0.92	1.12	Boalia	Rajshahi	
...	2	1.9	1.39	1.03	1.20	1.39	1.03	Nator.	...	
...	1	1.9	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	Naugao.	...	
...	1	2.0	1.69	1.06	1.68	1.68	1.06	Blitar.	...	
...	1	1.7	0.14	1.71	0.10	0.14	1.71	Manda.	...	
...	1	1.7	0.24	0.98	0.24	0.24	0.98	Mahadipur.	...	
...	1	1.8	0.17	0.92	0.17	0.17	0.92	Tanor.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	0.85	Nil	Nil	0.85	Nitipuri	Dinajpur	DINAJPUR
...	1	1.5	0.84	0.7	0.84	0.84	0.7	Nawabganj	...	
...	1	1.3	0.23	0.62	0.14	0.23	0.62	Gangakampan.	...	
...	Nil	1.3	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	Chauraman.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	0.05	0.81	0.05	0.05	0.81	Balganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	Dinajpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	0.02	1.04	0.02	0.02	1.04	Balughat.	...	
...	1	2.0	0.20	1.13	0.20	0.20	1.13	Thakurgaon	...	
...	1	1.7	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	Sotabganj.	...	
...	1	2.7	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	Raniganj.	...	
...	Nil	2.4	0.14	1.35	0.09	0.14	1.35	Atwal.	...	RAJSHAH
...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2.8	0.14	1.37	0.07	0.14	1.37	Jidganj.	...
...	1	2.4	0.31	1.25	0.32	0.31	1.25	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	
...	2	2.6	0.42	1.84	0.30	0.42	1.84	Alipur Duara.	...	
...	1	2.4	0.70	1.30	0.70	0.70	1.30	Fatakat.	...	
...	1	1.9	0.16	1.11	0.15	0.15	1.11	Debaganj.	...	
...	1	2.4	0.65	1.41	0.58	0.65	1.41	Baghatpur.	...	
...	1	4.3	0.84	2.85	0.41	0.84	2.85	Buxa.	...	
...	2	2.4	0.88	1.75	0.63	0.63	1.75	Kalchini.	...	
...	(n)	1.57	(n)	0.56	1.57	(n)	1.57	Kumargram.	...	
...	2	2.2	0.39	1.08	0.16	0.29	1.08	Shilga	Chai-Jhuz	CHAI-JHUZ
...	...	0.96	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.6	0.20	1.77	0.96	0.20	1.77	Darjeeling.	...
...	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.1	0.58	1.49	0.51	0.58	1.49	Kalimpong.	...
...	...	0.10	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4.1	1.55	1.78	0.43	1.55	1.78	Mouppoo.	...
...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.1	0.46	1.64	0.35	0.46	1.64	Kurseong.	...
...	0.01	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4.2	0.53	2.10	0.14	0.53	2.10	Pedong.	...
...	2	2.1	0.96	1.39	0.73	0.96	1.39	Bhawaniganj	Haangpur	
...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.9	0.19	1.33	0.09	0.19	1.33	Haangpur.	...
...	Nil	1.5	0.74	0.74	Nil	0.74	0.74	Pirganj.	...	
...	2	2.4	1.65	1.74	1.20	1.65	1.74	Kuriganj.	...	
...	2	1.8	1.16	1.16	1.20	1.16	1.16	Gobindganj.	...	Dacca
...	2	1.2	1.19	1.36	0.23	0.23	1.36	Bagdogra.	...	
...	1	1.4	0.32	1.47	0.23	0.23	1.47	Ullipur.	...	
...	1	2.3	0.17	1.54	0.14	0.17	1.54	Sundarganj.	...	
...	1	2.3	0.17	1.54	0.14	0.17	1.54	Saidpur.	...	
...	2	2.5	0.73	1.18	0.45	0.73	1.18	Sherpur	Bogra	
...	2	2.2	0.81	1.34	0.66	0.81	1.34	Nowkhilla	...	
...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.6	0.34	1.03	0.19	0.34	1.03	Bogra.	...
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Panchibibi.	...	
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Khetlai.	...	
...	3	(n)	2.02	(n)	1.62	2.02	(n)	Shahadpur	Patna	PATNA
...	1	2.6	1.05	1.33	0.91	1.05	1.33	Patna.	...	
...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.1	1.53	1.37	1.40	1.53	1.37	Siraganj.	...
...	2	(n)	1.05	(n)	0.80	1.05	(n)	Sara.	...	
...	2	1.8	0.57	0.75	0.34	0.57	0.75	Maida	Maida	
...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.3	0.82	0.82	0.34	0.82	0.82	Chanchal	...
...	3	1.5	0.32	0.59	0.12	0.32	0.59	Gazol.	...	
...	2	1.5	0.34	0.61	0.34	0.34	0.61	Sibganj.	...	
...	1	2.3	0.45	1.18	0.43	0.43	1.18	Gomastapur.	...	
...	2	2.2	0.48	1.21	0.28	0.48	1.21	Nawabganj.	...	
...	...	0.04	1	2.9	1.08	2.92	0.92	1.08	2.92	Munshiganj	Dacca	Dacca
...	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.5	0.55	2.59	0.39	0.55	2.59	Dacca.	...
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Nawabganj.	...	
...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.4	0.53	2.57	0.36	0.53	2.57	Narayanganj	...
...	1	(n)	0.37	(n)	0.37	(n)	0.37	Narayanganj.	...	
...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.8	0.46	1.75	0.40	0.46	1.75	Munshiganj.	...
...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.2	0.59	2.05	0.59	0.59	2.05	Joydebpur.	...
...	2	(n)	0.63	(n)	0.40	0.63	(n)	Kapasia	...	
...	2	4.1	0.75	2.23	0.51	0.75	2.23	Kishoriganj	Mymensingh	
...	2	3.1	1.30	1.30	0.51	1.30	1.30	Atia (Tangail)	...	
...	1	(n)	0.67	(n)	0.65	0.67	(n)	Sarishabari.	...	Mymensingh
...	1	3.6	0.84	2.28	0.73	0.84	2.28	Mymensingh.	...	
...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.5	1.38	1.38	1.11	1.38	1.38	Jamulpur.	...
...	1	3.8	0.50	2.56	0.52	0.52	2.56	Netrakona.	...	
...	1	1.8	2.00	2.00	1.48	1.48	2.00	Pingua.	...	
...	1	3.0	1.48	2.28	1.48	1.48	2.28	Durgapur.	...	
...	1	2.8	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	Sherpur (Tangail)	...	
...	1	3.2	0.33	1.42	0.30	0.33	1.42	Dewanganj.	...	
...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.7	0.65	1.62	0.34	0.65	1.62	Nalbari.	...

(n) Not ascertained.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATIONS IN THE PROVINCE

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DAOGA.	Faridpur ...	Kaderipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajbari ...	...	...	...	0'03	...	0'19	0'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'45
		(Gomindou) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haridaspur ...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Takihat ...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'14
		Bhangra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pongra ...	...	...	...	0'04	...	0'19	0'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bali-kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rhauri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40
DAOGA.	Bakarganj ...	Patakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0'03	0'40	0'10	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barguna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piroapur ...	...	...	...	...	0'03	0'05	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	0'18	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaurakudi ...	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	0'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daulatkhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'64	0'03	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'75	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kodali (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTA-ONG.	Tippah ...	Mirsari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cumilla ...	...	...	...	...	0'05	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	0'80	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Br. Mansabaria (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali ...	Nisargang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10
		T. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lakshmi ...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0'22	0'04	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTA-ONG.	Noakhali ...	Foul ...	...	...	...	...	0'38	0'0	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0'16	...	0'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhargulnaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hatla ...	...	...	...	...	0'13	0'63	...	0'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lokhmipur (a) ...	Lokhmipur (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangmati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangbar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	0'01	...	...	...	...	...
		Lama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangbar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTA-ONG.	Hill Tracts ...	Mahachari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tracts ...	Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tracts ...	Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agatula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4) Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1917.

OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1917—*continued*.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heavy rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st up to 31st March 1917.	Average rainfall from 1st up to 31st March.	Station.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
...	...	0'12	1	2'8	0'12	2'41	0'12	0'12	2'41	Madaripuri, Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur	Dacca— <i>conold</i> .
9'18	0'02	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2'9	1'07	1'91	0'45	1'07	1'91	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur
0'02	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'0	1'36	1'02	0'82	1'36	1'02	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur
...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(a)	0'30	(a)	0'10	0'30	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur
...	...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(a)	0'25	(a)	0'14	0'25	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur
...	NH	(a)	NH	(a)	NH	(a)	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur	
...	2	(a)	0'73	(a)	0'37	0'73	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur	
...	1	(a)	0'75	(a)	0'75	0'75	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur	
...	3	(a)	0'72	(a)	0'40	0'72	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur	
...	...	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(a)	2'10	(a)	1'45	2'10	(a)	Faridpur, Rajbari (Gourmundo), Haridaspur, Takirhat, Bhanga, Panasa, Badakandi, Bhusha, Pahang.	Faridpur
...	0'20	3	2'5	0'78	1'76	0'10	0'78	1'76	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj	Dacca— <i>conold</i> .
...	0'56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'4	0'56	0'70	0'56	0'56	0'70	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	...	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'7	0'39	1'61	0'26	0'39	1'61	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'3	0'35	2'08	0'18	0'35	2'08	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	1	3'1	0'20	2'31	0'20	0'20	2'31	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj	
...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'3	0'78	2'09	0'64	0'78	2'09	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'7	1'16	1'64	0'64	1'16	1'64	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'4	2'25	1'34	1'75	2'25	1'34	Patankhali, Barguna, Perompur, Barisal, Gaurmudi, Bhola, Dumatkhan, Bauphal.	Baharuganj
...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NH	1'7	0'05	1'45	0'05	0'05	1'45	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong
...	...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'9	0'13	2'68	0'13	0'13	2'68	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong
...	NH	1'7	NH	1'12	NH	NH	1'12	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong	
...	1	1'9	0'13	1'99	0'13	0'13	1'99	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong	
...	3	3'2	2'97	2'97	2'97	2'97	2'97	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong	
...	NH	3'2	0'03	2'60	0'03	0'03	2'60	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Kutubdia, Sakanku, Koldia, Mirsarai.	Chittagong	
...	1	1'4	0'75	2'78	0'70	0'75	2'78	Comilla, Chandelpur, Brahmanbaria.	Tippera	CHITTAGONG
...	3	3'7	1'30	2'89	0'80	1'30	2'89	Comilla, Chandelpur, Brahmanbaria.	Tippera	
...	4	1	3'67	3'67	3'67	3'67	3'67	Comilla, Chandelpur, Brahmanbaria.	Tippera	
...	NH	2'8	NH	2'40	NH	NH	2'40	Ranchandrapur, Nishanagar, Dandakap, Kasha, Lakshmi.	Tippera	
...	3	3'9	NH	2'71	NH	NH	2'71	Ranchandrapur, Nishanagar, Dandakap, Kasha, Lakshmi.	Tippera	
...	2	2'5	0'34	1'76	0'19	0'34	1'76	Ranchandrapur, Nishanagar, Dandakap, Kasha, Lakshmi.	Tippera	
...	NH	3'1	NH	2'72	NH	NH	2'72	Ranchandrapur, Nishanagar, Dandakap, Kasha, Lakshmi.	Tippera	
...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'8	0'35	2'10	0'30	0'35	2'10	Ranchandrapur, Nishanagar, Dandakap, Kasha, Lakshmi.	Tippera
...	...	1'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'2	1'13	2'80	0'82	1'13	2'80	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad
...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4'0	0'55	3'04	0'35	0'55	3'04	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad
...	1	2'6	0'19	2'40	0'19	0'19	2'40	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	2	3'4	0'77	3'04	0'58	0'77	3'04	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'8	0'78	2'23	0'60	0'78	2'23	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad
...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2'6	1'49	1'87	0'63	1'49	1'87	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad
...	2	3'2	1'13	2'80	0'82	1'13	2'80	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	2	4'0	0'55	3'04	0'35	0'55	3'04	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	1	2'6	0'19	2'40	0'19	0'19	2'40	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	2	3'4	0'77	3'04	0'58	0'77	3'04	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	2	3'8	0'78	2'23	0'60	0'78	2'23	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	4	2'6	1'49	1'87	0'63	1'49	1'87	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	2	3'2	1'13	2'80	0'82	1'13	2'80	Norshad, Feni, Haldapuri, Rangamati, Chhaganata, Hatia, Lakshmi.	Norshad	
...	NH	3'4	NH	2'94	NH	NH	2'94	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.	CHITTAGONG
...	NH	2'9	NH	2'92	NH	NH	2'92	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.	
...	NH	2'6	0'09	2'36	0'09	0'09	2'36	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.	
...	NH	(a)	NH	(a)	NH	(a)	(a)	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.	
...	1	(a)	0'19	(a)	0'10	0'10	(a)	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.	
...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(a)	0'26	(a)	0'14	0'2	(a)	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.
...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(a)	0'26	(a)	0'14	0'2	(a)	Rangamati, Bandarab, Bakal, Loma, Rangarh, Mahaleheta.	Chittagong, Hill Tracts.
...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'3	0'14	3'54	0'11	0'14	3'54	Agartala.	Hill Tippera
...	1	2'1	0'20	1'61	0'12	0'20	1'61	Dhaka, Cooh Behar, Mithabanga, Fulbari.	Cooh Behar	
...	NH	3'0	0'18	1'99	0'07	0'18	1'99	Dhaka, Cooh Behar, Mithabanga, Fulbari.	Cooh Behar	
...	1	2'2	0'17	1'36	0'11	0'17	1'36	Dhaka, Cooh Behar, Mithabanga, Fulbari.	Cooh Behar	
...	1	2'6	1'81	1'81	0'16	0'23	1'81	Dhaka, Cooh Behar, Mithabanga, Fulbari.	Cooh Behar	
...	1	2'8	0'23	1'64	0'16	0'23	1'64	Dhaka, Cooh Behar, Mithabanga, Fulbari.	Cooh Behar	

(a) Not ascertained.

S. MILLIGAN.

Offy. Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1917.

Names of Articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Rice—				
(i) Balam, coarse	5 4 0	5 10 0	0 2 3	0 2 9
" medium	6 0 0	6 2 0	0 2 9	0 3 3
(ii) Patnai, coarse	4 8 0	4 13 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
" medium	4 14 0	5 0 0	0 2 3	0 3 0
(iii) Nagra, coarse	4 10 0	4 14 0	0 2 3	0 2 6
" medium	4 15 0	5 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
(iv) Dudhkalma	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....
(v) Rangoon (boiled)	3 14 0	4 7 0	0 2 0	.....
(vi) Kajla	3 4 0	3 12 0	.....	.....
2. Wheat, Dudhia	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....
" Jamali	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....
3. Gram, Patnai (whole)	3 4 0	3 10 0	0 1 9	0 2 0
4. " dal	4 0 0	4 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
5. Mung " (Hari)	4 8 0	5 0 0	0 2 9	0 3 9
" (Krishna)	4 4 0	4 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
6. Arhar	3 8 0	5 0 0	0 1 9	0 2 9
7. Masur " (split)	4 0 0	5 8 0	0 2 6	0 3 0
" (khanri)	5 8 0	7 0 0	0 2 9	0 3 6
8. Kalai	4 8 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
9. Salt	3 3 0	.....	0 1 3	0 1 6
10. Sugar (brown Java)	13 0 0	.....	0 5 6	0 6 6
11. Gur (Bheli)	7 4 0	.....	0 2 6	0 3 0
" Bhursut	7 8 0	7 12 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
" Date	3 12 0	4 4 0	0 2 6	.....
12. Milk	9 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
13. Mustard oil	13 4 0	15 12 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
14. Flour (country)	5 2 0	6 7 0	0 2 6	0 3 3
15. Ata No. 3	4 0 0	.....	} 0 2 3	0 3 3
" 2½	5 0 0	.....	
" B	6 12 0	.....	
16. Suji	6 6 0	6 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
17. Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.).	61 0 0	62 0 0	1 9 0	1 12 0
" (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.).	58 0 0	59 0 0	1 8 0	1 9 0
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.).	54 0 0	55 0 0	1 4 0	.....
18. Maize	2 12 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
19. Potato	2 0 0	2 14 0	0 0 9	0 2 0
20. Patal	5 0 0	6 8 0	0 2 6	0 6 0
21. Brinjal	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 0 9	0 2 0
22. Onion	1 14 0	2 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0
23. Fish, Rahm	15 0 0	20 0 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
24. Mutton (2nd class)	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
25. Beef (2nd & 3rd classes)	.....	.....	0 2 6	0 4 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices daily recorded at the following markets:—

Wholesale.—(1) Chetla Hât, (2) Ramkrishnapur Hât, (3) Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, (4) Posta Bazar.

Retail.—(1) Sir Stuart Hogg Market, (2) Orphananj Market, (3) Sobha Bazar, (4) Nutun Bazar, (5) Raja Babu's Bazar, (6) Bow Bazar, (7) Kareya Bazar, (8) Tal-tolla Bazar, (9) Mallik Bazar, and (10) Jagu Babu's Bazar.

SATIS CHANDRA RAY.

for President, Advisory Food Committee.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd April 1917.

Statement showing the weekly gauge-readings on the river Suriganga at Dacca Water-works for the week ending the 14th April 1917.

Date.	Time.	Height of water above zero of gauge.	Height above mean sea-level.	Height above zero on the same date last year.	Remarks.
8th April 1917	At low tide.	53.2	Not connected with mean sea-level.	53.5	Top of the settling tank is 88.00 feet above zero of gauge.
9th " "	Ditto	53.4		53.3	
10th " "	Ditto	53.7		53.2	
11th " "	Ditto	53.8		53.0	
12th " "	Ditto	53.6		53.1	
13th " "	Ditto	53.3		53.2	
14th " "	Ditto	53.0		53.3	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	...	70.56	Taken at high tide
5th September	1909	...	67.86	
10th August	1910	...	69.86	
1st "	1911	...	68.46	
31st "	1912	...	67.16	
26th "	1914	...	66.7	
31st "	1915	...	69.7	Taken at low tide.
18th "	1916	...	68.1	
23rd February	1907	...	51.06	
13th "	1908	...	51.06	
12th March	1912	...	51.06	
6th "	1914	...	50.6	
22nd February	1915	...	50.3	
15th "	1916	...	50.6	

DACCA,
The 17th April 1917.

C. B. LINES,
Executive Engineer, Dacca Diem.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 21st April 1917.

Date	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero. R. L. of zero = 29.40.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year.	Remarks.
15th April 1917	8 A.M.	11.00	40.40	41.40	R. L. of gauge post is 29.40. B. M. on College step = 69.74.
16th " "	8 "	10.95	40.35	41.35	
17th " "	8 "	10.90	40.30	41.45	
18th " "	8 "	10.80	40.20	41.50	
19th " "	8 "	10.75	40.15	41.50	
20th " "	8 "	10.75	40.15	41.60	
21st " "	8 "	11.35	40.75	41.65	

The previous year	...	Highest water-level	...	66.70 on 10th September 1916
Ditto	...	Lowest	...	40.80 on 23rd May 1916.
Record	...	Highest	...	69.25 on 26th August 1879.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	69.08 on 9th September 1885.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	68.30 on 25th August 1906.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	68.21 on 26th August 1890
Do.	...	Lowest	...	37.63 on 25th April 1881
Do.	...	Ditto	...	38.18 on 14th-15th April 1883.
Do.	...	Ditto	...	39.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897
Do.	...	Ditto	...	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908

R. L. — The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 21st April 1917.

M. S. GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 21st April 1917.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on same date last year.	Remarks.
15th April 1917	7 A.M.	6.2	6.2	7.7	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghat and Chandpore ghat. Its reduced level is 22.41.
16th " "	7 "	6.2	6.2	7.8	
17th " "	7 "	6.4	6.4	7.8	
18th " "	7 "	7.0	7.0	7.9	
19th " "	7 "	7.8	7.8	8.0	
20th " "	7 "	8.3	8.3	8.3	
21st " "	7 "	8.9	8.9	8.6	
The previous year	...	Highest	water-level	...	24.4 on 1st August 1916
Ditto	...	Lowest	"	...	4.8 on 16th February 1916
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	...	Highest	"	...	25.76 on 28th August 1906.
Record (Average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	...	Ditto	"	...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges).	...	Ditto	"	...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	"	...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Ditto	...	Lowest	"	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914
Ditto	...	Ditto	"	...	2.42 on 13th March 1908
Ditto	...	Ditto	"	...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Ditto	...	Ditto	"	...	8.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885
Ditto	...	Ditto	"	...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901

FARIDPUR.

D. C. SEN GUPTA.

The 22nd April 1917.

for Sub divisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canal for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1917, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST APRIL 1917.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 22ND APRIL 1916.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	100	26,990	308	182	49,974	715
Jute	41	20,109	197	46	29,138†	256
Firewood	21	9,700	157	60	43,095	639
Other articles	636	208,629	2,812	652	184,615	2,196
Total	798	265,428	2,974	940	306,822	3,806
Empty boats and rafts	305	...	1,151	392	...	1,025
GRAND TOTAL	1,103	265,428	4,125	1,332	306,822	4,831
* Weight by canal measurement						Mds.
† Ditto						22,275
						30,650

CALCUTTA,

The 24th April 1917.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending the 7th April 1917, on 2,065 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), steamboat	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Receipts	Weight carried	Receipts		Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week on 2,065 miles open ...	477,480	Rs. 2,02,520	Mds. 1,492,100	Rs. 2,30,110	Rs. 30,880	Rs. 54,521	(d) 54,223	(f) 108,744
Or per mile of railway ...	231.22	98.07	722.57	108.59	14.93	219.59		
For previous <i>nil</i> weeks of official half-year (f)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week	477,480	2,02,520	1,492,100	2,30,110	30,880	54,521	54,223	108,744
COMPARISON.								
Total or proportionate actuals for corresponding period of previous year on 2,067 miles open	455,200	2,04,988	1,337,909	1,89,484	33,469	4,27,941	82,066	(c) 59,126
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year	220.22	99.17	647.27	91.87	16.19	207.03		
Total for corresponding period of previous half-year	455,200	2,04,988	1,337,909	1,89,484	33,469	4,27,941	82,066	59,126
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and total train-mile, respectively, during the week		3.71		1.06	.28	1.17		
Ditto for corresponding period of previous half-year		3.30		1.20	.28	1.53		

(a) Decrease mainly under foreign inward passengers; local passengers increased.

(b) Increase chiefly under local traffic; foreign traffic decreased.

(c) Decrease mainly under sundries.

(d) Includes 5,120 miles of bareilly trains.

(e) Includes 7,965 miles of bareilly trains.

(f) Reduced due to restriction of train service.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 7th April 1917, on 1,639 (d) miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (including ferry)	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	No. of passengers	Coaching earnings	Weight carried	Goods earnings		Coaching	Merchandise	Total
Total traffic for the week ...	736,730	Rs. 3,70,730	Mds. 2,509,060	Rs. 2,38,190	Rs. 33,330	Rs. 6,32,240	Rs. 85,472	Rs. 717,712
Per mile of railway per week ...	(b) 466	(c) 234	1,581	139	(e) 16	(f) 382		
Total for 1 week	736,730	3,70,730	2,509,060	2,38,190	33,330	6,32,240	85,472	717,712

COMPARISON.

Total for corresponding period of previous year	717,868	Rs. 3,21,842	Mds. 2,346,544	Rs. 2,71,379	Rs. 34,797	Rs. 6,27,718	Rs. 102,821	Rs. 730,539
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (1,639 miles)	(b) 464	(c) 203	1,432	166	17	379		
Total for corresponding period of previous year	717,868	3,21,842	2,346,544	2,71,379	34,797	6,27,718	102,821	730,539

(a) Including bareilly train-miles, 17,048.

(b) Excluding 58 miles not opened for passenger traffic.

(c) Including steamboat earnings, Rs. 6,970.

(d) As per Chief Engineer's Mileage Statement of History of Railways for 1916-17.

DAGGA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 7th April 1917, on 118.55 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. W.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	66,440	19,440 0 0	81,070 0	5,380 0 0	3,350 0 0	28,170 0 0	7,087	(b) 2,316	9,353
Per mile of railway per week	560	164 0 0	684 0	46 0 0	(a) 3 0 0	(a) 213 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	66,440	19,440 0 0	81,070 0	5,380 0 0	3,350 0 0	28,170 0 0	7,087	2,316	9,353
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	53,577	13,509 0 0	80,637 0	5,241 0 0	2,054 0 0	20,804 0 0	6,737	1,605	8,342
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (118.55 miles)	452	114 0 0	660 0	44 0 0	3 0 0	161 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	53,577	13,509 0 0	80,637 0	5,241 0 0	2,054 0 0	20,804 0 0	6,737	1,605	8,342
(a) Excluding Bahadurabad ferry earnings, Rs. 3,000.									
(b) Including inland train-miles, 400.									

(a) Excluding Bahadurabad ferry earnings, Rs. 3,000.

(b) Including ballast train-miles, 400.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY (NATIVE SECTION).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 7th April 1917, on 33.09 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.	Coaching.	Merchandise.			Total.		
Total traffic for the week	5,960	Rs. A. P. 2,860 0 0	Mds. 23,300 0	Rs. A. P. 2,410 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,300 0 0	952	(a) 460	1,402		
Per mile of railway per week	180	86 0 0	1,157 0	73 0 0	1 0 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	5,960	2,860 0 0	23,300 0	2,410 0 0	30 0 0	5,300 0 0	952	460	1,402		
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding period of previous year	4,559	2,843 0 0	40,869 0	2,979 0 0	20 0 0	5,842 0 0	854	262	1,116		
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (33.09 miles)	138	86 0 0	1,235 0	90 0 0	1 0 0	177 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year.	4,559	2,843 0 0	40,869 0	2,979 0 0	20 0 0	5,842 0 0	854	262	1,116		
(a) Including ballast train-miles, all.											

(a) Including ballast train-miles, nil.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 7th April 1917, on 53.66 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	20,920	Rs. A. P. 5,940 0 0	Mds. 78,080 0	Rs. A. P. 2,790 0 0	Rs. A. P. 40 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,770 0 0	1,693	(a) 1,193	2,886
Per mile of railway per week	390	110 0 0	1,456 0	52 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ..	20,920	5,940 0 0	78,080 0	2,790 0 0	40 0 0	8,770 0 0	1,693	1,193	2,886
Total for 14 weeks of calendar half-year. (b)	295,603	88,227 0 0	1,819,643 0	70,279 0 0	483 0 0	1,08,989 0 0	28,398	16,886	39,944
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	22,770	7,406 0 0	95,673 0	4,263 0 0	70 0 0	11,739 0 0	2,013	814	2,857
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (53.66 miles)	424	138 0 0	1,783 0	80 0 0	1 0 0	219 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	22,770	7,406 0 0	95,673 0	4,263 0 0	70 0 0	11,739 0 0	2,013	814	2,857
Total to corresponding period of previous calendar half-year ...	277,391	88,082 0 0	1,886,659 0	81,320 0 0	487 0 0	1,09,629 0 0	27,947	16,984	41,901

(a) Including ballast train-miles, 100.

(b) Audited figures to end of January 1917

SARA-BERAJGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 7th April 1917, on (b) 52.93 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching earnings.	Weight carried.	Goods earnings.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	7,650	Rs. A. P. 2,810 0 0	Mds. 18,260 0	Rs. A. P. 1,150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,980 0 0	714	(a) 400	1,114
Per mile of railway per week	145	53 0 0	345 0	22 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	7,650	2,810 0 0	18,260 0	1,150 0 0	20 0 0	3,980 0 0	714	400	1,114
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	1,172	133 0 0	1,201 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	185 0 0	220	49	269
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding period of previous year (52.37 miles) ...	52	8 0 0	24 0	2 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	1,172	133 0 0	1,201 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	185 0 0	220	49	269

(a) Including ballast train miles nil.

(b) As per Chief Engineer's mileage Statement of History of Railways for the year 1916-17.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1917, on 2,572.57 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	632,085	5,92,903 0 0	9,993,669 0	16,05,806 0 0	16,700 0 0	22,16,409 0 0	149,133	350,899	491,032
Per mile of Railway ...	.....	230 13 9	.....	624 3 3	6 7 10	861 8 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st April	632,085	5,92,903 0 0	9,993,669 0	16,05,806 0 0	16,700 0 0	22,16,409 0 0	149,133	350,899	491,032
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	694,437	5,92,713 0 0	9,893,369 0	15,56,733 0 0	700 0 0	21,50,146 0 0	174,479	335,941	510,420
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	234 8 3	.....	615 13 0	0 4 5	850 11 8	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st April of previous year.	694,437	5,92,713 0 0	9,893,369 0	15,56,733 0 0	700 0 0	21,50,146 0 0	174,479	335,941	510,420

(a) The increase is in coal.

1917-18. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for first-half of 1917-18 in comparison with 1916-17.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
1,572.57	Week ended 7th April ..	632,085	5,92,903	9,993,669	16,05,806	16,700	22,16,409	Rs. 862	491,032	Rs. A. P. 4 8 3

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for first-half of 1917-18 in comparison with 1916-17—continued, 1916-17.

1,537.43	First 8 days of April ...	No. of passengers. 788,617	Rs. 6,80,490	Mds. 11,251,345	Rs. 17,70,068	Rs. 898	Rs. 24,51,444	Per week. Rs. 849	No. 383,336	Rate. Rs. A. P. 4 3 3
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DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(Excluding Jhind-Panipat Extension.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1917, on 191.64 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	(Mds. S.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	49,323	40,650 0 0	577,680 0	36,389 0 0	290 0 0	77,399 0 0	10,516	11,673	22,189
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	212 1 10	.....	189 11 7	1 8 3	403 5 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st April ...	49,323	40,650 0 0	577,680 0	36,389 0 0	290 0 0	77,399 0 0	10,516	11,673	22,189
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	50,956	42,634 0 0	631,026 0	37,020 0 0	273 0 0	79,927 0 0	12,715	8,015	20,730
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	223 7 6	.....	193 2 10	1 6 9	417 1 1	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st April of previous year.	50,956	42,634 0 0	631,026 0	37,020 0 0	273 0 0	79,927 0 0	12,715	8,015	20,730

1917-18. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for first-half of 1917-18 in comparison with 1916-17.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
1917-18	Week ended 7th April ...	49,323	40,650	577,680	36,389	290	77,399	403	22,189	Rs. A. P. 3 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for first-half of 1917-18 in comparison with 1916-17—concluded. 1916-17.

	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
1916-17	First 8 days of April ...	57,400	49,517	634,321	40,755	319	90,591	414	23,692	Rs. A. P. 3 13 2

JHIND-PANIPAT EXTENSION OF THE DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1917, on 40.09 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,030	1,609 0 0	11,248 0	621 0 0	10 0 0	2,340 0 0	917	305	1,222
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	40 2 2	.....	15 7 10	0 4 0	58 14 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st April ...	7,030	1,609 0 0	11,248 0	621 0 0	10 0 0	2,340 0 0	917	305	1,222

1917-18. Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for first-half of 1917-18.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week.	No.	Rate.
40.09	Week ended 7th April ...	7,030	1,609	11,248	621	10	2,340	58	1,222	Rs. A. P. 1 13 4

Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1917, on (a) 801 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional 22 miles for goods traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including steam boat	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.		MDS. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	105,000	59,000 0 0	408,000 0	46,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,09,000 0 0	15,661	17,308	32,969
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	73 65	.....	56 89	4 86	134 41	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	105,000	59,000 0 0	408,000 0	46,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,09,000 0 0	15,661	17,308	32,969
COMPARISON.									
Corresponding week of previous year.—									
Proportionate actuals ...	101,946	51,132 0 0	522,802 0	52,039 0 0	16,774 0 0	1,22,999 0 0	15,980	21,061	36,991
Per mile of railway (b) ...	.....	67 75	.....	64 29	20 72	152 87	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	101,946	51,132 0 0	522,802 0	52,039 0 0	16,774 0 0	1,22,999 0 0	15,920	21,061	36,991

(a) Excludes 44 miles from Haraogajao to Maibang on the Hill Section under reconstruction.

(b) Calculated on 801 miles excluding the mileage of the Hill Section under repair during the period.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 7th April 1917, on 51 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	RS.	A. P.	MTONS. E.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Total traffic for the week	4,790	13,599 0 0	15,887 0	6,223 0 0	100 0 0	19,981 0 0	1,762	4,626	6,388
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	267 0 0	.....	122 0 0	2 0 0	391 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of the half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total traffic up to 7th April 1917	4,790	13,599 0 0	15,887 0	6,223 0 0	100 0 0	19,981 0 0	1,762	4,626	6,388
(7 days) or per week per mile of railway	.....	267 0 0	.....	122 0 0	2 0 0	391 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,874	11,951 0 0	21,849 0	8,458 0 0	110 0 0	20,520 0 0	2,722	2,841	5,563
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	234 0 0	.....	166 0 0	2 0 0	402 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year	3,874	11,951 0 0	21,849 0	8,458 0 0	110 0 0	20,520 0 0	2,722	2,841	5,563
Or per week per mile of railway	.....	234 0 0	.....	166 0 0	2 0 0	402 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES.—Difference for the week ... + 1,648
Difference up to date ... + 1,648

2,335 2 559
2,335 2 559

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in local, foreign passengers, and luggage traffic.
The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in grains of all sorts, flour and attar, salt, sugar, tea and building materials.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-KISSENGUNGE EXTENSION.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 7th April 1917, on 70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,323	2,697 0 0	16,453 0	1,458 0 0	22 0 0	4,177 0 0	642	1,218	1,960
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	39 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of the half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total traffic up to 7th April 1917 ...	7,323	2,697 0 0	16,453 0	1,458 0 0	22 0 0	4,177 0 0	642	1,218	1,960
(7 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	39 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,441	2,429 0 0	21,339 0	1,851 0 0	21 0 0	4,301 0 0	742	1,381	2,123
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	35 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	6,441	2,429 0 0	21,339 0	1,851 0 0	21 0 0	4,301 0 0	742	1,381	2,123
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	35 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES:—Difference for the week + 268 - 393 + 1 - 124
 Difference up to date + 268 - 393 + 1 - 124

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in local passengers.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in public coal, salt and building materials.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SILIGURI-TISTA VALLEY EXTENSION.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 7th April 1917, on 30 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	879	701 0 0	7,408 0	1,445 0 0	7 0 0	2,153 0 0	163	925	1,088
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	24 0 0	.....	48 0 0	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of the half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total traffic up to 7th April 1917 ...	879	701 0 0	7,408 0	1,445 0 0	7 0 0	2,153 0 0	163	925	1,088
(7 days) or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	24 0 0	.....	48 0 0	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	719	557 0 0	11,419 0	1,955 0 0	2 0 0	2,514 0 0	353	461	814
Per week per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	19 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total up to corresponding week of previous year ...	719	557 0 0	11,419 0	1,955 0 0	2 0 0	2,514 0 0	353	461	814
Or per week per mile of railway ...	.....	19 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....

NOTES:—Difference for the week + 144 - 510 + 5 - 361
 Difference up to date + 144 - 510 + 5 - 361

The increase during the week in Coaching is mainly in parcel traffic.
 The decrease during the week in Goods is mainly in rice, sugar and building materials.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (ORIGINAL LINE).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1917, on 36·4 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	6,859	Rs. A. P. 2,815 0 0	Mds. s. 81,239 0	Rs. A. P. 8,003 0 0	Rs. A. P. (a) 428 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,746 0 0	567	(d) 771	1,338
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	64 0 0	...	220 0 0	1 0 0	(c) 288 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year.*									
Total for 1		2,815 0 0	81,239 0	8,003 0 0	428 0 0	10,746 0 0	567	771	1,338
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	10,095	2,454 0 0	82,531 0	7,030 0 0	(b) 407 0 0	9,891 0 0	535	(e) 1,043	1,578
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	67 0 0	...	193 0 0	1 0 0	(c) 261 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	10,095	2,454 0 0	82,531 0	7,030 0 0	407 0 0	9,891 0 0	535	1,043	1,578

(a) Includes ferry earnings, Rs. 284.

(b) Ditto, 1916, Rs. 291.

(c) Includes ferry earnings.

(d) Ballast train-miles, 80.

(e) Ditto 1916, 344.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (EXTENSIONS).

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th April 1917, on 117 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week...	15,772	Rs. A. P. 5,445 0 0	Mds. s. 112,151 0	Rs. A. P. 12,364 0 0	Rs. A. P. 86 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,845 0 0	1,035	(a)	5,752
Or per mile of Railway ...	...	46 0 0	...	106 0 0	...	152 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	15,772	5,445 0 0	112,151 0	12,364 0 0	86 0 0	17,845 0 0	1,035	4,717	5,752
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,427	5,662 0 0	111,605 0	10,418 0 0	22 0 0	16,097 0 0	1,894	(b) 3,307	5,201
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	48 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	136 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	16,427	5,662 0 0	111,605 0	10,418 0 0	22 0 0	16,097 0 0	1,894	3,307	5,201

(a) Ballast train-miles, 204.

(b) Ballast train-miles, 1916, 90.

* Includes audited earnings for the month of



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION No. 380-F., Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929—1947.

4 per cent. War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

1. War Loan 1929—1947.

ISSUE PRICE : Rs. 95 PER CENT. payable as follows :

For fully paid allotments Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments : 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Friday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

INTEREST : Rs. 5 PER CENT. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

DATE OF REDEMPTION.—If not previously redeemed the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947 : but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

SINKING FUND.—For the purpose of providing against a fall in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 in a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME-TAX)

ISSUE PRICE: Rs. 100 PER CENT. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

INTEREST: Rs. 5½ PER CENT. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

DATE OF REDEMPTION: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August 1922.

III. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

(FREE OF INCOME-TAX)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100.

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12 and Rs. 7½

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in Annexure D to this Notification.

Form of
securities.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms:—

- (1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;
- (2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;
- (3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

Income-tax.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax. Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

Conversion
rights.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

15. Applications must be accompanied either—

- (1) By a receipt for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or
- (2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and on a Bank in the place at which, the application is presented, or
- (3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent instalments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant in his application.

16. Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which in this connection means the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Offices, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clauses 13 and 14 above.

17. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 to—

- (1) The Public Debt Office, as above defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Presidency Bank ; or
- (2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office.

and should be accompanied—

- (1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,
- (2) By the securities (duly receipted) tendered for conversion and
- (3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 3½ per cent. or the 3 per cent. Rupee Loans. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Conversion warrant the holder may apply to, and will then receive from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. On application by the holder a warrant will be sub-divided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not: subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which

not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 37.

NOTES.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929—1947 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

23. Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and **Amounts payable.** are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

24. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either **Method of payment.** of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognized Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

25. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office **Securities** will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

26. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt **Income-tax.** from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

27. Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to **Interest.** the next regular date of half-yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

28. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will **Conversion.** receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 29.

29. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

31. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be subdivided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 19.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

**CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE
FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.**

32. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April 1917* at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

33. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of	Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20	"	Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50	"	Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100	"	Rs. 77-8.

34. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

35. Such payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown, payment at any other Post Office conducting savings bank business may be permitted.

36. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

37. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

38. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

39. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

40. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNEXURE A.

No. .

5 per cent. War Loan 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (a) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.*

2. I enclose ^{a receipt}
a cheque for rupees _____ being
_{currency notes}
the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. ^I_{We} request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock :

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

NOTE.—*Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.*

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Signature

Allotment Letter to be sent to

Address _____

Date

1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I/_{we} hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of

(a) Figures and Rupees (a) _____ of the above words should be mentioned issue. written here.

2. I enclose ^{a receipt}/_{a cheque}/_{currency note} for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

(b) Here enter the name of the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and score out unnecessary words.

3. ^I/_{we} hereby engage to pay (b) ^{at the Bank of}/_{at the Branch of the Bank of} _____ at _____ into the Public Treasury at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

(c) Here fill in the first, second, third and fourth months following that in which this application is made

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).

NOTE.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless other form of security is specified in the application.

4. ^I/_{we} request that any allotments made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock.
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below:
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date

1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, ^I_{we} hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of

Rupees (a) _____ of (a) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(b) War Bonds 1920. _____ (b) *Strike or top or bottom line.*
War Bonds 1922 _____

2. ^I_{we} enclose a receipt a cheque for Rs. _____ being currency notes _____ the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

3. ^I_{we} request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

- 1. Inscribed as Stock ;
- 2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below ;
- 3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

NOTE.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer

Signature

Allotment Letter to be sent to

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of **ONE ONLY** of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms*.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.**APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."**

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, $\frac{1}{\text{we}}$ hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.* Rupees (a) _____ of

(b) *Strike out top or bottom line.*

(b) $\frac{\text{War Bonds 1920.}}{\text{War Bonds 1922.}}$

2. $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ enclose $\frac{\text{a receipt}}{\text{a cheque}} \frac{\text{for Rs.}}{\text{currency notes}}$ _____ being the amount of

the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds in the issue applied for.

(c) *Here enter the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and score out unnecessary words.*

3. $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ hereby engage to pay (c) $\frac{\text{at the Bank of}}{\text{at the Branch of the Bank of}} \frac{\text{into the Public Treasury at}}{\text{at}}$ _____

to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

(d) *Here fill in the first, second, third and fourth months following that in which the application is made.*

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent. of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

NOTE—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified

4. $\frac{1}{\text{We}}$ request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock ;
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below ;
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

$\frac{\text{Promissory Notes}}{\text{Bonds to Bearer}}$ of Rs. _____ each.

$\frac{\text{Promissory Notes}}{\text{Bonds to Bearer}}$ of Rs. _____ each.

$\frac{\text{Promissory Notes}}{\text{Bonds to Bearer}}$ of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms*.

ANNEXURE B.**Form of application through the Post Office for
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.**

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____
hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____
of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (c) of the amount applied for by me
in cash Rs.

(1) I tender herewith

by cheque Rs.

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____

from the amount at my credit
at the Post Office Savings
Bank, and enclose the Pass
Book herewith.

TOTAL Rs.

(a) Please write legibly.

(b) Figures and words should be written here.

(c) Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.

(A) (d) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to— *(d) Please fill up either (A) or (B) and score out the other.*

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office. *Clause (d) to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*

(ii) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations
enfaced for payment of interest at the _____
Treasury.

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent. or of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 3 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No.

*(To be noted by the receiving
Postmaster.)*

*(To be noted by the Head
Postmaster.)*

ANNEXURE B.

**Form of application through the Post Office for
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 : 5½ per cent. War
Bonds 1922.**

(To be presented at any post office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated

(a) Please write legibly. the 1st March 1917. I (a) _____

(b) Figures and words should be written here. hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____

(c) Strike out top or bottom line. in $\frac{\text{(c) War Bonds 1920.}}{\text{War Bonds 1922.}}$

(d) Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.

In payment (d) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs.
by cheque Rs.

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(e) Please fill up either (A) or (B) and score out the other. (A) (e) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

Clause (i) to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open. (i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations *
enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

" " of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Date _____ 1917. Address _____

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No.

*(To be noted by the
receiving Postmaster.)*

*(To be noted by the
Head Postmaster.)*

N.B.—This form must be used for application of ONE ONLY of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments for the two issues must be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE C.**Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.**

(Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. _____

Amount due on maturity

Rs. _____

This is to certify that _____

is registered at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 380 F., dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the _____, Rs. _____, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. _____, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office

Date of Issue

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred to in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed :—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue :—Amount originally paid, viz. ...	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue ...	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0
.. 15 complete months ...	8 2 6	16 5 0	40 12 6	81 9 0
.. 18	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0
.. 21	8 5 6	16 11 0	41 11 6	83 7 0
.. 2 complete years ...	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 3 0	84 6 0
.. 27 complete months ...	8 8 9	17 1 6	42 11 9	85 7 6
.. 30	8 10 6	17 5 0	43 1 6	86 9 0
.. 33	8 12 3	17 8 6	43 13 3	87 10 6
.. 3 complete years ...	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 6 0	88 12 0
.. 39 complete months ...	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0
.. 42	9 2 0	18 4 0	45 10 0	91 4 0
.. 45	9 4 0	18 8 0	46 4 0	92 8 0
.. 4 complete years ...	9 6 0	18 12 0	46 14 0	93 12 0
.. 51 complete months ...	9 8 6	19 1 0	47 10 6	95 5 0
.. 54	9 11 0	19 6 0	48 7 0	96 14 0
.. 57	9 13 6	19 11 0	49 3 6	98 7 0
.. 5 complete years ...	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0